

The Centre Reporter.



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NO. 14

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W.	C. M. Bower
" " " "	Patrick Garrety
Centre Hall Borough	Joseph W. Gross
Howard Borough	W. A. Bowersox
Millsburg Borough	M. J. Gardner
Phillipsburg	W. H. Weaver
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	C. W. Hartor
" " " "	J. D. Ritter
" " " "	H. Riley
Unionville Borough	J. B. King
Benner	John Meachley
Boggs, N. P.	Philip Conifer
" " " "	T. F. Adams
" " " "	H. L. Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtis	T. S. Delong
Ferguson, E. P.	John T. McCormick
Gregg, S. P.	Samuel Harper Jr
" " " "	Geo. B. Crawford
Haines, E. P.	C. Rossman
" " " "	D. W. Herring
Halfmoon	C. A. Weaver
Howard	Wm. Bailey
Houston	Franklin Dietz
Liberty	John Q. Miles
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J. Gramley
Patton	D. L. Meek
Penn.	W. F. Smith
Potter, N. P.	B. F. Arney
Rush, S. P.	L. Goodheart
" " " "	Hugh McCann
" " " "	R. C. Wilson
" " " "	Patrick Kelly
Snow Shoe, W. P.	R. J. Hayes Jr
" " " "	J. N. Brooks
Spring	Wm. T. Hoover
Taylor	Aaron Fahr
Union	J. H. McCalley
Walker	J. H. Reese
Worth	W. C. Heinle, Chairman.

A question for Higgins: Will the 18th of June be a very wet day in Pennsylvania?

The senate has rejected one of Harrison's appointments, that of Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, as minister to Germany.

Notice has been posted in the rolling mill of the Columbia Iron Company that the mill will shut down on April 6, owing to dullness of the market.

Soon as Harrison hears of it he will go to Columbia and start her up again.

The pictures of Gen. Jackson and Gov. Beaver can now be framed as companion pieces—each having had his nose pulled. Last week's experience of Gov. Beaver entitles him to the cognomen of the second Jackson. It is a big thing to have one's nose pulled.

Hurricanes or cyclones at Apia come up usually from the southwest, and revolving in the harbors tend to force vessels on the rugged reefs or rough shores. The last hurricane occurred at Apia just six years ago. Fortunately no men-of-war were in the harbor, but every merchantman was driven ashore or wrecked, houses were destroyed and palm trees uprooted.

Two thousand carpenters have struck in St. Louis for eight hours a day.

During the present week there will be a general shut down at all of the coal mines along the Monongahela River and over 6,000 coal miners throw out of employment indefinitely.

The carpenters and painters of Buffalo to the number of several hundred went on a strike this morning. They demand that the bosses recognize nine hours as a day's work.

Major Arms, who assaulted Governor Beaver was about Washington on Thursday in his accustomed haunts. He does not seem ashamed of his action and he is generally supposed to be crazy. It was reported that several men were looking for him with the intention of avenging his cowardly attack upon a one-legged man. Arms declared that he would not avoid any encounter. W. A. Okie, another real estate agent, called at Arms' office and invited him to fight with pistols, swords or fists. Nothing worse than a voluminous flow of bad language resulted.

The coal trade in this region has never been so dull as at the present time. Even during the panic of 1873, which paralyzed all branches of business, there was no such stagnation as now prevails throughout the Clearfield coal region. At Osceola the condition of trade is no better. T. C. Heims has suspended work in all his mines. Other operators have also closed their works. The miners can hardly get a day's work during a whole week. There is no scarcity of cars, but the operators are short of orders and cannot promise when their business will take a better shape. If things do not soon get better the miners here will have to seek employment elsewhere. The cause of all this depression in the coal business is supposed to result from an overstocked condition of the eastern markets. The iron trade is in a languishing condition, and coal dealers have lost confidence in anything that has to do with or depend on the future outlook in the way of trade. There is a limited demand for coal, but orders are mostly supplied by parties having stock on hand. When the spring trade is dull, as it is now, there is a poor lookout for the summer season.

It has been suggested that a rule should be established in every bank, forbidding officers and clerks to engage in stock speculations.

London Truth says to woman: "There is not a single article you wear, from your boots to your hat or bonnet, which is in the remotest degree fit for the purpose for which you pretend to wear it."

A New Orleans judge has decided that when a jury, with a quart of whisky, a pack of cards and a handful of beans, play poker from midnight till 4 o'clock in the morning, the prisoner is entitled to a new trial.

The American built war vessel Venuis made on her trial trip 20 knots an hour. This is a triumph for American shipbuilding. The new British gunboat Spider, built with all the modern improvements for giving strength and speed, fails to make over 19.2 knots an hour.

Rapid Transit in Cities.
It becomes almost a fight for life, limb and clothing to try to board an ordinary street car at the close of working hours in any of our great cities. There is no large city in the Union with accommodations adequate for passing quickly from one part to another. Consequently working people must live in crowded tenement houses near their places of labor, and pay rents that they cannot afford for the privilege of even so poor a shelter as they get.

Meantime the rapid transit of the future is gradually shaping itself in the minds of those alive to public wants. They know already what it should not be. Elevated roads, passing on trestle work through streets, will not do. They are a nuisance and disfigurement to the street and at best can make no more than twelve miles an hour.

What is wanted is trains that can pass through the heart of cities at the rate of, say, thirty miles an hour. To do this they must have a solid road bed, built of earth and stone.

The road can be elevated above the surface, or it can be a sunken way. It must not pass along streets. They are crowded entirely to their furthest limit. The rapid transit road of the future must cut through the center of the blocks and buildings, as it does in some parts of London. Where it crosses the streets, if it is by a sunken road bed, it will pass under bridges. If the road is an elevated one, then it can cross the streets upon solid arches. So far from being a disfigurement, these arches can be made really an ornament. Stations can be placed at short distances, as in the London underground railway. Over such a road long trains can be run a very few minutes apart. Thus the problem of rapid transit will be solved.

There is one more point. If these trains can be run by an electric motor they will make no smoke or steam. Thus we shall have perfect rapid transit.

The Single Tax.
Those who support the single tax are classed by Henry George in two divisions: (1) Single tax men limited, and (2) single tax men unlimited.

The single tax men limited would put all local and state taxes upon land and its improvements. They do not aim to change our present system of land tenure. They claim that the attempt to tax personal property is a failure and puts a premium on fraud and perjury; that the honest pay and the dishonest evade the tax; that the collection of taxes only from the land and its improvements is a simple and economical process; that it would tend to force the improvement or sale of unimproved property by diminishing its speculative value; that it would distribute the burdens of taxation equitably through rent to all persons in proportion to their means, and that the relief of personal property from taxation would stimulate trade and manufactures and reduce the rate of interest on money. In support of the last point they cite the fact that New York city can borrow on its untaxed bonds at 2 per cent., while loans on the best Broadway or Wall street property, being subject to taxation, cannot be secured at less than 4 per cent. The "limited" single tax is supported or regarded with some favor by The New York Times and a few other prominent newspapers, and by some business interests in the larger cities, where it has been most discussed.

The single tax men unlimited, the followers of Henry George, while agreeing with the single tax men limited, as far as they go, hold that there should be no taxation on what man has produced; that the land is the gift of God, and should belong to the whole people; that the state should become the universal landlord, and that the single tax on land values alone (and not even on improvements) should be used not only to secure public revenue, but ultimately to destroy the private ownership of land and to confiscate all land values to the state. With this purpose in view they hold that in the end land should be taxed to its full rental value.

The American Institute of Civics in New York has been founded to promote the study of the most essential facts relating to affairs of government and citizenship. Members of congress should apply.

The next census will include a list of the names, organizations and length of service of surviving soldiers, sailors and marines, and of the widows of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Samoa.

The Samoan islands are distant about two weeks' journey by steamer from San Francisco. The soil is extremely fertile, the principal exports being coconuts and cotton. Many years ago Germany, intent on establishing herself in the west Pacific, secured extensive plantations on the cultivable islands. Her commercial interests there are greater than those of any other nation. The Samoan trade is mostly in the hands of Hamburg merchants. Great Britain has also some commerce, the United States very little. Great Britain, Germany and the United States have treaties of trade and friendship with Samoa.

The American coaling station of Pago Pago is on the south side of the island of Tutuila.

The most important island is, however, that of Upolu, on the north side of which is Apia, a town of a few hundred inhabitants. The foreign consuls live at Apia.

It has been the general impression that Germany desired to establish a protectorate over the islands, although her treaty with England, made in 1886, precludes this. The two nations defined the boundaries of territories acquired by each in the West Pacific ocean. The treaty expressly declared that the Samoan and other groups of islands named should be neutral territory.

The Samoan government was until recently a monarchy, at the head of which was King Mataafa. But a portion of his subjects rebelled, and endeavored to set up Tamasese as king. For two years past the islands have been in a state of strife and disorder exceedingly unfavorable to commerce.

New Worlds to Conquer.

In 1886, the Little Central American states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador had a foreign trade of \$27,000,000, only one-seventh of which went to the United States. There is one mining company in Honduras which produces and ships over 70,000 of bullion every month.

Both Honduras and Nicaragua offer exceptional inducements to immigrants. Honduras offers to the settler free land to till, the farming implements to use, and exemption from military service.

Nicaragua does still better. Her congress is now considering a proposition to supply funds to pay the traveling expenses of a hundred agricultural families a year. The funds for this purpose will be placed in the hands of Nicaraguan consuls at various points. To each family will be given outright the necessary amount of land. Agricultural tools worth \$50 and \$100 in money will be loaned to him. He will be allowed five years in which to repay the loan.

Except along the coasts, and in a few low lying interior lands, there is no more healthful region anywhere than in these two republics. The table lands will afford pasturage for millions of cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the gold and silver mines have never been developed. And there has not been a revolution in either state for several years.

Five western railroads have organized a bureau for weighing and inspecting freight at St. Louis. These roads are the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, the Vandalia, the Indianapolis and St. Louis and the Ohio and Mississippi. The bureau last year weighed 27,805 cars. It was suspected that the merchants who loaded and shipped them had given false reports of their weights. The suspicion proved to be correct. The shippers had undercertified the weight of their cars by 46,281,700 pounds. Out of freights to this extent the companies would have been defrauded had the false certificates of weight been allowed to pass.

Dr. Liberman, of Strasburg, recommends electricity for the cure of consumption. He applies the positive pole to the neck, half an inch above the collar bone, and the negative pole on the side of the throat, over the vocal chords, for ten minutes, twice a day.

Figures seem to show that New York city is not so wicked as it was. In the last fifteen years arrests for juvenile delinquency have fallen off 35 per cent., for drunks and disorderlies, 14 per cent., and for felonies, 5 per cent.

Cotton goods of all grades have not been so low in price for a generation. A rise of a cent or two on the yard would raise the wages of the cotton goods weavers. It would not be felt by the purchasers.

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The speculative market of France has received two very severe blows in the failure, first, of the Panama canal scheme and next that of the copper syndicate and the Comptoir d'Escompte.

Boston has sent forth an edict that it is proper to eat with a knife. It will be of interest to note how far Boston can make the knife go down.

The Philadelphia County Medical society asks the Pennsylvania legislature to pass a law requiring the inspection of all milk and meat to be used as food.

Many brass working establishments are curtailing manufactures on account of the flurry in copper. They cannot tell whether the price will go up or down.

The London Spectator pays a left handed compliment to Lord Salisbury and his cabinet associates. It declares that the government of England today is government in despite of oratory, referring to the brilliant speakers of the opposition.

For many years Rhode Island has had a property qualification for suffrage. This was abolished last year. April 4 the people will vote for the first time without the restriction. Nearly 8,000 will in consequence be added to Rhode Island's voters.

The most persistent people in the country are the Oklahoma boomers. They have proved themselves as difficult to dislodge as a colony of swallows under the eaves of a barn. There will be opened up to them by the president's proclamation, 1,800,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Indian territory. The tract extends from the Canadian river on the south to the Cimarron river on the north. The land that is opened is not richer than many other government lands, though the soil is fertile. It is simply that it has been for many years forbidden ground that makes it so dear to the boomers.

Compulsory Life Insurance.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, in The Cosmopolitan, writes in favor of a compulsory life insurance for everybody. The plan is for men and women alike, as soon as they are old enough to work for a living, to begin to pay to the state an annual insurance fee.

The payment would be continued up to the time the payer was 65 years old. Then he could retire on his pension and live without work the rest of his days, if his payments had been large enough. At any rate he would receive a regular, fixed amount, which would prevent his becoming a public burden. The state would invest the funds paid in, and get returns from them, as private insurance companies do at present.

There is in Germany a law requiring the insurance of the lives of factory operatives. There is also a compulsory accident insurance, in which all Germans are included. These laws were favorite measures with Bismarck.

Mormonism in the Southern States.

Next to Europe, the southern states of the Union are the favorite field for Mormon proselyting. It is the mountain districts of the south that are selected generally for the work. The missionary labors are carried on mostly in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. The two Virginias and Maryland have also been invaded to a considerable extent by the Mormon elders. They have likewise made one or two attempts in Kentucky, but their efforts were attended with such discouragement there that they abandoned them. The Blue Grass region has for some reason a prejudice against more than one wife at a time.

In the states mentioned the Mormons have now 118 missionaries actively at work. Their converts in the past eight years have numbered several thousands. About half of these have gone to Utah. Ten thousand families in the south have been affected more or less by Mormonism.

The first real missionary work of the Mormons anywhere began in 1837, in England. It was not until a few years before the civil war that the proselyting in the south began. It flourished from the first, but was interrupted by the war. Since 1875 it has progressed more rapidly than ever. The Latter Day Saints have now missionaries in Asia, Australia and even in the Samoan islands.

Formerly the elders worked little among the negroes of the south. But of late the exodus of the colored population from certain localities, and their migration westward, is said to be due to their conversion to Mormonism. One thing is certain: both Mormon missionaries and converts know how to hold their tongues.

Many proselytes are obtained from the women and girls of the mountain districts. For this reason violent opposition has been excited to the elders among southern young men. They have formed a secret society called the "Friends of Right" to work against the Mormon missionaries.

Hard Times in the Coal Regions.

At Shamo in the Neilson shaft has shut down again for six weeks, throwing nearly 700 men idle. A half dozen other collieries owned by the Reading Company and other individual operators are working quarter time. The Henry Clay, operated by the Reading, employing 1,900 hands, will be shut down in the near future if the coal trade remains in its present inactive state. Hard times in the coal regions have set in. Workmen from the Schuylkill and Lycoming districts are flooding this region in quest of work, while the miners in this section invade Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, for employment with disheartening results. Thousands of idle workmen through the streets daily hoping for the best. Large bodies of Hungarians and Italians are leaving the coal fields daily. The storekeepers complain bitterly of the hard times.

By the destruction of the American fleet at Apia the navy department finds itself confronted with a serious problem. Short of the China station, where there is a small fleet of old wooden vessels, at least one of which can never hope successfully to cross the Pacific, there are almost no American war vessels worthy of the name in the Pacific ocean which can be sent immediately to Samoa. It would not be wise policy to allow events there to drift along without the presence of one or more American naval vessels. The hostile armed factions on the islands are no longer under the restraining influence of a man-of-war representing a civilized nation, and property rights, at least, might be insecure, if life was not in jeopardy.

Bismarck denies that he is dying. Bis ought to know all about it.

Scribner's Magazine for April is notable for the variety of its contents, which includes popular articles on railroad affairs, shipbuilding, mountain climbing, and the anatomy of contortionists; literary reminiscences of Scott, De Quincy, Burns, and Dr. John Brown; a paper on Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist; and one of the much-praised series of End Papers, the writer for this month being Walter Pater, author of "Marina the Epicurean." The illustrations show equal richness, variety, and interest.

A paper which is sure to cause wide discussion is "The Prevention of Railroad Strikes," by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Pacific. The author has held this remarkable paper unpublished for more than two years, thinking that the time was not ripe for it. Events of the past year, especially the C. B. and Q. strike, have convinced him that a deep-seated trouble exists in the relations of railroads employes to railroad companies, and that his paper may be a timely contribution to an important discussion.

The Fleshly School of Young Women Novelists.

The new style of feminine writers is enough to make the old style turn over in their graves. In that dear old romance, "The Children of the Abbey," Amanda, the fair heroine, concealed her love and pined away, and the doctor recommended for her goat's whey and gentle exercise. The new school heroine would have had green eyes, and would have held up her palpitating lips to a man to be kissed in the most unblushing manner.

The new school of women novelists have quite taken the breath away from fiction readers of the good old time. It is even questioned whether it is quite proper to allow these stories to be read by well brought up young men. Certainly there are passages in some of them calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of delicate and modest manhood. We must guard our young men in these days when the world is so strangely turned upside down.

The literature of the fleshly school of young women novelists may be characterized as blood red and sizzling hot. It is furious. It is fast. It outdoes anything written by Swinburne or Byron. It was left for young lady writers to finally approach the verge of indecency and stop over.

These novels are a flower of this age. The original writer of the school is said to be "Ouida." But if this English woman founded the school it has shot so far ahead of her as to practically flock by itself. The only way to account for its existence is to class it as an outbreak on the part of young women, after having been repressed and kept within bounds of lady-like propriety for so many centuries. The additional incentive that the books sell may be added.

Few of these novels have any literary merit. They are mostly a heap of festering, blistering indecency. They are simply nauseating.

The leaders of the school are Americans. One man is in the group, Edgar Saltus, of New York. He is perhaps not so fleshly wicked as the ladies are, but he is more profanely wicked. He wrote "The Philosophy of Disenchantment," a quite unnecessary proceeding, since, after reading the novels of himself and his literary sisters, there is nothing more left in the universe to be disenchanting about.

Trial List.

- FIRST WEEK--MONDAY, APRIL 22.
- E. A. Faucher vs Andrew Immel.
 - Wm Ryne vs David Robb.
 - E. A. Glen & Co vs John Neff and wife.
 - Maryn & Gates vs Platt, Barber & Co.
 - Merrin Betts vs G. F. Hoy et al.
 - John McDermott vs John Curry.
 - J. H. Reifnyder vs Whitmer & Co.
 - J. A. Daisey vs J. D. Gardner.
 - P. G. Meek vs J. L. Sommerville.
- SECOND WEEK--MONDAY, APRIL 23.
- Rachael Shultz vs Adam Moyer, Sr.
 - L. H. Everts vs R. L. Darit.
 - L. H. Overt vs A. J. Griest.
 - T. Courrow's Admr's vs Benjamin Rich.
 - James Pierpont et al vs James Cross.
 - Lehigh Valley Coal Co., vs Clearfield Bit. Coal Co.
 - Susquehanna Mt. Ins. Co. vs Wm Parker.
 - James vs Tyrone Mining and Manufacturing Co.
 - Abr V Miller vs John Bigler et al.
 - Geo W Jackson vs Wm Powell.
 - Mercantile National Bank of N. Y. vs B Lauth.
 - M M Fishburn vs J M Fishburn.
 - George Peters vs George Ulrich.
 - J. A. Krider vs Dwelling House Ins. Co.
 - Ann E Garman et al vs John Bigler et al--two cases.
 - Elizabeth Kunes vs H H Montgomery.
 - J J Grenoble use of vs Sarah Kennelley.
 - M H Guise vs J H Bibb.
 - Geo R Boak vs Jacob Walker.
 - C Boak et al vs Wm Snedden.
 - Frank McLaughlin vs Centre Mining Co.
 - L G Kessler vs Silas Blockers et al.
 - W H Pifer vs Live Stock Ins Co.
 - Cecil National Bank vs J M Holt & Co.
 - Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs G W Hoover & Co.
 - John Curry vs Bellefonte School District.
 - James Smith vs Margaret A Riter et al.
 - C A Mayer et al vs E M Sturdevant.
- MARRIED.
- At the Bush House, Bellefonte, Mr. Newton E. Hess, of Boalsburg, and Miss Maggie McWilliams, of Pine Grove, Centre county.
 - On March 29th, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. H. E. Weaver of Posters Mills and Miss Donalms Hubler of State College.
 - In Bellefonte, on Tuesday, April 2, 1889, by Rev. J. P. Huges, Mr. Andrew B. Young and Ida May Long, both of Bellefonte.
- DIED.
- On the 20th ult., at Woodward, Miss Catharine Dinges, of Millheim, aged 68 years, 4 months and 9 days.
 - On the 22nd ult., in Penn township, George Warren, son of H. F. and A. R. A. Keen, aged 5 years, 3 months and 21 days.
 - On the 26th ult., in Penn township, Tobias Bailey, aged 62 years, 3 months and 27 days.
 - On the 27th ult., at Woodward, John Vonsda, aged 81 years and 8 days.
 - On the 2nd inst., at Aaronburg, an infant child of George L. Springer, aged 9 months.
 - On the 2nd inst., at Millheim, Mrs. Emma J. Tomlinson, aged 27 years and 26 days.
 - On the 2nd inst., in Haines twp., Mrs. Benjamin Stover aged 61 years and 1 day.
- The weather is still in a very unsettled state as yet.
- Some farmers have commenced to plow and work the land in this section.
- When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers \$3.00 dress shoe.
- Our motto for April 1: The best flitters are apple flitters.
- Go to Fanble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles.
- Benj. Stover, of Farmers Mills, paid our sanetum a visit--always glad to see old friends.
- The young folks had a party at W. Neffs on Tuesday evening, and we know all enjoyed themselves.
- Men's, boys', and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia. Full line of Shirt Waists.
- MONTGOMERY & Co.
- We erred in stating that Mr. W. F. Campbell would take a position with a Bellefonte milling firm. Instead he left for St. Louis, on Tuesday, and will endeavor to secure some permanent location in a western mill. In the meantime his family will remain in Centre Hall.
- Get your boy a nice suit at Lewins and save a couple of dollars thereby. The largest and best assortment of spring suits, latest styles ever brot to Bellefonte. Lewins leads in ready-made clothing for men and boys.
- Howard Homan has rented the house lately vacated by W. L. Kurtz, Mr. Alfred Krape having purchased the property owned by Mr. Homan.
- Plowing was done in Union township, Millin county, in November, December, January and March, every month during the winter but February. Oats were sown by some farmers in March.
- The public schools in this place will close in about two weeks.
- The family Rev. Miller, dec'd., after several years residence in Lozansville, have returned to their old home in Centre Hall, on Church street.
- Our first invoice of boys' and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, will be opened Saturday March 16.
- MONTGOMERY & Co.
- Bellefonte.
- Call on Bushman & Kreamer and inspect their stock of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, spectacles and Elgin watches for \$8 up.
- Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing--and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from \$3 to \$5 on a suit of clothes.