

The Centre Reporter.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W.	C. M. Bower
" " " "	Patrick Garvey
" " " "	Joseph W. Gross
Centre Hall Borough	W. M. McCormick
Millburg Borough	M. I. Gardner
Millheim Borough	W. Willis Wessner
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	C. W. Harter
" " " "	J. D. Ritter
" " " "	J. H. Riley
Unionville Borough	Jackson Gorton
Beaver	L. J. Bing
Boggs, N. P.	John Mechtley
" " " "	Philip Confer
" " " "	T. F. Adams
College	H. L. Barnhart
Curtin	Daniel Grove
Ferguson, E. P.	T. S. DeLeon
" " " "	John T. McCormick
Gregg, S. P.	Samuel Harpster Jr.
" " " "	Geo. B. Crawford
Haines, E. P.	C. Rossman
" " " "	J. A. Bowersox
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Howard	C. C. Meyer
Huston	John Q. Miles
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Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J. J. Grant
Patton	D. I. Meek
Penn.	W. F. Smith
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Rush, S. P.	Hugh McCann
" " " "	R. C. Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W. P.	Patrick Kelly
" " " "	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.

Boston is put down for from 8,000 to 17,000 majority against the prohibition amendment. O, the hubby.

Centre county will favor the prohibition amendment anywhere above 1500 majority, notwithstanding we have many fishermen here.

The Boston Herald thinks the prohibitory amendment will be defeated in that state. They must have a great many fishermen in the Bay state.

Charleston, S. C., last week had a large fire. The best business blocks in the city were destroyed. The upsetting of a coal oil lamp was the cause.

St. Louis gave Harrison some 8,000 majority. On Tuesday the Democrats carried it by 2,000. Chicago gave Cleveland 7,000, and on Tuesday the Democrats carried the city by 12,000.

Other post office appointments in this county, are H. A. Snyder, Blanchard; A. J. St. Clair, Fleming; S. F. Donnan, Zion. This with others reported, leaves very few more left for the guillotine.

What's the matter with Harrison anyhow that he does not keep business from drooping and shops and mills shutting down? Didn't they tell us that Harrison must be elected to stop just such a bad state of affairs as we have at present?

Congress asks to have the pay of members doubled, and the state legislature proposes to raise the salaries of judges. Now just here we will ask, what are you going to do for the farmers,-- they are the worst paid in the whole set.

Lock Haven, Northumberland and other towns are wanting knitting factories. Our neighbors down at Millheim got wild over the same subject and got a knitting factory which has knit the stockholders so tightly that they are in a mystery over it which they do not know how to unravel--and that is about the only knitting that was done at Millheim.

The rule of the Methodist Church that prohibits its clergy from using tobacco is rigidly enforced by the New York Conference now in session in that city. Two of the ten candidates for the ministry who stood before the Bishop on Saturday were unwilling to take the anti-tobacco pledge that has been in force since 1880, but finally, after they had been remonstrated with, they gave the desired answer to the Bishop's question, and henceforth, as long as they remain in the pulpit, they can neither smoke, chew, nor take snuff; they must totally refrain from indulgence in these practices, which are enjoyed by many of the clergy of other denominations.

The twine trust is stirring up the wheat producing farmers of the Northwest just as the bagging trust is maddening the cotton planters of the South. Both trusts are the legitimate and natural outgrowth of the existing high tariff. The wheat growers that voted to sustain tariff extortion last fall are getting an object lesson that will reach their pockets, and possibly take that route to their brains.

The material from which binder twine is made is loaded with a high tariff, while none of it is produced in this country, and so the twine monopolists levy upon the farmers pocket books. Grangers and farmers who were led by some hypocritical tariff babblers to vote for protection, can see how protection goes for them.

Terrible Fires in the West.

The heaviest wind storm that ever visited Central Dakota sprang up Tuesday forenoon, April 2, when the wind was blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour, three distinct fires started and swept over nearly the whole east end of Sully county. The fires traveled with the speed of an express train, and nothing could be done to check their progress. At this date the losses in Sully county, are as follows:

Twenty-five residences, the occupants of which were forced to flee for their lives, without having time to rescue any furniture or clothing.

Forty-eight barns, the owners reporting that they were unable to save hay or grain. The seed for sowing all went up in smoke, as well as all the farming implements.

Twenty-five head of horses, 38 head of cattle, 31 head of swine, four mules and 650 head of sheep.

This is only a portion of the losses. One hundred farmers have reported with only one suit of clothes each and no shelter save that furnished by those living beyond the fire line. All who lived in the burned districts are without homes, farming implements, or seed for sowing.

The rejection of Murat Halstead has served to stir up the growing opposition to the administration on the part of the leading Republicans. There has been an unexpressed feeling all along that there were too many people getting offices because they had had a previous acquaintance with the president or members of his family. Beginning with the cabinet, down through the line of diplomatic appointments and the heads of bureaus, there was an excess of applicants who owed their recognition to causes either personal or sentimental. The northwestern territorial appointments have, in many instances, been attended to by Crown Prince Russel, who never before had been a political factor. The matter finally reached such a stage that a district attorney was appointed in Indiana, because the appointee is a friend of the family of Mrs. Russell Harrison.

This has been excessively distressing to the practical politicians, especially the sentiment feature of it. Colonel Fred Grant was appointed to the Austrian mission without either of the senators from New York desiring it. Robert Lincoln's nomination was made after so little consultation with the Illinois senators that they are both ill-humored over it. This had something to do with the violence of the opposition to Murat Halstead on the part of Senator Cullum.

There is a new sensation in the Samoan controversy. The German minister received a telegram in cipher, from Prince Bismarck, instructing him to cable at the earliest moment the names of the vessels ordered by the secretary of the navy to proceed to Samoa and take the place of those wrecked by the hurricane there of March 15; also the number of men and officers carried by each ship; its tonnage and horse power, the number, size and kind of guns, whether the vessels are equipped with torpedoes, and whether the sending of reinforcements to Samoa will weaken the American navy in any other part of the world to any considerable extent.

The minister was also instructed to report to the German foreign office without loss of time, the condition of the new vessels in process of construction. The genuineness of the dispatch may be denied by the German authorities, but the correspondent is able to vouch for its absolute accuracy. It will be remembered that several German naval and military experts have visited this country since the appearance of the Samoan war cloud, for the purpose of reporting to the German war office upon the condition of our naval and military armaments. From the instructions received by the German minister yesterday, however, it would appear that Prince Bismarck wishes to provide himself with later and more accurate information.

The increase in the number of failures for the opening quarter of the year is an unfavorable indication as to the general state of trade, and will justify prudent men in looking ahead. In the last ten years bountiful harvests have tided the business community over rather dangerous reefs, and if the crops of the current year come up to or approach the average, the long dispensation of commercial prosperity may continue. The figures show that in January, February and March, 1888, the failures in the United States numbered 3,053, with liabilities amounting to \$34,108,000. For the same months of the current year the reported failures were 3,576, and the liabilities reached a total of \$41,861,000. The failures, it will be seen, numbered 523 more than in the first quarter of 1888, and the liabilities show an increase of \$7,753,000.

A Profitable Business.

That those who are engaged in the brewing business feel like continuing it and can contribute liberally for its defense, is not strange when we take into account the immense profits. From a reliable source we have the cost of a barrel of beer as follows:

2 1/2 bushels of malt or its equivalent	\$1.75
1 1/2 lbs. of hops	.45
Labor, including delivery	1.00
Revenue stamps	.05
Discounts on collections	\$4.12 1/2
	\$5.12 1/2

Thus we have the entire cost of a barrel of beer, including possible losses, \$5.12 1/2. The selling price to saloons is \$8.00. Thus there is a clear profit to the manufacturer of \$2.87 1/2 on every barrel of beer. This would make the profits on the 425,000 barrels manufactured every year in this county \$1,221,875.00. But the retailer, the saloon man, is the one who receives the large profit. He gives \$8.00 for a barrel of beer, and sells it for 10 per cent. of the saloon man sell it for about \$26.00, thus making a gain of \$18.00 on every one. The profits to the saloon men on the 425,000 barrels manufactured in this county each year amount to over \$7,000,000, most of it from those needing it badly for themselves or their families.--Presbyterian Banner.

Judge Ermentrout, of Berks county, rendered a decision in a bigamy case which was tried before him one day last week, which has a general interest for the people of Pennsylvania. It seems a man, a resident of this state, becoming dissatisfied with his wife, left her and went to the state of Wisconsin, where, after a year's residence, he succeeded in getting a divorce. No sooner was this done than he returned to this state and married again--this time his wife's sister. He was sued for bigamy, and Judge Ermentrout's ruling was called out by the case, which was brought into his court. He ruled that no married man or woman can leave this state and go to another for the sole purpose of securing a divorce, and, having procured one, return and marry some other woman: Such an act is invalid under the laws of Pennsylvania. This point has already been passed upon by the Supreme Court of this state, and Judge Ermentrout's decision is in accord therewith. There is a good deal of this same thing going on continually, but it is allowed to pass unquestioned. It was important, therefore, that the law as laid down should receive the widest possible publicity.

The law has many times been called a noble profession, and its character and aims have been much exalted, chiefly by lawyers. But it has been used so much to promote ignominious ends that it can hardly claim to stand higher in these days than other pursuits of sinful man. A scrupulous lawyer may be justified in defending a case that he knows to be bad or criminal that he is sure is guilty, for exact justice is not to be attained by a one-sided trial. An accused person is entitled to the protection of all his rights and to the best defense his case admits of. But if a lawyer resorts to tricks and crafty devices to secure for his client more than his rights he ceases to be scrupulous; but that has almost ceased to be a matter of ethical criticism. In these latter times, however, the legal profession has received some of its best rewards for consenting to promote absolute violations of law and serious infractions of private and public right. Of the ethical character of that kind of practice there can be no doubt, and it is a deplorable fact that the standard of judgment has been so demoralized that it is not at once stamped by the profession as dishonorable.

These remarks we clip with endorsement from the Altoona Tribune, and its a pity they are only too true.

When the farmers had disposed of most of their wheat last year prices were pushed up to very high figures, and the consumers have been dancing to pretty expensive music. Now as the time for the farmer to have a new crop for sale approaches, prices are sliding down the scale as the greased. Producer and consumer suffer alike. The profits go to the speculators.

Post office lightning struck Centre county this week, in three or four places, and the distant sheet lightning out on the horizon prognosticates that the remaining post offices will be found by the fluid as it leaves the storage battery at Washington Democratic post masters may as well begin to pack their satchels, for Benjamin is after them.

The venerable historian, Bancroft, is reported as being at death's door. The Illinois senators are becoming displeased with the new administration. Congressman Atkinson of the Junius district, says, "I want all the Democratic post masters in my district bounced at once."

Strength of the Mormons.

At the closing session of the Mormon conference, George K. Cannon read the statistics of the church, as follows:

Twelve Apostles, 70 Patriarchs, 3,719 high priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,999 families, 215,915 officers and members, and 40,302 children under 8 years of age--total Mormon population of 153,911. The number of marriages for the six months ending April 6, 1889, was 530; births, 3,754; new members, 488; ex-communications, 113.

Cannon said that many young men were leaving the Territory to take up land elsewhere. The saints, he said, had been called together to build up Zion and this scattering must be stopped.

Unlording Lords.

A blow has been dealt at the hereditary privileges of the British peerage in a quarter where it would least have been looked for, namely, in the house of lords itself. Lord Carnarvon has introduced a bill to prevent disreputable peers from sitting in the house of lords. As the peers are about to reorganize their chamber they will have a large field to weed out if they accept Lord Carnarvon's proposition.

It is safe to say that a man would not be permitted to hold his seat six weeks in the American senate or house who would do so on a single occasion what several peers of the British have been doing habitually for years. Yet these scandalous lordlings have a birthright life seat in the highest legislative chamber of Great Britain.

There is Lord Mandeville, who has just taken refuge in the bankruptcy court. His excesses piled up debts to the amount of \$600,000, and he pleaded guilty to obtaining money on false pretenses besides. There, too, is that lovely specimen of British nobility, Lord Alisbury. He is a debauchee, a swindler and a cheater at cards. His wife was a music hall singer. She and her blue blooded husband fill their nights with drinking orgies before which the revelries of old Rome pale. There are others not very much more dainty in their morals than these. Yet all can still vote on national questions in the house of lords.

A Water Pageant.

April 30 New York bay will present a scene of magnificence that has not been equaled since the French ship brought the statue of Liberty to our shores in 1886. Those who witnessed the spectacle the bay presented then will not forget it. The beautiful bay was brilliant as a rainbow with the colors of many nations. Cannon boomed from the forts as the procession of ships followed one another up the channel. Strains of music on the various steamers echoed from shore to shore. French marine bands played French national airs and American musicians answered back with "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail Columbia."

The scene will be repeated with even more gorgeous accompaniments April 30, the day that the president of the United States comes to repeat the ceremony of taking the oath on the spot where Washington took it 100 years ago. But the water pageant will be the most imposing part of the spectacle.

Divorce Figures.

In twenty years in the United States divorces have increased 157 per cent. They have grown in number more than twice as rapidly as the population. In twenty years there have been 398,716 divorces granted. The cause of the increase is largely to be found in the fact that the laws have been changed in the direction of easy divorce. Married people are not so much more wicked than they were, but the laws allow them to get rid of each other more easily.

There are far fewer divorces in the south than in the north, but even there the rate is steadily increasing. In South Carolina there were only 168 divorces in the twenty years from 1866 to 1886. In Delaware in 1870 there was one divorce to 23,627 married couples. In 1880 it was one to 5,541. In the same ten years the divorce rate increased in Louisiana from one to 4,579 to one to 1,629.

New York is the only state in which the figures are inverted. Divorces in 1870 were one to 1,133, and in 1880 one to 1,151. This is because divorce in New York is allowed for one cause only. Unhappy New York couples go to other states to reside temporarily until they are freed from bonds. Many choose Rhode Island or New Jersey, where the laws are more lax. The showing of Rhode Island for twenty years is one divorce to twelve marriages. In New Hampshire for the last five years there has been one divorce to every ten marriages. It shows that divorce laws are no more loose in the west than in some of the New England states. In Nebraska divorces have increased 1,000 per cent. in five years.

Diversity of divorce laws at present is so great that in one state a man may be a respectable married citizen while in another he is a bigamist.

A New York woman eight years ago was divorced from her first husband in New Jersey, marrying a second. Lately the first husband's affection for his former wife rekindled. Then the wife went to Jersey, the second husband got a divorce from her there and she remained the old flame.

Narrowmindedness.

Our republican county officials do not seem to be characterized by the same fairness towards the Democratic papers and tax payers of the county, as shown by former Democratic officials towards the Republicans, in giving their papers a due share of the public advertisements recognizing the right of Republican taxpayers to know what is going on, in as liberal measure as the law would permit it. The Republican officials will not allow a Democratic paper to have any advertising if they can prevent it, thinking, no doubt, that Democratic taxpayers have no rights which a Republican official is bound to respect.

These things will take a turn in a year or two, and this conduct of the Republican officials may be noted by such Democrats who are sappy enough to help elect Republicans to local offices.

The Semi-annual Muster of the Employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The semi-annual muster of the employees of the Pennsylvania railroad company has just been made, and President Roberts finds himself in command of an army of 89,399 men and boys. Counting in this total is included every one who serves in the company directly, from the president down to the smallest water boy on a gravel train, and these men manage and operate a grand total of 7581 miles of railway.

The employees are unevenly distributed over the company's vast system. Upon the 1,817 miles of road from Pittsburgh to New York 45,227 men find employment. Their work is confined to the United railroads of New Jersey and the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh with its branches. The three vice presidents, the general officers, the thousand clerks in the main office, and the busy workmen in the Altoona shops form a part of this array of 45,000 men.

It is authoritatively stated at the Department of State to day that the three treaty powers concerned in Samoan affairs--England, Germany and the United States--have reached an understanding, by the terms of which they will each keep but one very much more pending the termination of the Berlin Conference.

The Susquehanna iron company's mills at Columbia shut down on Monday, the men refusing to accept the reduction announced a few days ago. Over 150 men are idle. The Columbia iron company's mill is also idle. The prospects are for a long suspension. The employees of the Columbia rolling mill accepted the reduction.

Montana Democratic.

The new State of Montana held her election on Tuesday, and went largely Democratic. This secures two Democratic U. S. senators. Good!

Dispatches from India say that 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by the great fire at Surat. To add to the prevailing distress, cholera has broken out in the town.

In some parts of the state on Friday night--at Pittsburgh and the south western counties there were from 10 to 15 inches of snow. In our section there was not quite two inches.

Near one half of the Democratic postmasters of this county have been removed already, and has Harrison not been President much over a month.

Half dozen lives were lost in a railroad smash up near Joliet, Ill., Tuesday.

Monday was a fine day and farmers made good use of it for plowing.

The loss of the Centre Hall roller mill is lamented as far as its trade extended, and its benefits are now only being realized at home. The mill was of more real actual benefit to the farmers than all the idiotic babblers rebuffed before farmers for the purpose of getting an office.

Simon Loeb has opened his new clothing and gentlemen's furnishing store, in the Brockerhoff house block, late Montgomery's room, with an entirely new stock of men and boys' clothing, underwear, hats, caps, cuffs, collars, in fact anything needed to dress you from head to foot in fine style, and at low prices. Mr. Loeb has been in business in Bellefonte for many years, in the firm of S. & A. Loeb, and knows what is needed in the particular line, in which he now has opened for himself. His well known integrity is a guarantee for fair dealing in his new place of business.

Married.

On the 21st, ult., by D. H. Rote, Esq., Mr. Herman Klobe and Miss Maggie Miller, both of Woodward.

At Centre Hall April 6th 1889 by Jas. C. Boal J. P., Mr. Joseph Kubn and Miss Blanche Belt all of Harris Twp. Centre county.

The death of Justice Stanley Matthews leaves Ohio without a representative in the United States supreme court for the first time in sixty years.

A movement has been begun to hold a congress of American art clubs in New York city.

Certain editors are of the opinion that it is a disgusting and painful spectacle to see certain other editors applicants for public office.

In the United States in 1888 there were 268 boiler explosions. They killed 826 persons, injured 491 and destroyed \$5,100,000 worth of property.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.