

The Centre Reporter.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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We again notify the Harrisons at Pleasant Gap, that the name Harrison is trump with the present administration in making appointments.

The twine trust is skinning the farmer on twine for the coming harvest. Can't some plan be devised to skin the twine trust?

The "question on the Amendment," will soon be put, before the committee of the whole, says an exchange, and the REPORTER would add the bung-hole is at stake.

A farmers club has been organized in Franklin county for the better protection of the farmers interests.

If farmers would vote right, as a general thing, they would effect more than by organizing clubs.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 207 and for Canada 22, or a total of 229 failures. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 225.

The gentleman who a few days ago married the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, is now the father-in-law of an ex-president. Had he attended to this little matter some months ago, he might have been the father-in-law of a president. How great opportunities are let slip!

The third day's sessions of the Lancaster Classis of the Reformed Church were largely consumed by lively discussion on the Constitutional Amendment question. Classis declared itself in favor of Prohibition, but urges pastors and people of the Church to give the question prayerful consideration.

According to the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Ohio real estate is mortgaged to about 30 per cent of its cash value, there being now on record 231,640 mortgages representing an indebtedness of \$330,995,205.78, on an aggregate valuation of \$1,220,262,515. This is not an excessive proportion of debt, and with ordinary prosperous times can be carried easily.

In reply to charges made by the Mercer Western Press, that Gov. Beaver intended bolting the Prohibition Amendment on election day, the Governor telegraphed to Hon. Samuel H. Miller as follows: "I have never had any question as to my duty in regard to the Amendment and will vote for it, of course, as I have always intended to do. The only question in my mind has been one of duty as a representative of the party. Without pretending to represent the Republican party, I expect to take ground publicly in favor of the Amendment in due time."

President Harrison on Friday, appointed David Martin, of Philadelphia, collector of internal revenue for the Philadelphia district. Martin is the head of the Republican ward committees in that city working to defeat prohibition. The prohibitionists, through their State chairman, H. W. Palmer, made vigorous protests against Martin's appointment, declaring it would be notice the Republican organization was against prohibition on the sly. But Colonel Quay, who "will vote for prohibition," insisted on Martin's appointment, and he got it.

Wrestling with the matter of precedence in the distribution of offices to the Harrison family, the New York Times presents these results: "Up to date we have (a) the brother of the president, (b) the father of the wife of the president, (c) the father of the wife of the son of the president, (d) the brother of the husband of the daughter of the president. There is an element of some obscurity, but of positive advantage, that must be kept in mind which consists in the right of domicile in the White House, and which must be accepted as an equivalent for office given."

There are strikes, riots and disturbances in Germany among the miners, 90,000 of whom are now out and threatening the public peace, all on account of the fact that they are not paid living wages. Germany is like the United States, a country where they have protection—for the owners, manufacturers and operators, monopolies and corporations, and this feature seems to work as badly there as it does here and even worse. The rich have all, the poor toilers nothing. No wonder there are strikes and riot.

The Presbyterians.

ADOPTION OF THE MAJORITY REPORT WITH REFERENCE TO THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The lively discussion on the question of co-operation with the southern church, which took place in Thursday's session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, was the cause of bringing a large audience to Dr. Crosby's church in New York Friday morning in anticipation of hearing a continuance of the debate. Almost the first thing done was the reading of a telegram from the stated clerk of the southern assembly, now in session, announcing that that body had adopted the majority report in favor of co-operation in the home and foreign fields, in the evangelization of the colored people and co-operation in matters of publication, etc., by a vote of 90 to 27. The statement was received with applause.

Rev. John Fox, a Kentuckian, continued his talk on the opposition to co-operation. The white people of the country during the past century, he said, have not observed that Christian equality between the two races that they should have observed. They should now try to break down this lingering prejudice, and he would therefore vote against the majority report because it advocated separate churches for white and colored.

The debate on the third section of the majority report—co-operation in the evangelization of the colored people—was continued. The first two sections—co-operation in home and foreign missions—were adopted Thursday. The report is the same as that adopted by the southern assembly. Rev. Joseph L. Smith, chairman of the committee that drew up the report, held that the matter of separate churches was desired by the colored people themselves.

Rev. Dr. Stryker, of Chicago, said he would vote for no report that asked one Christian to stand aside at the communion table in favor of another. He moved to strike out the part of the report which reads: "While conceding the existing situation it (the Northern assembly) approves the policy of separate churches, presbyteries and synods, subject to the choice of the colored people themselves."

A vote on Dr. Stryker's amendment was taken, and it was carried by about 400 to 50. With this exception the paper as a whole was adopted, and the paper on co-operation was also approved. The next thing was to adopt the majority report as a whole as amended. This was done, only a few "noes" being heard when the question was put.

In the Indian school for boys and girls at Carlisle many of the 600 young Indians at this institution were brought to it from the wild tribes in which they were born, and yet within a few years they have been trained in such a way as to draw out such traits and powers of which they did not seem to be originally possessed. They are taught not only the ordinary branches of knowledge, but learning which they show rare intelligence and aptness, but they enjoy the advantages of the industrial branch of the institution, in which they learn to work as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, printers, and at other trades. At the anniversary just held by the school, they showed the results of their literary and industrial training; they delivered essays and orations; they were seen working at their trades; they made a practical display of their musical skill; they gave a calisthenic exhibition in the gymnasium; they furnished evidence that they knew how to demean themselves at a public feast, and, when the diplomas were presented to the members of the graduating class, there was pride in the face of every graduate. This institution, at Carlisle for Indian children, which was established ten years ago, has shown how far the savage breast may be soothed through the process of education.

Those of us not yet fifty years of age have probably lived in the most important and intellectually progressive period of human history. Within this half century the following inventions and discoveries have been among the number: Ocean steamships, street railways, telegraph lines, ocean cables, telephones, phonograph, photography and a score of new methods of picture making, aniline colors, kerosene oil, electric lights, steam fire engines, chemical fire extinguishers, anaesthetics and painless surgery, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, giant powder, aluminum, magnesium, and other new metals, electro plating, spectrum analysis and spectroscopy, audiophone, pneumatic tubes, electric motor, electric railway, electric bells, type-writer, cheap postal system, steam heating, steam and hydraulic elevators, vestibule cars, cantilever bridges. These are only a part. All positive knowledge of the physical constitution of planetary and stellar worlds has been attained within this period.

The Clinton Democrat says: We hold that the Jersey Shore Vidette is right in charging and receiving pay for articles in favor of the Prohibition Amendment that goes into its columns. A newspaper is the editor and publishers way of making his living and he has the same right to charge for what he is asked to publish in his paper that the grocer has to ask pay for his sugar or the merchant for calico or muslin. Some people seem to think that newspapers are printed for the sole accommodation of the public gratis. Not by any means, and the people who have hobbies and desire to discuss them through the papers are the very ones who ought to be obliged to pay for them, unless they are of general interest and for the information of the people. Cranks and belly achers should all be made to pay for boring the much forbearing public.

These remarks of our Lock Haven contemporary apply just as truthfully to candidates who desire a paper to advocate their election, thinking the editor should write them up, defend them against attacks, print their tickets, etc., and do it all for nothing while they are helped to good offices thereby. The Reporter in thirty years has found only three or four subjects who were mean and little and miserly enough, to expect a newspaper to do all such work without pay.

The Democratic victory in Montana last week has elicited a bitter letter to President Harrison from Mr. Richard F. Negley, an old Montana mountaineer and a republican of 33 years standing. In this letter, which was delivered at the White House in person Monday, Mr. Negley says:

"Permit me to inform you, sir, that on the 4th of last March Montana was reliably Republican, and would be reliably Republican still if your son Russell had broken his neck or died a respectable natural death soon after your inauguration as president. It was the impertinent intermeddling of your son in Montana politics that assured the Democrats control of our constitutional convention. It was his bartering of Federal offices in Montana, some of them for private gain, others for private pique, that will prevent the Republicans sending a member of the house of representatives and two senators to Washington next December.

Dublin telegrams of 24th say: The work of evicting tenants was continued on the Olphert estate to day. The evictors met with a desperate resistance. During the struggle Inspector Duff was badly wounded. The tenants had erected barricades around their homes, and from behind these defenses they hurled stones and other missiles at the attacking party. Boiling water was also thrown upon the evictors, and a number of policemen and bailiffs were badly scalded. The police arrested 14 persons. An immense crowd of sympathizers with the tenants had gathered at the scene of the evictions, and when Mr. Ritchie, the agent for the estate, appeared on the ground, he was vigorously booed. The attitude of the crowd finally became so threatening that Mr. Ritchie, fearing personal violence, hastily took his departure.

It seems that the English have introduced both Christianity and alcoholism into the East Indies, but that the growth of drunkenness there has been far more rapid than that of Christianity. The Hindus are now becoming alarmed over the spread of the liquor drinking custom, and are anxious that their country shall not be ruined by English vices. A memorial on the subject, which had a long roll of signatures, was some time ago sent to the British Viceroy of India. It tells how the Hindus have, in past ages, been distinguished for habits of sobriety, and how their ancient character is being undermined by English vices, and it asks for the adoption of rigorous laws to suppress the growth of debauchery. It does not appear that the Viceroy has given any heed to this memorial from the Hindus.

A most remarkable escape from a terrible accident occurred on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, between Brocton and Prospect, at what is known as "Goose Hollow" trestle, which is 500 feet long and 92 feet high.

The operator at Brocton had received an order to hold freight train No. 54 at Brocton for No. 51, but as an accident occurred on the Lake Shore at that time the operator was called away and let 54 go forgetting the order. From Brocton to Prospect there is a heavy up grade and the road is very circuitous. A farmer's little boy, who was in the pasture nearby, heard both trains coming and ran up the track and flagged 51, which was not able to stop until it reached the south end of the trestle. Just as 54 reached the north end and stopped.

They talk of 60,000 majority against prohibition in Philadelphia. For a republican city this will sound queer.

Affairs at Panama.

The unfortunate consequences of the canal smash are becoming more marked every day; and the deplorable condition of affairs has but one outlet, and that by emigration. The commission sent by the Jamaican government has already sent away 4,000 people, and has issued tickets for 3,000 more and these will leave by the earliest steamers. The people are congregated at the different depots, with their tickets in their hands, but without food and almost without shelter, and a tropical wet season is in its full energy. After all the distressed foreigners shall have been removed there will be much suffering and want there—suffering and want of a character which cannot be even ameliorated until the resumption of work in January next shall have put money into circulation and inspired confidence.

The Amendment people are doing some lively work just now in this county with telling effect. Addresses are being delivered in all localities and from many of the pulpits. If they can keep up the fire until June 18, they can go out of Centre county with 15-0 majority, but it will not do to fall asleep in the meantime.

The ladies are leading off in this work; to them alone is due the credit of making headway for the cause, and they have shown remarkable zeal and tenacity of purpose to push the work on to a triumph. It is pretty hard to fight against the ladies, the gallantry of the sterner sex will not allow it. The women of Centre county are making a lively fight.

A national flower is wanted for the United States. England has its roses, France, the fleur de lis, Scotland, the thistle, Ireland, the shamrock, and other nationalities their distinctive flowers, but there is no blossom that is considered purely American. Why cannot we have one?

This question is asked by the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin. Well why not take the tea plant—that was the blossom from which the Republic was born, and it is a great favorite too with the women folks?

The incorporation of the Pittsburg, Beech Creek and Eastern railroad completes plans which have long been under contemplation by a syndicate of eastern financiers for another line to the seaboard. The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph states that Drexel, Morgan & Co. capitalists interested in the Lehigh Valley railroad compose the syndicate, and the line to connect Pittsburg and this road will be built in its interest. It is claimed that this line will be as short as any to the East and that it will really be built. It is argued that, to a large extent, the Eastern capitalists who took hold of the Pittsburg and Western and helped to its present position also control the Lehigh valley and that the plans are to connect both roads and make a trunk line from New York to Chicago.

Considerable interest is shown in the success of the experiment of growing flax more abundantly as a solution of the difficulties and burdens which, it is said, are forced upon the farmers of the Northwest by the Twine Trust. Letters say that the price of twine has been increased by the trust until it costs the farmer a bushel of oats for a pound of twine, and they are clamoring for relief. In Michigan the legislature appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the expediency of introducing the manufacturing of twine into the prisons as a means of relief, but their inquiries developed the fact, Prof. Willets says, that the corner of the trust extended to the raw material itself.

Editorial Notes.

The Philadelphia Press and the Times talk of the city going anywhere from 80 to 60,000 maj. against prohibition. They may go to bed on the night of the 18 badly fooled.

The prospect for the Amendment in the past two weeks has brightened, owing to the activity of its friends thro the state.

A Swanton bank has suspended on account of a swindling bank official. Swindling bank officials are not all dead yet.

Three horse thieves were arrested in New Mexico who had stolen 600 horses from different ranches and were driving them north.

Gov. Beaver is likely to veto the bill increasing judges salaries \$1000, for want of an appropriation.

New Railroads.

A TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE WHICH WILL PASS THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA. The two projects to build railroads across this state, which came to light last week, have excited great interest in the railroad world. While none of the gentlemen who are in a position to know exactly what is going on will talk specially, there are many intimations that the project to connect the Lehigh Valley

and the Baltimore and Ohio systems, and the other to extend the Beech creek railroad to Butler, where it would connect with the Pittsburg and Western, are parts of an undertaking looking to the construction of another transcontinental line.

The Beech Creek railroad now connects in the east with the reading railroad, which reaches the seaboard. If the Beech Creek is extended to connect with the Pittsburg and western at Butler another route to the east will not only be provided for Pittsburg, but with the Pittsburg and Western connections there will be another direct route from Chicago to the coast. The same will be true if the idea of connecting the Lehigh Valley and Baltimore and Ohio by a line across this state is carried out.

At least two of the great roads now in Chicago with Pacific coast termini are still waiting for a chance to extend to the Atlantic seaboard at the most available point. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Northern Pacific are the two roads. The latter comes into Chicago over the Wisconsin Central and the former over its own road, finished only two or three years ago. Boston capital is interested in the Santa Fe almost exclusively, and the desire of those interested is to get a line that will stretch from ocean to ocean independent and untrammelled by dependence upon any other road.

Whale with Green Peas.

There are obvious difficulties in the way of selling a whale over the counter in a fishmonger's shop. Nevertheless, we may yet see bits of whales being thus purchased and carried away. There was a time in merrie England when whale with green peas was considered a delicacy. History, it is said, repeats itself, and some of us who now strut the stage of life may, ere we die, indulge in the same feast.

In Barbados, when obtainable, the flesh of the humpbacked whale (Megaptera Americana) is eaten by all classes, being preferred to beef, which is there tough. A South Sea harpooner will tell you that, excepting the delicacy of a draught of the yellow, creamy milk taken from a freshly speared she whale, whale fins properly cooked are the greatest of conceivable dainties.

A single cetacean, it is estimated, will supply 500 pounds of extract, and a pound of extract makes 100 pints of nourishing soup. Thus it can easily be seen that one whale is capable of satisfying the hunger of 50,000 persons, if they were content to have a meal of whale soup alone. An average whale converted into extract would suffice for the daily dinner of a man all through his life, even if he lived to the age of 140. As he would not be likely to accomplish that feat, there would be plenty of whale over for breakfast and supper, when—as he might be expected to tire of soup—the cetacean might appear on his table in the form of cutlets, or mince, or even rissoles.—Medical Classics.

In a New State.

Driving over the prairie yesterday I came across an old man sowing his wheat. It is no offense to introduce yourself out here—the people are sociable. I stopped him when he got to the end of his row, and asked him how long he'd been in Dakota.

"I ben in Dakoty," he said, "goin' on eight year."

"Where did you come from?"

"I was born in Vermont, but I kim here from Wisconsin."

"How much land do you own?"

"Just one square mile."

"How much did you own in Wisconsin?"

"Two lots in a buryin' patch."

"How much wheat did you raise last year?"

"Air you buyin' wheat?"

"No, but I'd like to know, if you don't mind telling."

"Tain't no secret. I raised a crap of 2,600 bushels."

"What'll you sell your farm for?"

"Air you buyin' property?"

"No, but"

"O, I got my price. Anybody who pays me \$15,000 down kin hev my farm."

"How much money did you have when you came here?"

"I hed my things to set up housekeepin' with and \$50 in money which I buried. I didn't sell my lots in the buryin' groun'."—Cor. New York Tribune.

John Keely's Power.

Mme. Blavatsky makes a startling statement in the second volume of her theosophical book, the "Secret Doctrine," upon which she is now working. John Keely, she says, is in possession of the wonderful occult force which the adepts have, and his motor is that and nothing more. The force is in Keely and inseparable from him. It will die with him. If Keely was allowed to use this awful power, as the adepts use it, he could blow Philadelphia to pieces by lifting his hand; but the guardians of the force watch him closely and see that he does not use it for harm. Wayne MacVeagh, who is Keely's counsel in his suits with the motor stockholders, was sent advance sheets of this part of Mme. Blavatsky's book by a St. Louis theosophist. In concluding his letter of thanks, he said: "You and I, my dear sir, both know that Hamlet was right, and that there are stranger things in this world today than you or I will ever know."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Intemperate Use of Coffee and Tea.

Intoxication may ensue from drinking either tea or coffee. There has existed for several years in London a club of newspaper reporters, which meets every Saturday night for the purpose of indulging in tea drinking; its members not infrequently become intoxicated. Cases of delirium tremens from the use of tea have been reported. The poisoning qualities of tea are most apparent when it is eaten. When first introduced into England, about the year 1655, it was served in a bowl like spinach, as an article of food; and the effects of eating it were such that, for a long time afterward, it was considered to be a deadly drug, and its sale was regarded as disreputable.

Those who chew dry tea leaves extract from them the alkaloid, which is a very powerful poison. It first produces a pleasant exhilaration, but its subsequent effects are sleeplessness, delirium, an unnatural state of mind and abnormal desires. The habit seems to be most indulged in by servants, who, having the tea caddy at their disposal, sometimes help themselves from it, a pinch at a time. The small alone of coffee, when it is stored in great bulk—as in the hold of ships—produces deadly nausea, dizziness and faintness. When cargoes of coffee thus stored become shifted in a storm, one of the most dreaded duties of the sailor is to go down into the hold and restore them to their places; the boys and weak stomachs find it impossible to keep at work above half an hour.

The habitual coffee drunkard has thin features, a drawn and wrinkled face, and grayish yellow complexion. His sleep is troubled with anxious dreams. His pulse is weak, frequent and compressible. It is asserted that coffee more frequently injures people's eyes and ears than does either tobacco or alcohol. It does not produce absolute blindness or deafness, but very annoying disturbances. That coffee is the cause is seen from the fact that when it is left off the trouble ceases. The symptoms of chronic caffeine, or coffee drunkenness, are loss of appetite, insomnia, trembling of the lips and tongue, dyspepsia, neuralgia, pain in the stomach, giddiness, convulsions and obstinate constipation.—Boston Herald.

Why He Was Not There.

Sheridan Knowles had many acquaintances, and his memory did not always serve him in recalling their names, but, as the following incident shows, he was never at a loss in such circumstances:

It is said that Knowles was talking to a friend in the street, when a gentleman came up to him and exclaimed, in rather an abrupt, and even angry manner:

"Why did you not keep your promise to dine with us last Thursday, Mr. Knowles? It was a distinct engagement made between you and me. You kept the rest of the company waiting for nearly an hour. It is really too!"

"Me boy," said Knowles, "ye don't know how vexed I am. No, I did not forget ye. Ask Mrs. Knowles if ye don't believe me. I was ill, me boy; but it's thankful I am to say I am better now. Give me another chance. Name your own time. Any day next week."

"You really will? Well, say Thursday again; and you will not fail us? Same hour—6. Will that suit you?"

"Perfectly. Oh, you may depend upon me, never fear! I'll be to the fore that day."

With a hand shake to Knowles and a bow to his friend, the would be host walked away. Knowles looked after him, lost in thought, till he disappeared.

"That man's face is familiar to me! Do you know who he is?" said the author to his friend.

"No, I don't," said the friend.

"Devil take me if I do, either," said Knowles.—Fritth's Reminiscences.

Sand Showers and Drifts.

Dry, loose sand, wherever it occurs, is constantly being shifted by the wind, and often buries cultivated lands, buildings and forests. On the shores of Lake Michigan are drifts 100 feet deep, and those of Cornwall reach 900 feet in depth, while the drifts of the Gobi desert are 40 miles long and 900 feet high in places. On the shores of the Bay of Biscay the drifting sand travels inland 16 feet a year, in parts of Denmark 24 feet, and in southern India 17 yards. In some places walls and barriers of vegetation have been created to stop the destroying drifts. Fine sand is taken up to a great height in the air, and deposited many miles away. In 1883 Iceland was visited by a remarkable sand storm, lasting two weeks, which hid the sun and objects a few yards off like a dense fog, and caused the death of thousands of sheep and horses.—New York Telegram.

The Nation's Great Men.

"Pa, where was Capt. Anson born?" "I don't know, I'm sure."

"Where was John L. Sullivan born?" "I don't know that either."

"Pa, I wish you would buy me a history of the United States."—Chicago Herald.

Hawes to Hung.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 24.—Dick Hawes, the murderer of his wife and children, was sentenced in the criminal court to be hanged July 12.

The Samoan Question Settled.

BERLIN, May 23.—It is believed that the Samoan conference has agreed upon all the points at issue.