

The Centre Reporter.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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There are many Johnstown tramps in New York—they are of the Jersey breed.

Fire alarm Foraker has been nominated for a third term for Governor of Ohio.

The 4th of July 1889 was not as hot as the 4th in 1776, when it made George the III sweat.

The Johnstown flood was the only thing that ever got ahead of the news-papers—they couldn't exaggerate it.

Possibly the cars of the proposed passenger railway between Northumberland and Sunbury will be run by electricity.

Centre county having run Johnstown quite successfully is now prepared to run the U. S. or any other big job. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The encounters that have occurred near Arquin, between the Egyptian troops under Colonel Wodehouse, and the dervishes, have proved very disastrous to the latter. Thus far 900 of the dervishes have been killed and 700 others have either been taken prisoners or have deserted.

A streak of common sense has broken through the mass of red tape accumulated around the Johnstown relief business, and the Relief Commission will at once distribute \$1,160,000 among 3,680 families found on investigation to be the most needy, in sums to each ranging from \$1,000 down to \$200, and averaging \$322 to the family. This is what the money was raised for, and it should be put into the hands of those for whom it was intended as soon as possible.

Governor Beaver and the state board of relief commission had a meeting at Cresson Springs on Tuesday and decided to distribute \$500,000 among the sufferers in Johnstown. The recommendation of the Johnstown board of inquiry to divide the relief into classes was not adopted. The commission also appropriated \$50,000 for the relief of sufferers east of the mountains. One half of this sum will go to the victims of the floods in the vicinity of Williamsport and the remainder will be distributed in other localities.

It is complained by the Pittsburg press and in other quarters, that the Quay and anti-Quay bosses are trying to manipulate the Johnstown relief to the political benefit of those factions, and for this purpose are trying to head each other off in the contracts and distribution of the relief fund, the latter sent in by the generous hearts of the country for the immediate relief of the sufferers, and not for the handing by a corrupt political faction to strengthen itself out of an unparalleled calamity and use it to gain political power.

Shame! Shame!

The recent decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the licensing of brewers and wholesale dealers will secure licenses to one hundred and twenty five persons and companies in Allegheny county that were refused license by Judge White. In Pittsburg the number of licenses will be nearly doubled as the result of this decision. In Philadelphia the effect of the decision will be to add about 2,000 licenses to those already granted, making in all at least 3,400. It is expected that throughout the State hundreds of persons who were refused retail licenses will now apply as wholesalers.

The management of affairs at Johnstown was mainly in the hands of men from our county and we are proud of it because it was well done. Gen. Hastings was general supervisor; Col. J. L. Spangler was at the head of the commissary department with Maj. Aust, Curtin as his chief supervisor. Gen. Hastings has received deserved praise from all over the state for efficiency in directing affairs for the comfort of the unfortunates in that unparalleled disaster. He acted with wisdom and discretion. Col. Spangler managed his department with skill and a single view to the welfare of those who were destitute of clothing and food. Maj. Curtin, as general supervisor of the commissaries, was always on duty to see that there was no want and no hitch at any of the stations.

These gentlemen having completed their work have turned their places over to local authorities for what further attention the flooded district may yet require.

We congratulate them upon perfect success with which they cared for the unfortunate people of Johnstown, backed by the liberality of the outside world.

It is Prohibitory.

THE SUPREME COURT INTERPRETS THE BROOKS HIGH LICENSE LAW.

An important decision made by the supreme court, with reference to the provisions of the Brooks law, has just been handed down. The case was that of a farmer in Crawford county, named John W. Altenbaugh. Though not a liquor dealer or keeper of a hotel or restaurant, Altenbaugh was indicted in September, 1888, for furnishing liquor to persons visibly affected by intoxicating drink. He had been previously tried and acquitted of furnishing liquor on Sunday. The case was taken to the supreme court. In the opinion handed down by Justice Williams, a clear definition of that portion of the Brooks law relating to the furnishing of liquor is given. Justice Williams says:

It is true that the general provisions of the act of 1887 relate to and are designed to regulate the sale of liquors by the various classes of vendors known to the law. They are not directed against the use of such by the individual citizen, and they do not interfere with his right to supply his table with them or furnish them to his family or his guests. But when he goes beyond this limit he goes beyond the protection to which a citizen as such is entitled, and his acts become a subject of police interest and control.

The seventeenth section of the act of 1887 provides that it shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to furnish by sale, gift or otherwise to any person any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, on any election day, on Sunday, nor at any time to any minor person of known intemperate habits, or persons visibly affected by intoxicating drink. This provision is not confined to dealers, but is directed against any person. The thing forbidden is not the sale, but the furnishing of liquor to the visibly affected. Whether the furnishing by sale, gift or otherwise, is of no consequence so far as the misdemeanor is concerned. The licensed dealer may sell to all persons except those who belong to the excepted classes. A man without a license may give liquors in like manner; but to the excepted classes no man may lawfully sell or give.

The latest innovation promised is a railroad in Palestine to run from Jaffa to Jerusalem. Such a scheme has long been discussed, inasmuch as concessions were granted years ago by the Sultan for the purpose. Engineers are now on their way to locate the route, backed by French and English capital, and it is announced that American rolling stock will be used in the equipment of the road, which will be thirty six miles in length. Though the thought will doubtless fall with chilling effect upon the hearts of many earnest and devout Christians, that the scream of a "Mooe" locomotive whistle will shortly echo through the sacred olive groves and among the tombs of the kings; that the memories of Nazareth and Bethlehem will be disturbed by the vociferous brakeman and the peddling news agent from Jaffa, and that Herod's gate, in the city of David, will be blackened by vulgar engine smoke, yet the demands of the age seem to require some such means of travel to these historically sacred scenes. The number of Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land from all parts of the world is increasing year by year, and more rapidly of late, since the facilities for reaching its borders have been multiplied in steamship lines and railroad routes. The only wonder is that the field has not long since been preempted by some of the far seeing American railroad builders of the age.

All in the Family.

The principle early embodied in the policy of the administration at Washington that "public office is a family snap" has been carried into the system of appointments with an effect quite unprecedented.

The Department of the Interior alone presents a number of extraordinary examples of what the Ledger ingeniously calls "a new form of nepotism." Encouraged by the success of the Commissioner of Pensions in securing the salary provided for a secretary to his daughter, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs has had his wife appointed to the corresponding position in his bureau. The Superintendent of Indian Schools has done even better. He has had his wife commissioned as a special agent, so that when she travels with him she can not only have her expenses paid, but draw a salary of six dollars a day besides. It is said that the Secretary of the Interior "hesitated about making this appointment," but he made it all the same. It is quite in harmony with the ethical standards of the new regime.

The report of the valuation committee makes the loss of property at Johnstown near nine million dollars.

It is rumored that Don Cameron will not be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate.

Extra Session of Congress.

An extra session of the Fifty-first congress, to meet in October, is prophesied. The Republican and Democratic parties are so evenly balanced that there will be a hot fight in the organization of the house. The present official majority, according to election certificates issued, is only three. The four new states will hold elections in October. This will bring in five new members. The Republicans expect to elect all these, but the Democrats are also confident of securing the member from Montana, which went Democratic in the recent election there.

The next house will contain 835 members, including those from the new states. If the Republicans elect all five of the new members the party will have a majority of only eight. Death or accident can easily cut off one or more members of either party, even now, before the meeting of the house.

There is so much able material for the speakership that this promises to be a difficult matter to settle. There will be a fierce fight over the rules, hinging on the question of how much power the minority party shall have to obstruct legislation, filibustering, as it is called. Each new house of representatives makes its own rules. The minority party has had wide latitude to filibuster in the last two congresses. The Republicans will endeavor to change this. They say that five changes in the rules that governed the Fifty-first congress will accomplish it. On the other hand the Democrats will oppose these changes with all the force and persistence at their command. So that even if the session is called in October, it will merely give opportunity for the house to get a good ready for December. However the country at large may view it, the contest will be watched with profound interest by parliamentarians all over the world. It will certainly be a pretty fight. A Democratic senator says:

I think that a parliamentary struggle such as we have seldom witnessed will begin the moment almost that the house comes together. If we begin in October, we are pretty certain to be in continuous session until August again. It will be a congress of partisan bitterness from the start.

Carnegie on Wealth.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's paper in the North American Review on the True Gospel of Wealth is interesting as being the mature judgment of a self made millionaire. In our present civilization there are and must be rich and poor. This is the basis of his proposition. Mr. Carnegie even says it is best that it should be so.

But the most interesting part of his paper is that in which he speaks of the disposition a rich man should make of his wealth. It is mere vulgarity and ostentation to leave immense estates to children and heirs. The rich man should provide sufficient incomes for the women of his family to live well. He should also leave very moderate incomes indeed to his sons, only enough to keep them from want, for the inheritance of immense wealth is a curse to young men. After thus providing for those dependent on him, the much moneyed man should devote, during his lifetime, the rest of his wealth to the good of community. He is a trustee for the poor, and must, if truly civilized, look on himself in that light. He is strictly bound in duty to administer his surplus revenues in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community.

As instances of surplus wealth nobly applied, Mr. Carnegie names Cooper institute in New York and the free five-million Tilden library that is to be, perhaps. If the millionaire does not thus do good with his wealth in his lifetime, his estate should be heavily taxed by death rates, after he has loosed his hold upon it, the tax to be spent for the good of community.

George A. Chace, at the head of the Bowne cotton mills, at Fall River, Mass., has announced that after July 1 the mills will become a profit sharing establishment. Not less than six per cent of the cash dividends of the concern will be divided among the employes on or before February, 1890. The plan will be tried as an experiment during six months. The management wish to see what effect the arrangement will have on the quantity and quality of work turned out, also on the general carefulness and conduct of the employes.

If America makes a poor showing in high art at Paris, there is one comfort we can lay to our souls, anyhow. Every important point urged by Americans at the Samoan conference was conceded by Bismarck. The principal matter our commissioners insisted on was complete independence for Samoa.

A single tax conference began in Paris June 11. It is a branch of the international land reform congress. French land reformers say there is now very little of the boasted peasant proprietorship of the soil left, only one-tenth of French land being owned by those who till it.

Gen. Hastings has left Johnstown.

Who is the American?

Where is the New England gone? He is not in New England any more. Over one-half the inhabitants in the six original Yankee states are either of foreign birth or the children of foreign born parents. It has been suggested that the missing inhabitants of New England have gone to the western and northwestern states, but a born and bred Minnesotan writes a letter in the New York Tribune dispelling this idea.

In the childhood of this writer the people of Minnesota were native Americans who had come from the older states. They formed little farm communities, with their schools and churches, which the letter writer describes in an idyllic way. In this same neighborhood now there are not a half dozen American families left. The Germans, with their women doing farm labor and their greater economy, have bought the pioneer farms and crowded the families out, our writer says. One day he rode fifty miles on horseback recently in Minnesota, and found nobody who could give him directions about the road in good English. The people were Norwegians.

In a quiet way a movement from Europe to America has been in progress for fifty years which is a genuine migration of nations. The Scandinavians in the two Dakotas are able to control the elections, according to this authority. Minneapolis is governed by the Scandinavians. In a town of 300 in Dakota there are not three native Americans. The rest are Norwegians. There are whole communities of Russians, Danes, Swedes and one or two of Icelanders.

But where is the native American, the descendant of the Puritan, or even of those who came to America a hundred years ago?

Cure for Corrupt Politics.

Senator Edmunds' paper on corrupt political methods in this country has much of interest. The Vermont senator admits there is political corruption, and a good deal of it. But he believes it can be remedied. He also comes out strongly in favor of civil service reform. He would prevent political corruption by the following means:

1. Improved registration laws, administered by intelligent, reputable and responsible men taken from all parties.
2. The elections to be conducted by officers of the highest character and ability, taken from all parties, under provisions which shall secure the privacy of the voter and the secrecy of his ballot, and at the same time shall secure truth, equality and justice in the conduct of the election officers.
3. The public canvass of the votes witnessed by representatives of all parties and the publication of full accounts of election expenses.
4. The final returns to be canvassed in the same way.
5. Provision for the prompt hearing and decision of disputed questions by the courts.
6. The punishment of false and illegal registrations, bribery in connection with registrations or elections, aiding or abetting bribery, or attempting to bribe, or to register, or to vote illegally.
7. More stringent qualifications of jurors.
8. Oaths by all persons proposing to register, all voters at the election, and all persons elected or claiming election, that they have not been guilty of, or aided in any way by, false or illegal registrations, or voting, bribery or attempting or conspiring to bribe, or making false canvasses or returns.
9. A large limitation of the influx of foreigners and of the naturalization thereof, and more persons admitted to citizenship.
10. And last, but far from least, the better education of the voters and their children—an education including the essential truths that every citizen of the republic in town, district, city, state or nation is personally a real factor for good or ill in the great sum of the general welfare.

Modern experiments with galvanic electricity afford curious confirmation of the assertions of the old phrenologists that certain faculties of the mind are governed by special localities in the brain. It has been found, for instance, that when the phrenological organ of cheerfulness is touched by the galvanic current, a smile is produced on the face. If the spot where the phrenologists locate cautiousness is similarly excited, the face assumes an expression of fear.

Russia seems to be supplanting the United States in the kerosene oil trade in India. In 1886 we exported over 29,000,000 gallons of petroleum to India. That year Russia came in as a rival for the first time, with 1,500,000 gallons. But during the past eight months of the fiscal year we have only sent to India 14,000,000 gallons, while Russia is crowding us very close with 11,000,000.

A new compulsory educational law in Massachusetts incidentally brings private schools under the supervision of public school authorities. It provides that every child in a city or town shall attend for twenty weeks in the year a public day school or some private school approved by the school committee of each city or town. This is called the Wardwell school law.

A Congregationalist woman in Cambridge, Mass., organized a Monday class for moral and religious instruction to boys and girls of the public schools. Her class now numbers 800 in regular attendance.

By a recent law passed in New York it is forbidden to use stoves for heating passenger cars. Steam or hot water is to be used.

The greatest distance yet traveled by an ocean steamer in twenty-four hours is 515 miles, made by the City of Paris on her last trip to this country.

Our county commissioners have adopted a cranky and narrow brained way in advertising matter in which tax payers generally are interested—they are giving it to Bellefonte papers exclusively and none, it seems, to papers outside of Bellefonte. No board of commissioners has been guilty of so unjust and narrow brained a proceeding since the formation of the county.

Commissioners Henderson, Decker and Fiedler seem to think that the newspapers and their readers outside of Bellefonte, have no rights which they, the commissioners, need to respect. It is right to advertise in Bellefonte papers, but just as important to advertise matters of public concern in papers outside of Bellefonte, in order to reach all taxpayers. Hundreds of citizens do not take Bellefonte papers but do take the county papers outside of Bellefonte—these are not reached by this narrow brained policy. Many do not take the papers printed outside of Bellefonte, hence the necessity of using the latter. The policy of the present commissioners in ignoring the papers outside of Bellefonte is a wrong and an insult to those papers and their readers. Messrs. Henderson, Decker and Fiedler all hail from the townships and were not elected by Bellefonte alone, and if they think it is the proper thing to put all the advertisements in the Bellefonte papers only, why suppose they carry their policy further, and resign, and have three commissioners elected from Bellefonte, upon the same principle. The Bellefonte papers are not to blame for this, at least we believe not.

We would risk having three commissioners from Bellefonte, and find no such unjust discrimination against the papers outside of Bellefonte.

Take the last advertisement the commissioners put out—the tax appeals—it was only inserted in the Bellefonte papers, yet hundreds of taxpayers would not be reached because they take only the papers printed outside the county seat. The county is large, out of debt, and does not need resort to such a mean, cheese paring system of making its work known, and besides this the intent of the law is to reach all in public advertisements.

Why this board of commissioners, hailing as they do from the county districts, should ignore the papers from their own sections, is queer. Decker and Fiedler come from Penns valley, and were elected by Penns valley votes, yet no Penns valley paper gets any show from them. Do they think their constituents are unworthy of their attention? They didn't seem to think this before the election and if they had, they would not now be holding the positions they fill.

The same is true as regards the other papers on the opposite side of the county outside of Bellefonte. We repeat, this board of commissioners all from the county, which is so very Bellefontish, had best resign so three commissioners from Bellefonte can be elected at whose hands the newspapers and taxpayers outside of Bellefonte would receive more fairly and consideration than from the present board.

The Republicans are getting uneasy lest the four new states recently admitted elect Democratic senators and congressmen.

A Freight Train Smashed and Burned.

[[Pittsburg, July 9.—The second section of freight No. 13, east bound, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was wrecked by the breaking of an axle on a car while passing Walls Station, a few miles east of here, last night. Thirteen cars were thrown from the track, and soon after caught fire and were consumed. All the train men escaped, but there were a number of tramps on the train, one of them being killed outright, while five others were seriously injured. The train caught fire from a carload of whiskey which was wrecked and which was ignited in some unknown manner. The accident was caused by a broken axle.

Kilrain was still suffering quite severely on Tuesday, but his backers say no bones are broken and that he will be all right shortly. There are various rumors in circulation in regard to his condition, and there were reports flying around that he was dying. There was no truth in these, however, although he was rather badly hurt inwardly.

The state teachers are now in session at Altoona.

[[Smith has challenged Sullivan to fight in Europe for \$5,000 a side.

Sugar is going up—tariff monopoly does it.

Announcements.

PROTHONOTARY.
We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Howard Boro, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usage.

We are authorized to announce that L. A. Shaffer will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usage.

List of Jurors for August Term.

GRAND JURORS—FOURTH MONDAY OF AUGUST.

Charles G. Hall, Union.
George W. Lonsberger, Spring.
John Jacobs, Harris.
Seneca Smith, Bellefonte.
Henry Rice, Rush.
F. O. Hoederman, Haines.
J. W. Henney, Centre Hall.
Wesley Tate, Spring.
Thomas Allen, Harris.
Jacob Gepphart, Miles.
Harris Way, Union.
Joseph Wolf, Spring.
William Everhart, College.
Charles Bollinger, Phillipsburg.
Adam Stover, Haines.
D. W. Clark, Liberty.
Frank McFarlane, Harris.
George Kelley, Worth.
George Crossman, Potter.
J. Linn Mattern, Huston.
Thomas Frank, Ferguson.
Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall.
M. D. Snyder, State College.

TRAVELER JURORS.
George W. Marshall, Bellefonte.
Thomas Watson, Boggs.
G. L. Carter, Ferguson.
P. W. Barhart, Spring.
A. M. Krasner, Haines.
Michael Fravel, Liberty.
S. A. Brown, Bellefonte.
Robert Hepburn, Bellefonte.
P. W. Bullock, Snow Shoe.
James Bullon, Spring.
J. Kline Zimmerman, Walker.
G. W. Reese, Bellefonte.
J. L. Krasner, Haines.
John Grove, Gregg.
Harry Simler, Phillipsburg.
Eliak Markle, Walker.
C. D. Moore, Harris.
Henry Brown, Walker.
Frank McKinley, Boggs.
Joseph B. Bing, Unionville.
Charles Beck, Walker.
Henry Heaton, Boggs.
J. T. Torer Lucas, Snow Shoe.
John Golden, Gregg.
John Hook, Harris.
J. K. Tate, Bellefonte.
John W. Cooke, Bellefonte.
James Lingle, Liberty.
Amos Garbrick, Spring.
Thomas Nason, Rush.
Zachariah Miles, Millburg.
W. C. Wylie, Haines.
E. J. Harr, Phillipsburg.
George Reber, Miles.
Samuel Hobbs, Phillipsburg.
Emanuel Brown, Bellefonte.
William Wagner, Boggs.
Perry Van Vries, Half Moon.
John W. Boecky, Patton.
Jerry P. Hockman, Gregg.
J. G. Kinsinger, Spring.
Joseph E. Mitchell, College.
Michael Lebkichner, Boggs.
John Bracht, Penn.
John W. Loe, Millheim.
W. H. Noll, Spring.
Lesse Stewart, Bellefonte.
William Jacobs, Snow Shoe.

Married.

At the home of the bride in Boalsburg, June 12, by Rev. W. A. Trostle, Mr. Harry C. Rothrock and Miss Ellie Z. Shirk.

Died.

Mr. William Kline, of Centre co., on May 13, at Lemont, aged 37 years, 5 months and 9 days. He leaves a wife and three children.

At Centre Hall, on June 28, Mrs. Joseph Shirk, aged 79 years, 2 months and 19 days.

In Lewisburg, on June 30, Mr. Paul Geddes, aged 78 years, 10 months and 19 days.

In Millburg, on July 7, Mr. Wm. Taylor, aged about 77 years.

In Buffalo township, Union co., on July 8, wife of Mr. Andrew Ruhl.

In Millburg, on July 9, Miss Elizabeth Weirick, in her 65th year.

The Johnstown pilgrims all saw fearful things but got home safe.

Jacob Reed, one of Aransburg's most solid citizens, called in to see the REPORTER. He reports crops in Haines good.

—There will be no services at the Union and George's Valley churches during my absence next Sunday.

W. E. FISCHER.
—With Friday afternoon warm and clear weather set in making it very favorable for haying. Sunday and Monday were quite warm.

—James Gregg, while unloading hay, was hit on the thigh by a harpoon hay fork which has laid him up for a few days.

—The Tusseyville band will have a festival July 26 and 27, for the benefit of the band. Music and all kinds of refreshments will be served.

—Michael F. Hess and wife have returned from their western trip which was a very enjoyable one for them, meeting many old-time friends and acquaintances.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana, a few days ago decided that sidewalks were intended for footmen only and not for bicycles or other vehicles. Persons who run carts or such on sidewalks should remember this and that footmen have rights which must be respected.

—Mrs. Shirk, widow of Joseph Shirk, had an attack of apoplexy on last Friday afternoon, 28th ult., from the effects of which she died on the following morning. She had her home with her daughter, Mrs. D. Fleisher, in this place, and had been in delicate health for several years. Her funeral took place on the following Monday morning, 1st, her remains being taken to Spruce-town for burial. She was aged about 79 years.

—Our farmers are in the midst of harvest, without having been able to finish up haying which was interfered with by the frequent rains in the last two weeks. Many will make hay after getting through with their wheat fields, which is an unusual thing for farmers in these parts. Grass that was cut week before last has nearly all spoiled by too much wet, which has also greatly interfered with working the corn.

—Frank Bradford, agent at Faddy Mountain tunnel, says that when the Penns creek and Swift Run floods struck that point on the memorable Saturday morning, he thought at first it was the mountains coming down the streams, so fearful was the noise created by the floating wreckage of bridges, tramroads, houses, stables and timbers of every description. These formed a gorge at the bridge and damed the water back and high enough to run two feet deep thru the tunnel, which must have shown a rise of 30 feet above the level of Penns creek at low water.