

The Centre Reporter.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Belleville, N. W.	C. M. Bower
" "	Patrick Garvey
" "	Joseph W. Gross
Howard Borough	W. M. McCormick
Millersburg Borough	M. I. Gardner
Millersburg Borough	W. L. Weaver
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	C. W. Harter
" "	J. H. Riley
" "	Jackson Gordon
Unionville Borough	L. J. Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N. P.	Philip Conder
" "	T. F. Adams
" "	H. L. Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Carters	T. S. DeLong
Ferguson, E. P.	John T. McCormick
" "	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S. P.	Geo. B. Crawford
" "	J. F. Rossman
Haines, N. P.	A. Bowser
" "	C. A. Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm. Bailey
Harris	Howard C. Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q. Miles
Liberty	Harry McDowell
Marion	D. W. Herring
Mills	J. Gramley
Patton	D. I. Meek
Penh	W. F. Smith
Potter, N. P.	B. Arney
" "	W. F. Harter
Rush, S. P.	Hugh McCann
" "	R. C. Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W. T.	E. F. Kelly
" "	R. J. Hayes Jr
Spring	N. Brooks
Taylor	Patrick Kelly
Union	Wm. T. Hoover
Walker	Aaron Fabr
Worth	J. H. McCauley
" "	Levi Reese

Henderson must owe the origin of his name to hen—one of the poultry tribe—which would make a good setter.

In Niagara county, New York, farms sold at \$100 per acre fifteen years ago. Now they can be bought at from \$40 to \$50 and almost everyone in the county is for sale.

A correspondent of the Rochester Herald, who has been traveling in California for the last six months, says that fifty men have dropped their dollars in real estate where a single one has made \$10,000.

If the Buckeye state goes Democratic all will know why.

Adjutant General Hastings, at the invitation of the Ohio Republican State Committee, will make a ten days tour of Ohio in October, speaking in the principal cities. General Hastings is a great favorite in Ohio and will be enthusiastically received.

There was a tragedy in the court house at Somerset, Pa., the other day. While D. J. Sharp was giving his testimony in court; Miss Goodman, who was interested in the case, cried out upon some answer of Sharp's, "That's a lie!" Sharp sprang up and struck her. Her brother Henry Goodman, grappled with Sharp, and after a short struggle stabbed him to death. Goodman escaped. A posse is in pursuit.

The Ohio Democratic convention meets at Dayton to-morrow afternoon, and will be in session two days. All indications point to the nomination of ex-Congressman Campbell, but if he has not a majority at the outset there is a possibility of a union on Lawrence I. Neal, of Ross, or Virgil Cline, of Cleveland. The Ohio Democrats appear to have great confidence they will carry the State this fall.

The county commissioners of Lycoming have been arrested, Foresman and Streibergh by Constable Platt, charged by the Supervisors of Cascade township with having refused and neglected to repair and maintain, after having been requested to do so, a county bridge over Salt Run. After a hearing before Alderman Stead they gave bail for their appearance at court for trial. Commissioner Starr will also be arrested on the same charge to-morrow.

When M. I. Gardner rose in the county convention and announced his intention to support Mr. Schaeffer, his rival for the nomination for prothonotary, when that gentleman came out the winner, he displayed the qualities of a good, faithful Democrat. There was no sore-headed and malevolent disposition about Mr. Gardner to kick, because he came out second best, and he now shows that he is as good as his pledge to abide by the decision of the county convention. Mr. Gardner will do his best for the election of the entire ticket.

The Pope is preparing to leave Rome. The decision of the pontifical major domo to refuse to officers of the Vatican Guards their usual leave of absence points to the eventual departure of the Pope from Rome.

Committees of Cardinals charged to make detailed arrangements for his possible departure, propose that his Holiness shall go by road in a carriage, accompanied by ambascadors as far as Civita Vecchia and thence travel by sea to Spain. A small number of Cardinals and prelates will follow the Pope, who will delegate extraordinary powers to chiefs of congregations remaining here.

Time Marches With Tariff Reform.

From Pittsburg Post.

Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, who signed the petition of the New England manufacturers for the abolition of the duties on iron ore and coal, and a reduction to the ante-war rate of the duties on pig iron and crude manufactures of iron and steel, is out in an interview justifying his action. In brief he says there is no politics in the question, but it is a matter of life and death to New England manufacturers; and that every Republican iron and steel manufacturer, in New England whom he knows has signed the petition. "They are moving," he says, "for free raw material because if they do not secure this relief they feel that their industries will be doomed for the sake of the prosperity of Pennsylvania, or at best can prolong a miserable existence." Then Governor Ames enumerates a long list of iron and steel manufacturers that have become extinct in New England because of the high duties on the raw material, such as iron and coal. The petition signed by the governor and other Republican manufacturers after enumerating these facts in detail, makes the extraordinary admission that "through the compulsion of circumstances they (the manufacturers) have been systematically engaged in the degradation of American labor in New England." Think of that, men and brethren. This system of protection was maintained in the last campaign by Governor Ames and other Republican manufacturers of New England as the sole salvation of American labor. Now they admit over their own signatures that it has forced them to "systematically engage in the degradation of American labor." How? The taxation of raw material has compelled them, to meet the fierce competition of the day, to economize in the only way open to them, by cutting down the wages of labor and importing cheap foreign labor. That is the way American labor has been "systematically degraded," as these Republican manufacturers declare, through the operations of the holy tariff.

Governor Ames and his associates confine their appeals to congress for such relief in the way of free raw material and reduced duties on crude products, as will meet the emergency in the iron and steel business. It is noticeable the reduction of duties they insist on is much more radical than was proposed by the Mills bill. But if the New England iron and steel men are entitled to free raw material, is there not even a greater necessity for free wool and lower duties on woolen fabrics in the interest of the great body of consumers of woolen goods, numbering some sixty odd millions in the United States? The woolen industry of New England is in about as bad way as the iron and steel industry, and from the same cause. The *Wool Reporter* says since the first of January there have been fifty failures of woolen manufacturers in the United States. They are going down like a row of bricks. In Boston last week the sales of wool amounted to 1,015,000 pounds, against 6,600,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. A Boston trade report says "a complete gloom pervades the market, and it is an almost thankless task to try and sell wool in any considerable quantity." This was not promised the wool growers and manufacturers if Harrison was elected and the Mills bill defeated. An extraordinary meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers has been called, to meet in Boston, September 17, and one object mentioned for consideration is the revision of the wool duties. We presume if they are not allowed free wool they will ask an additional tax on manufactured wools. They will not get that. Free wool is their only alternative. The march of events is with the tariff reformers. Victory is in sight. The free trade bugaboo is as dead as a salt mackerel or Governor Beaver.

The business men of Johnstown evidently mean business with the fishing club.

The proposed suit against the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club was brought forward the other day by the committee sending notifications to all business men and property holders, requesting them to meet on Monday evening to "take action in regard to the loss of property sustained by the citizens of Johnstown and vicinity, caused by the recent flood." The members of the committee, when asked what action would likely be taken, said that the movement was a preliminary one for the purpose of securing the united support of the business men of the town, especially in the matter of securing the necessary financial backing. Messrs. Thomas and Stenger, of the committee, have no doubt that sufficient money will be raised to push the suit for all there is in it and farther expect that the united action of the business men of the town will give an impetus to the scheme.

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Fighting the Sugar Trust.

Without waiting for any action congress may take upon the sugar trust, some of our citizens have combined to bring the said trust to terms.

In many sections of the country little family parties have been formed, who have pledged themselves to abstain from the use of sugar until the price shall have fallen to what it was one year ago. Somebody has been active in the hunt for sugar statistics on production and consumption, and as a result of such inquiry the fact is presented that a falling off of one tenth in the home consumption of sugar would make the sugar trust a very unprofitable affair.

It is claimed that when the coffee kings raised the price of that commodity a few years ago the action of the Knights of Labor in boycotting the use of it, reduced the price in less than two weeks and broke up the combination. What has been done with coffee can be done with sugar by the exercise of a little self-restraint in the matter of indulgence in sweets, and we hope to see the anti-sugar consumers increase and multiply.

As it is, it might be well for dealers not to lay in a big supply at present prices.

Quay as a Republican candidate for governor, previous to stepping up to the presidency, is a new play on the political carpet. On Saturday the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph published a sensational story about Senator Quay, as follows: "A very prominent, practical and unromantic Republican politician said this morning: 'I heard last night that Quay intends to become a candidate for the Governorship, provided the road seems smooth and there is not too much outcry from the party at large. It is well known that he does not think Delamater a strong candidate, and it has been said that he has taken General Hastings as his second choice. I do not doubt that a Hastings anchor has been prepared for a windward cast, but it is still out of water. The whole thing in a nutshell is that Quay wants to be governor because it would strengthen him for a place among the Presidential candidates in '92.'

A prohibition ticket has been nominated in Millin county.

The following persons were elected delegates to the state convention at Harrisburg on next Wednesday: Rev. W. R. Weiland, of Sigleville; Isaac Horton, of Belleville; Rev. S. P. Resner and C. W. Derstine, of Lewistown.

The following county ticket was nominated by acclamation: Associate judge, Rev. W. R. Weiland, of Sigleville; prothonotary, Samuel J. Beary, of Newton Hamilton; register and recorder, E. O. Lantz, of Belleville; director of poor, W. R. Ferguson, of Yeagertown. The convention pledged themselves not to vote anything but the straight prohibition ticket and endorse the national prohibition platform.

Among the 17,000 dissatisfied coke workers in the western part of the State, as among the thousands of disgruntled iron and steel workers in various localities of Pennsylvania, there are no doubt a few men who tramped the soles of their shoes during the presidential campaign in their admiration for a protective tariff.

It is scarcely necessary to tell them that they have been misled. This fact they know and know full well. But right here let it be said that if ever again they permit themselves to be hoodwinked by the blatherkite agents of the beneficiaries of a system that makes the "poor poorer and the rich richer," they should without a murmur lie upon the bed of their own making.

The Republicans of the county have some good men in their ranks who would make fair officials, and when they come to nominating for county commissioners again, let them fix upon such gentlemen like William McFarlane, Jacob Strohm, Christ Dale, H. P. Sankey, Daniel Hess and a dozen others, whom we might, and who would not sit in the court house every day in the year like an old cluck, to be sued to three dollars a day merely, as seems to be the policy of the two hens, Henderson and Decker.

Horrible Death.

On last Tuesday afternoon a son of Charles Heister, met with a horrible death at Maitland's boiler shops near the depot at Belleville. The boy was the only son of Mr. Heister, aged about 13, and was employed in the boiler shop. The hands were engaged in rolling a large boiler up a platform, and young Heister was at the lower side to adjust the blocking as the boiler was being rolled up. He sat on the platform while doing this, but had been cautioned against the danger of his position in case the boiler should roll back. The men lost control of the boiler, and before Heister could get up and out of its reach the ponderous thing went over him, crushing his head into a flat mass. Death was instantaneous.

Will the Woolen Men Act?

The following editorial comment on the called extraordinary meeting of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, from the *American Wool Reporter*, one of the leading organs of the woolen industry, is a pointed admonition that the woolen men should respect:

"We confess that we await the issue of this meeting with interest, but with some uncertainty. The results of the tariff revision of 1883, under the leadership of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, however well intended, have been a cause of grief and distress to the wool manufacturing industry of the United States ever since. Look at the list of failures of woolen mills since January 1, 1889, and how many others have seen their surplus capital fade away during the past few years as the result of the tariff inequalities perpetrated in 1883. Later on, in January, 1888, a conference of wool growers and woolen manufacturers was held in Washington which has been a source of contempt and the laughing stock of the nation ever since. These are severe comments, but they are demanded by the present emergency and unless the so called 'National Association of Wool Manufacturers' rises to the exigencies of the present crisis its last claim to a representative position in the trade must be abandoned.

Every woolen manufacturer well understands the supreme folly committed by their representatives both in 1883 and in January, 1888, and they all well understand that the woolen manufacturers were engulfed by political necessity in both cases. In 1883 it was a grab game, a catch as catch can tussle between jostling interests to get the most within reach. Iron men feared ore men; woolen manufacturers feared wool growers; cordage men feared hemp growers; coal men feared iron men. Thus none dared to speak the truth above whisper and in the end each got nearly what was wanted, only they all had to be loaded with taxes upon raw materials because raw material producers, even if employing little labor, demanded a full share of the swag under threat of retaliation on the manufacturers. Then came the crazy quilt tariff patchwork of 1883.

In 1888 the cowardice of woolen manufacturers was more humiliating and the fraud upon our general industries was simply disgraceful. It was in January, 1888, just on the threshold of a national political contest, that the wool growers and manufacturers were summoned to Washington, and when, as their own organ just says, they made themselves "a source of contempt and the laughing stock of the nation ever since." They were there notified that wool and woolsens must go hand in hand and be protected together, although woolsens are largely the product of labor, while wool is the product of only nominal labor, and both were promised increased tariff duties on their products as part of the new protective policy. The farce or fraud was carried so far as to be incorporated in a campaign tariff bill that passed the Senate, in which the tariff taxes on both wool and woolsens were increased. That done the wool and woolen men were called upon for large party contributions to assure them the protection promised, and these traders in oppressive taxes on consumers retired, as their organ truly declares, to enjoy the "contempt" of those who knew what they had done and to become "the laughing stock of the nation."

The party cause with which they bartered and for which they contributed their money so lavishly, succeeded at the election; and it was not until our woolen industries saw that Congressional relief appeared hopeless that failures came—slowly at first, but later in numbers, until some fifty woolen failures admitted those who trade with politicians for oppressive taxes that the woolen industry, like every other legitimate enterprise, must be founded on a legitimate business basis. These appalling results of a policy that protects English mills and English labor, while bankrupting American woolen mills and denying just wages to American labor, have forced the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers to meet in extraordinary session for conference, and if they shall speak the truth and act as becomes men, they will have free wool and other raw materials, and with liberal protection upon their products. Will the woolen men act? If they fail to act, the people will surely act for them.

Additional Court News.

The jury in the assault and battery case, against Jacob Kepler, rendered a verdict of not guilty and Kepler to pay costs.

The case against Abs Harter, selling liquor without license, was held over for next term, on account of witnesses being absent, Mr. Harter giving \$500 bail for appearance at next term.

The bill against landlord Shafer for selling to intemperate persons, was ignored.

Bills for county bridge at Colyers, in Potter, one at the Howard dam, and one in Huston township were approved by the grand jury.

The Swiss Republic.

In the year 1291 three small communities in the midst of the great powers of Europe leagued together for mutual self defense. That league in one form or another has existed ever since, and it was the foundation of the compact little Swiss confederation. The government since 1291 has passed through six constitutional phases. The present constitution was adopted in 1848, and stands for what the Swiss patriots believe to be the model of republican organic law.

The Swiss republic, however, is very unlike our own. To begin with, it has no president such as we understand by the term. The executive department consists of a federal council, composed of seven members. They are elected for a term of three years by the Swiss congress, or federal assembly, as it is called. Each of the seven has a particular part of the government to look after. The federal assembly elects one of the seven president of the executive council, and another one of them vice president. The president and vice president serve for one year. The president of the executive council also serves as president of the confederation, but his duties in this capacity consist only in receiving foreign representatives. He appoints no postmasters nor anybody else. His salary is \$2,700.

The federal assembly, like our own, is made up of two houses. The lower house is called the national council and is elected for three years. The upper house is the council of states. In Switzerland there are twenty-two cantons, which correspond in a measure to our states. Each canton, like our states, sends two senators to the council of states. But senators are not paid by the general government. They look to their own cantons for that, unless the assembly sits during a recess. Members of the national council are paid from the general fund, and receive \$4 a day for actual service. Mileage is allowed. The judiciary department consists of nine judges elected for six years by the federal assembly. Switzerland has three official languages—French, German and Italian.

The most interesting feature of the Swiss government, however, is the famous referendum. By its political parties are rendered of no avail in Switzerland. By taking advantage of it the Swiss people at large are able themselves at any time to change their constitution. It is the survival of an ancient historic right of a free people.

The referendum means what it indicates—a referring, and to the people. If 50,000 Swiss citizens ask for a revision of the Swiss constitution, then the question is submitted to the whole people and voted on, and the whole people decide whether they want a revision. If the two legislative houses cannot agree on a revision, this, too, is at once submitted to a vote of the people. If a law passed by the federal assembly is of questionable utility, and 30,000 citizens petition for the referendum, the whole people vote on the law, and they may decide that they do not want it in the very teeth of the assembly that has just passed it. Thus the people themselves, and the people only, have the veto power in their own hands. They themselves are their own final tribunal. This is the most unique and interesting feature of government in modern times.

The Little Cow.

Two billion and a half of dollars are invested in the dairy business in the United States. The whole banking and commercial interest of the country amounts to only a little more than half that sum, so that the cow is mightier than iron vaults and safes. A million horses, three-quarters of a million of men and sixty million acres of land are required to produce food for the cow and take care of her milk. In return for this care she gives us six and three-quarter billion gallons of milk a year, amounting to \$310,000,000. One cow averages 450 gallons of milk a year.

In Iowa, some twenty years ago, agriculturists began to turn their attention seriously to the dairy business. The cow rewarded them first by paying off all the mortgages on their farms, and then giving them a competency. Success to cow, corn and cotton, the three great factors in our prosperity.

The south is now the victor. Her oranges long ago conquered the north. Her iron is at present conquering the world. Her summer fruits vanquish their tens of thousands of Yankees yearly. The delicious early peaches of the markets are from Georgia mostly. It is not uncommon for a dozen car loads of them to come into the large cities at one shipment. South Carolina, too, finds that she is a peach marketing state. Eighty of South Carolina's choice early peaches fill a twelve quart crate.

In the imperial museum at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is a meteorite weighing over a ton. It is seven feet long and four feet thick. This great mass was transported seventy-one miles by ox wagons to the museum.

Coburn.

Am still among the living; came near being among the missing the time of the flood. The people have about all got fixed up again, Andy Campbell has his outbuildings and fences all finished and says it looks like home again. Wm. Kremer has turned his house around where it stood and put another story on it, and when finished will make a nice home.

Den Eisenhuth has built a large kitchen to his house. Ed. Bracht has his house ready for the plasterers. Mr. Luse, of Centre Hall, has the church about finished outside, and since painted makes a nice appearance. The Reformers have their foundation completed and will lay the corner stone on Sep. 8. G. J. Meyer is building a stable on his lot.

Benj. Kerstetter has his saw mills about ready for the wheelwrights. How will it be about putting a schute in the dam.

Jacob Whitmeyer sold his span of horses to W. H. Stamm and is out looking for another team.

Sam Wilson was around setting up cigars, etc., and says it's a bouncing big boy.

Andy Campbell went to Bellefonte on Monday to attend to some business at court.

Several of our boys left very sudden on Monday night and Tuesday morning. Game, Sheriff Cook wanted to see them but didn't find them.

It seems some people can't mind their own business, and are not satisfied unless they can make some people trouble in the neighborhood. If they hear anything they must tell all they hear and more too. Der tyfal set se all holla.

We expect to have a big time at our picnic if the weather is favorable, and expect a big crowd. The committee are trying to make arrangements to have our school taken on the train to the place, which is in Andy Harter's woods, 1 1/4 mile above Coburn.

Business is dull here at present, except the lumber business and that is very brisk. O.E.

Walnut Grove.

The farmers are all busy plowing now, and will soon be ready to sow. All are anxious to finish seeding until Granger picnic time, so that they will have full benefit of the picnic.

The Misses Sparrs have rented their farm recently bought, to Jacob and C. C. Meyer who will continue to farm on as before.

Jan. Wert met with rather a misfortune on Saturday which cost him two trips to Centre Hall.

John J. Showalter of Laureton accompanied by his cousin Chas. Showalter of Glen Iron paid a flying visit to his old home last week. The next time you come boys don't be in quite so much of a hurry.

Dr. Livingstone of Pine Grove made a business trip through here on Monday.

Miss Lizzie Trout and little brother of Altoona who were the guests of Miss Blanche Meyer for several weeks have returned to their home.

The Reformed Sunday School of Boalsburg of which a number of people in our vicinity are members will have a basket picnic at Haasens Gap near Shingletown on next Saturday. All are invited to attend in the evening of same day the ladies of the Methodist church in Boalsburg will hold a festival at that place for the benefit of their church.

H. W. Spangler of Millinburg was through here this week canvassing for a patent roaster and baker and seemed to meet with success.

Visitors the past week were Mr. and Mrs. David Sparr, Miss Carrie Harper of Bellefonte, Rev. Black and wife of Boalsburg, Miss Flora Riley and Lloyd Brown and family.

J. H. and C. C. Meyer were to Bellefonte on Monday.

David Bohn was to the Loop on Sunday. There seems to be some attraction down there for David.

Penn Township.

The farmers are very busy getting their land ready for seeding, some intend to commence this week yet.

The potato crop in this section runs a great deal shorter than last year, and everybody complains that they rot, at some places over the half.

If nothing happens Henry Swartz will have a good barn again by next week. It will be more substantial than the one taken away by the flood. He intends to haul all his grain in as soon as the barn is ready; he has some stacked and in his neighbors barns.

Last Sunday Rev. M. L. Deitzler's father filled his son's appointments at Millheim, Pennsereek and Coburn. He preached very able sermons in the German language.

Rev. Yearick, Ref. resigned as pastor of the Aaronsburg charge and will leave in October.

Rev. Hicks returned from his western trip and is as busy as ever at his ministerial duties.

By the general talk it seems as though every body from this section was going to attend the Centre Hall picnic.

The steam thrashermen are having a big time this fall in this neighborhood. There are three machines in this section, and to steal another's job is their greatest delight.

Spring Mills.

The following tracts of land were sold last week by order of the Orphan's Court, farm in Penn township, estate of Elias Krumrine, containing 116 acres to Elias Krumrine, six acres of land below Penn Hall to S. Stusser; lot in Spring Mills to Wm. Allison; farm in Gregg township, estate of Jacob Shaffer, containing about 100 acres to W. A. Kries.

Two picnics at Spring Mills and one at Farmers Mills will be held next Saturday. They are by the different Sunday schools and a festival at each place in the evening.

Warren S. Kries, Mrs. W. A. Kries, several of Wm. Goodhart's family, Misses Sue and Kate Fredericks, Annie Grove, and many others, started on Monday morning for the Williams Grove picnic.

Rev. R. O'Boyle, of Glade, preached for the Reformed congregation at this place last Sabbath forenoon, and for Rev. Fischer at Farmers Mills in the afternoon. His talents for preaching, judging from the sermon he favored us with, appear to be of a very high order.

His Honor, Judge Furst, threw a great big stone at the jury for the verdict it rendered in the Kepler case. He aimed for their conscience—whether the stone was successful in its mission in finding the object aimed for, we did not learn.

Eq. Herring will make sale of real estate of John Oswald dec'd, Sep. 31. Ad. next week.