

The Centre Reporter.



VOL. LXII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

NO. 37

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The only "back door" that suits the toddy sucker of the Gazette, it would seem, is the one that leads into the saloon.

The rumor circulated by the Centre Hall Reporter that Judge First, of the Huntingdon district, intends to resign, is denied by the judge himself, says the Altoona Tribune.

Tanner is credited with the etymological discovery that "given leave to resign" is the better English synonym for "given the razzie-dazzle," and is the exact equivalent of "got the grand bounce."

The Philad Times thinks if the death of Congressman Cox shall lead to the election of Daniel Dougherty as his successor, the House may not do as much laughing hereafter, but it will certainly do a good deal of listening.

Manager Col. R. H. Thomas is said to have made not less than \$10,000 profit out of this year's Grangers' Picnic enterprise. It is asserted that he gets 10 cents for every passenger carried by rail to the picnic. If this is correct the traveling public will be indignant over the "bleed."

Dr. John Weist, of York, has invented a storage battery which with his improved incandescent electric light must, in time, become of general use. It can be used in country or town and each family can run its own battery and make the required electric current needed to light up any building.

The biggest botch in our county affairs is that under Henderson and Decker. Had the Republicans put in such men like Wm. McFarlane, Jack Thompson, Christ Dale, any of the Boals, or two of a score of other competent Republicans we might name, the county would not now be running into debt and the valuations raised by the incompetent board to hide the fact.

The fact has been recalled at Richmond that General Mahone was the inventor of the "issue ballot," one of the first and the worst devices for carrying elections fraudulently. He was also the original bull dozer in Virginia. And yet the Republicans are now running him as the alleged champion of fair and free elections, says the N. Y. World.

It is indeed fortunate for the public at large that Tanner's mouth was closed just when it was. That other loquacious individual, Foraker, has just begun operations at the old stand. It would be cruel to let them both loose at the same time. Unfortunately Foraker must run his course for about two months yet, but after the November election his voice will not be audible from the snow bank which will cover him.

There have been strikes in nearly all branches of industry for nearly all causes, but it remained for an Ohio minister to inaugurate a gospel strike. A Columbian county clergyman, who found pay very slow, took for his text the \$79.50 that was due him, and announced "No cash, no sermon." An attempt to meet the strikers demand proved unsuccessful, and now it is stated that "Satan is dancing a highland fling in wild exultation all over the doomed village."

Although the world's fair will not be held until 1892, a great deal of interest has already been manifested. It matters not where it shall be held. It will, judging from present indications, be a success, and in fact the greatest exposition this country has ever seen.

The cities of New York and Chicago have made claims for the fair. New York will likely be selected because it is the metropolis of the country, but the fact stands that Chicago is at work with a will, and her citizens are promptly responding to the request for money.

The sentence of twenty-three Hungarians in Fayette County to one year each in the workhouse for participation in the recent riots in the Connellsville coke country will doubtless have a salutary effect upon the lawless foreign element in that region. It is the first instance in the history of that section where such a number of persons have been convicted and sentenced for out-lawry. The mass of the alien population of the bituminous coal region is composed of Hungarians and Poles. They are clamish and ignorant, and when aroused are vicious and revengeful to an extreme degree. The crime for which these men suffer was an attack upon employees at an adjoining mine whose demands had been conceded but who the rioters ignorantly fancied were working in violation of a strike agreement.

Pension Guards That Are Neglected.

Under the pension laws of the United States no one has any right to claim or receive a pension who is not, in whole or in part, disabled, by reason of wounds or disease received or contracted in the line of duty from supporting himself by his own exertions. The statutes are quite clear on this point. Section 4,692, after stating such disability so incurred as the only ground of pensions, provides further that the pension shall continue only during the continuance of the disability. If a wound was received in the line of duty and the recipient has wholly recovered from its effects he is not entitled to pension. Section 4,693, in a clause relating to officers, bases their claims for pension on "disability by reason of any wound or injury received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty." A second clause relating to men in the service, but not regularly mustered in, provides that the disability must be such as to incapacitate from "procuring subsistence by manual labor." Similar language is used in all the acts.

Until this year these laws have been uniformly construed in accordance with their plain meaning. The attempt is now made to construe them so as to give the pension commissioner an arbitrary power to give money from the treasury as he pleases.

An expert in pension matters by long service in the bureau states to us that formerly the pensioner had to make out his claim by satisfactory proof. In this way fraudulent awards were to a large degree prevented. But now in the administration of the pension office the conditions are reversed, and the burthen of proof is on the government to show that the applicant is not entitled to a pension. Of course this is not down in the rules and regulations, but is a Tannerism practically in force. When it is considered the bars have been let down in the way of evidence so that one dishonestly discharged soldier can swear another dishonestly discharged soldier pension through, it would seem but little remains to be done except to fling open the doors of the treasury vaults and invite everybody and his widow to back up their carts and cut a slice from Uncle Sam's surplus. Last month we had a sample of this on a small scale, with the result that the national debt was increased seven millions of dollars.

Keep Young.

That was the good advice given to the veterans at Milwaukee, the other day, when General Sherman said to them: "Keep young as long as you can." The General himself is a conspicuous illustration of obedience to this injunction, and also of the benefits resulting from it. But it has a much wider application than to soldiers and commanders, and may be headed with profit to themselves and advantages to others by multitudes of men and women.

No good reason can be given why any one should, as the years pass on, whether in health or not, put on the appearance of infirmity and old age, and almost affect stooped shoulders, a feeble gait, a kind of despairing look, and a mumbling and discouraging style of conversation. As a matter of course the agility and pranks of youth are not to be expected; nor would they be comely. But to stand erect, look brightly and kindly on the world, speak with cheerful tone of voice, take an interest in all that pertains to human well being and to perform cheerfully all the duties of life, are within the reach of all and will be to the benefit of all who will cultivate them and resist the inclination to slovenliness, inattention and general indifference. The late years of many excellent men and women are clouded, dull and uninteresting, because of failure to make the most, by all proper methods, of the time that is passing away so rapidly. "Keep young as long as you can."

At Plymouth the recent cave in at No. 5 mine, owned and operated by the Delaware and Hudson coal company, has proved more serious than at first anticipated. The surface injured covers an extent of over one hundred acres and affects the operation of all the mines owned here by the company. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 mines are all connected and the terrific pressure of air forced through the gangways has wrought enormous havoc with the coal property, throwing out of employment over 2,000 men and boys.

It is impossible to state when these mines will resume work. Gangs of men were at once put to work cleaning the debris, but the constant rumbling and crackling sounds gave warning to discontinue.

Henderson and Decker, it is reported were to have a match game of quoits in the court house yard, one day this month, but have since heard something drop. The stakes were one day's commissioners salary.

The Farmer.

Things look blue for the eastern farmer. Western prices are downing him at every garner, and the prices of grain are still on the decline. Low freight rates from the west, cheap lands, and less labor to raise any kind of grain in the west than in the east, are making it unremunerative for our farmers. Yet, what are they going to do about it? It will take a half a century before the west will cease to control the markets. With larger population, more cities and towns, there will be a greater demand for farm products and the eastern agriculturist will begin to be himself again.

Western wheat is being offered, delivered here, at 84 to 86 cents. High mixed corn at 42. Oats 25 to 28. These figures virtually put prices here down 75 to 80 for wheat; corn 34 to 37, and oats to 24, to pay handling and freight for shipment to eastern markets or to the markets in the coal regions. This is what we say, makes things look blue for our farmers.

Texas is selling wheat at 50 cents per bushel and corn at 20 cents. With cheap freights the lone star state can ship right into Centre county and undersell our own farmers.

The State Flood Relief Commission held a meeting at Harrisburg on Friday. The chief difficulty is to settle upon a basis for the final distribution in the Conemaugh Valley. The sworn losses there exceeded \$8,000,000. Some localities have already obtained all that will be given them.

This committee had sworn statements to show that the losses in the Conemaugh Valley, without counting those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Cambria Iron Works and other corporations, aggregated about \$8,000,000. The committee also showed that \$665,000 had been distributed among the sufferers, that the losses ranged from \$5 to \$165,000 and that 190 people had suffered to the extent of \$10,000 and over by the bursting of the South Fork reservoir.

The commission adjourned three quarters of an hour after midnight, after having decided to distribute \$1,600,000 among the flood sufferers of Conemaugh Valley, in addition to the sums received by them. It will go to over 4,000 claimants, under the supervision of Secretary Kremer, of the Flood Commission, in conjunction with the Johnston Committee of Inquiry. Probably two weeks time will be required to complete the work of distribution.

The fact was recorded a day or two ago in the press that 154 Mormons had arrived in New York from Europe and proceeded at once to Utah. The occurrence has considerable significance. It would seem that the evil of Mormonism instead of dying out is receiving constant additions from the Old World. Of these last arrivals over half were women who had doubtless been led to believe by the oily saints that a life of ease awaited them in the home of the Mormons. These constant arrivals of recruits is significant of another truth. The Mormons are not strong enough to perpetuate themselves without accessions from the outside. Doubtless many of the younger Mormons are leaving the fold as they come to see how pernicious is the whole system under which they have been reared. It is certainly the duty of the United States government to prevent the importation of misguided people who come to our shore in charge of Mormons. It is an obligation owed not only to the deceived people but to this country to which Salt Lake City and its practices are a disgrace.

Farmers and others are complaining of their taxes in this county being higher, yet the number of mills is same as before. The thing was brought about by Henderson and Decker, whose mismanagement is bringing the county into debt, so they thought of playing sharp to cover it, by adding to the valuation some 10 per cent. above what sworn assessors made it, and that's what makes your taxes higher. If they would not trot to Bellefonte almost every day, at \$3 per day each, it would go a good way to keep down expenses. But the county is being run upon the boodle plan, different from the days of Campbell, Wolf, Gregg and Greist.

Truly we have a set of reform commissioners. Centre county is likely to bring in a claim against Commissioner Henderson for lodging in the court house. The bill will be something like this:

J. C. HENDERSON, DR.

To Co. of CENTRE.

To 241 nights sleeping in court house, 50c... \$84 35

The commissioner, from current reports, instead of going to the hotel, for reasons of economy, slept upon the table in the vault of the commissioners' office, until the matter leaked out. The lowest charges at a Bellefonte hotel, for a night's lodging, are 25 cents, and surely Henderson won't kick when that is made the basis for the claim of the county in this matter.

The great London strike has ended with a glorious victory for the workmen. From the outset the strikers as a rule have displayed an intelligent conservatism as rare as commendable under such circumstances, and therein was the almost certain assurance of their ultimate triumph. Labor is and always can be absolute master of the industrial situation, within just and reasonable bounds, whenever intelligent unity of purpose and action is supplemented by dignified and orderly conduct of its contests with capital, always with conscientious regard for the law. The leader of the London strike has led his great army to a victory as complete and far more significant than many a historical triumph that has shaped the destiny of nations on the battlefield. Are the workmen of the new world capable of learning the lesson it conveys?

A general strike of all the miners in the district about Brockwayville, Dubois, Reynoldsville and Punsutawney, Penn., is liable to take place this week. The advances in the scale that have been granted in the adjoining regions is the ground for the demand. At one time the Columbus scale ruled that section, but the men at some of the diggings were iritated a little below the scale. This irritated them, and now that the coal trade is prosperous and demands elsewhere have been successful, the effort is on foot to secure a raise of from five to ten cents in the Erie and the Rochester and Pittsburg collieries. Five thousand miners are in the district that is threatened.

The nomination of M. M. Musser, for Associate Judge, was a slap of the little machine bosses in the Republican party at the Dales, who have one of the best Republican family records in the county—always true, active workers, influential and intelligent. These qualities have caused a jealous feeling against them by new comers and striplings, who wish to shine as bosses, and snowed George Dale under, the man really fit for Associate Judge and the actual choice of the Republican masses. The fight in the party against the Dales has been noticed for a number of years, and is an outrage and insult to the old stand-bys. Let them resent it at the polls.

The Millin county democratic convention was held in the court house on 16. The following ticket was nominated: Associate judge, Samuel Killen; prothonotary, James Dorman; register and recorder, S. D. Coldren; district attorney, M. M. McLaughlin; director of the poor, H. J. Taylor; county surveyor, John S. Swigart; H. J. Fosnot, editor of the Democrat and Sentinel, was elected chairman of the county committee and by resolution the said chairman was made a member of the state central committee.

At Spersmet, Pa., on Monday noon Joseph and David Nicely, convicted of the murder of Herman Umberger, escaped from the county jail. They shot Deputy Sheriff McMillan, twice, and he is now lying at the point of death. News of the escape spread rapidly and in a short time a well armed posse was organized and started in pursuit of the murderers. They were surrounded in a piece of woods and were recaptured. Lynching was prevented with difficulty.

Tanner went. Now let Henderson and Decker hurry up their resignations and go too.

The London strike is over, and the strikers came out victorious. It cost ten million dollars.

If the Gettysburg ceremonies had not been wet, we'd concluded that the weather regulator was prejudiced against our picnic.

All that desires bargains in boots or shoes, go to Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block, which is the place to get anything in that line at lowest prices and every article warranted, or money refunded, if not found as represented. Mingle keeps none but first class goods.

"Robin's Farewell," Caprice for Piano by Fisher, is a new musical publication that will become a standard favorite among our progressive young pianists and would advise all such to add it to their collection of popular and favorite pieces at once. You can't help but be pleased and please others with it. Ign. Fisher, publisher, Toledo, Ohio. price only 50 cts.

For Sale.

Two fine coal stoves, a Morning Light, square, and a Morning Light, round, in use only a few months, at a bargain. Suited alike for parlor or sitting room. Can be seen at Reesman's shops, Centre Hall.

Centre Hall Mills.

Fine granulated corn meal and No. 1 rye flour, at the Centre Hall mills. Also all grades of flour, feed, bran, cracked corn, hard and soft coal, etc. Terms cash, or in exchange. Cow feed, 90 cents per 100.

It has been proposed to add Utah to Nevada as a way of smuggling it into statehood.

Occasionally Providence does something exactly right, even in the estimation of a sharp business man. One of these times was when he placed a vast and rich deposit of petroleum in the Rocky mountains nearly a mile above sea level, whence it can simply flow through pipes over any distance without having to be pumped. This new find is in British Columbia.

The government survey for irrigation purposes will include the land lying between the mountains along the Pacific coast or a short distance inland from it, and what is called the line of twenty inch rainfall on the east. Every district getting less than twenty inches of rain will be included in the arid lands tract. The twenty inch rainfall extends from Bismarck, D. T., to Corpus Christi, Tex.

A genuine electric vegetable has been discovered in India, in the depths of the forest. If a leaf is broken off, the hand breaking it receives a strong electric shock. No bird or insect ever alights upon this strange plant. It shows all the properties of an electrical machine, deflecting the magnetic needle when it is brought near to it. In a rain storm the electrical properties disappear. The magnetic energy is most powerful at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Strange to say, none of the magnetic minerals are ever found near where this plant grows.

A Twelve Mile Shot.

The professor of gunnery at Woolwich Military academy, England, sent this problem to the artilleryists of the world: Given a gun with a caliber of 9.2 inches, a projectile weighing 380 pounds, the angle of firing being 40 degrees, the velocity at the start 2,375 feet per second, and how far will the shot travel? The gun was wound with wire.

Artillerist mathematicians everywhere bent their heads to the solution of the problem. Once more it is a feather in the cap of the modest United States that the man whose calculation came nearest the mark was Capt. James M. Ingalls, of the First United States artillery. Capt. Ingalls is instructor in ballistics at Fort-ress Monroe. The calculation was to be for the mean or average distance traveled by two shots. This mean shot is called by artilleryists the "jubilee shot." Capt. Ingalls' figure came within 166 yards of one of the shots.

The altitude reached and the actual distance traveled by the shots are, however, matters that directly interest the public. The fact that the journey of the mean shot was 12 miles and 83 yards is rather startling. The projectile also shot upward into the air to a height of 3 1/2 miles. Shots can be safely fired from a ship at an angle of 18 degs. Suppose we should quarrel with some of the despotisms of Europe, and some fine morning one of their ships should stop seven or eight miles outside of New York or Boston and begin to pepper those ports with little 380 pound shots?

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The merry old boy who wrote the "One Horse Shay" reached his 80th birthday this 29th of August. He himself wrote to Julia Ward Howe a few months ago, on her 70th birthday: "It is better to be 70 years young than 40 years old." Dr. Holmes himself, though one of the most industrious men of his century, shows us how to be 80 years young. In fact, it is this eternally youthful quality in the famous author that attracts us so. It is like the sparkle of champagne. The greatest blessing an old man or woman can pray for and strive for is this unfading youthfulness of soul.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in that year prolific of famous men, 1809, in an old gambrel roofed revolutionary house which is still standing. It took several years for the young poet to find out what he did not want to be. His family designed him for the church. He rebelled against it with all the force of a poetic imagination, chiefly because of the general dismalness of the preacher of his childhood—"a clerical visitor with a sad face and a wailing voice." He also studied law for a year and finally settled down to medicine. The medical profession know him as a marvelous anatomist and microscopist. We outside know him as the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table and the man who wrote the weird and terrible novel, "Elsie Venner," but most of all as the author for youth, whose work is full of humor and joy and brightness, as well as sweetness. As a writer of poetry for special occasions he certainly has not his equal in the English language. One of his sayings which especially tickled the fancy of our British cousins is this: "Give me the luxuries of life and I will dispense with his necessities."

Dr. Holmes became famous when he was 21, and has staid so ever since. May he live to be a hundred years old!

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.

An Institution of which all Members of the Community are Proud.

301 Students Registered Last Year—400 the Number Expected this year.

Ground will be broken in a few days for a new Gymnasium, and for a Chemical Laboratory.

Parents, give your Boys and Girls a Good Education. It may be the only inheritance you can leave them.

This College is prepared to do as good work as any College in the State. Read of its advantages:

1. Good teachers, thorough instruction.
2. A healthful location, beautiful scenery.
3. Spacious buildings, large grounds, ample appliances.
4. A large Library, open all day.
5. A large Museum used for study.
6. Excellent literary societies.
7. Expenses below the average.
8. A moral, Christian community.
9. Practical instruction in all the sciences.
10. An Astronomical Observatory, which is used by the students.
11. Equal advantages to men and women.
12. Free scholarships to aid the needy.
13. A large body of loyal Alumni.
14. A strong denomination to furnish financial support.
15. A Faculty ambitious to keep their institution at the head.
16. Students who come to work.
17. The instruction is as thorough as at any college in the Middle States. There is no longer any need of parents sending their children to distant schools. The total value of the University property now approaches half a million dollars (\$500,000.)

All students not prepared for College classes may enter Bucknell Academy, or Bucknell Institute, in which instruction is given in all the branches usually taught in Academies, Seminars and Normal Schools. Students in these schools have the use of the College Museum and Library. Special attention paid to those preparing to teach. Practical instruction in Phonography, Telegraphy, Typewriting and Bookkeeping is offered to all the students.

For catalogues and information, address, GEO. G. GROFF, M. D., LL. D., Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.