



THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

We like the Clearfield Republican except its unwieldy form. Would not 8 pages be an improvement, neighbor?

Gov. Beaver can find a fit successor for Dr. Higbee's place, in Prof. D. M. Wolf, of our county. Prof. Wolf is one of the best county superintendents in the state.

Famine is prevalent throughout Galicia, owing to short crops and the recent terrific snow storms. The peasantry are killing their horses for food in order to husband their small stores of grain against a season of greater privation.

The Philad. Press ad. appears in another column. Outside of its politics we think well of the Press, yet we must commend it for its occasional independent criticism of men and acts in its own ranks. As a paper for state and general news it is complete.

Governor Beaver's administration is very unpopular with many on his side of the house. We attributed this feeling to one of jealousy, but Jack Love, the other day, in Philadelphia, is reported to have said that Gen. Hastings is to blame for the whole of it. Suppose Jack be run for Governor, might it not make things lovely all around?

Why farming does not pay. Because the farmer is robbed right and left. If he has a dollar in his pocketbook somebody will steal half of it before he can turn around. If he has a bushel grain to sell or a steer to market, somebody will steal the whole of it before he knows it, and the government permits it. Legislators permit it; Congressmen permit it; Courts permit it. It would be astonishing if farming paid, under present conditions; and commerce and society must be turned upside down and inside out before farming will pay. But there is nobody to do that but farmers themselves. Congress and our State Legislatures must be cleaned out, as you would clean a dirty stable. The moneybags and monopolists of the United States Senate give way to representatives of the people's interests, and mind you reader, this is the only read out of your difficulties.

The Knights of Labor are about to open their warfare on the Sugar Trust, and within a month expect to fire on it. Since the decision of the New York courts against the legality of the Sugar Trust certain members of the Executive Board have been perfecting the plans of what is nothing more nor less than a general boycott on Sugar Trust sugar. The plan is first to learn what refineries are in the Trust, what their brands are, and what wholesalers buy them. Similar information as to the non-trust refineries is to be secured. Then Knights, assisted by the Farmers' Alliance and other organizations, are to notify their retail grocers as to what sugars are trust sugars and what are not, and to assert their determination to cease buying certain brands and kinds. It is expected that in many states quo warranto proceedings will be begun to revoke the charters of the trust on the ground of their illegality and oppression of the masses. If successful in this matter, other trusts in life's necessities will be attacked. It is said the Knights hope to popularize themselves very much by this measure.

The reward of \$150 offered by the Commissioners for the arrest of the villain who foully and brutally murdered Miss Clara Price, again shows the stuff these officials are made of. This petty offer is a disgrace to the rich county of Centre, and is the crowning act of shame and humiliation to which our people have been subjected by the Commissioners in the past 18 months.

If the story of this \$150 reward is true, as it was related to us, then Henderson should follow the example of Judas. We are told that a detective, in the section where the foul murder was committed, telegraphed to the Commissioners wanting to know what reward they would give for the finding of the murderer, and that Henderson replied \$150! and the reason for it is given because the detective was a Democrat! Great God! if this is correct, when we abandon all hope of finding enough of honor and manhood in the Commissioners office to fill the hollow of the point of a needle. Could bigotry, spite and utter disregard of duty in so grave a matter as this, go farther?

We are told the Republicans disown these officials as much as Democrats despise them.

Experiment Station Report.

The publication of the annual report of the Penna. State College Agricultural Experiment Station for 1888 has been unavoidably delayed, and the volume has just appeared.

A prominent feature of the report is the record of experiments upon the soiling system for milch cows, designed to furnish data upon which to base a rational estimate of the relative advantages of pasturage and soiling. Comparative trials were made both in the barn and the laboratory, and the results are recorded in full.

The field experiments with fertilizers, which have been in progress since 1881, are reported upon. We note, among other points, that these experiments seem to favor the use of the cheaper and less soluble phosphates upon soils similar to that of the Stallion farm. These experiments are to be continued through a term of years, on the same plots, upon a uniform plan. A considerable number of varieties of farm crops have been tested, especial attention having been given to corn.

The horticulturist's report introduces a new feature in the experimental work, and gives an extended account of comparative trials with different varieties of garden vegetables. An experiment in practical forestry has also been begun.

The report contains a description and cuts of the new Station building, and an address by Prof. I. P. Roberts on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the building. A general report on the year's operations precedes the accounts of experiments, and a financial statement shows the disposition made of the funds received from the United States. An appendix contains a detailed report of the daily meteorological observations.

The report will be sent, free of charge, to any citizen of Pennsylvania, so long as the supply lasts, on application to the Director, at State College, Centre Co.

The Farmers Getting There.

The farmers of the West have made several attempts to influence politics and legislation in the direction of their interests by organization, but so far have made little progress. The trust and monopoly tariff combinations on 24 hours' notice can throw a powerful millionaire lobby into Washington; but the farmers who, in addition to meeting the home demand for their products, send abroad 75 per cent of our total exports--thus literally "saving the country" on the balance of trade view--have no such advantage. They are widely scattered, and united effort is difficult. The only farm lobby we ever hear of at Washington is the big flockmasters owning thousands of sheep in exas and Colorado. They dicker with the trusts on the give and take principle.

An effort has been making to remedy the lack of unity and effort on the part of the farmers of the country, and it culminated last week at St. Louis in the organization of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, into which are merged several Western and Southern organizations, the Knights of Labor, under Mr. Powderly's leadership, co-operating. Negotiations are also pending looking to a federation of all the strictly speaking labor organizations which have almost been brought to a successful termination. This will give the united army of labor a membership as follows:

Farmers.....2,250,000
Knights of Labor.....250,000
Other organized labor.....600,000
Total.....3,100,000

The State Grange.

The State Grange met at Harrisburg, last week, with a full representation.

Thursday morning was taken up in routine business, including the hearing of reports. That of Secretary Thomas showed an increase of forty-three new granges during the year and an increase of \$1,000 income above that of last year. The total membership of the fraternity in the state is about 35,000. Worthy Lecturer Whitehead, of Washington, D. C., was present and made an address.

Samuel R. Downing, of Chester, who is a member of the recently appointed commission to revise the road laws, read an able paper on "Roads." A. E. Tewksbury, of Columbia, gave the farmers much practical information in his well prepared paper on "That Farm of Mine." Mrs. Johnson, of Erie county, presented the report of the committee on education. It was an interesting report and among other things declared against compulsory education as opposed to the idea of our free institutions.

A genuine sensation was created when the committee on Resolutions reported a resolution endorsing Williams Grove as the place for holding the interstate picnic exhibition and expressing confidence in Colonel R. H. Thomas, the manager of the exhibition.

Colonel H. C. Deming, of Harrisburg, who has been watching for the resolution, made a long speech against it. He declared that the number of grangers in the counties surrounding Williams Grove had decreased until there are now very few to be found. The grange that Colonel Thomas belongs to is not in good standing. The exhibition is not an advantage to any member of any grange. It is under bad influences carried on by one man who has a monopoly, and persons who oppose it hear the crack of the monopoly lash. Exhibitors and fairs pay big sums of money into one man's pockets and the State Grange is represented as sanctioning it. Colonel Thomas, as he charged, makes at least \$15,000 clear and he gave facts and figures to prove it. The State Grange is asked to endorse this, while farmers are now suffering as they never suffered before. Grossly immoral exhibitions are held on the grounds every year, such as no decent man would countenance.

Liquor is both sold and distributed, and the management not only know it but encourage it. A Harrisburg woman was dragged and robbed on the grounds this year and there was gambling and bacchanalian revelry which the grange is asked to investigate. Colonel Deming concluded by advocating Mount Gretna as the place for holding the grangers' picnic, the affair to be under the management of the State Grange, which would reap the profits.

His speech caused quite a flutter, which was increased when Mr. McSparren, of Lancaster, insisted that the resolution endorsing Williams Grove was not within the province of the grange and should never have been introduced. A number of speeches defending the picnic and its management were made and the State Grange then passed the resolution of endorsement by an overwhelming majority, there being but a few votes in the negative.

At Batte, Montana, a prize fight very properly resulted in the death of the two fighters. A dispute between John Gallagher and G. H. Ward over a trifling debt due the former by Ward resulted in the arranging by some of the friends of both parties of a prize fight to settle the matter. It took place Sunday.

The sneeze is still all the go in Europe and now some are known to sneeze in New York. We actually saw a fellow sneeze as he passed the Reporter's office. What's in the wind? Here we go, too, Ka-cher-cheese-cheew.

NEXT.

(Gen. Jas. Milliken kindly clipped and handed the following lines to us, to which we add "next.")
If tongues were all attached to brains,
How thankful we should be!
If "hogs" were barred from railway trains,
How thankful we should be!
If lads and follies were tabooed,
If gum were not for ladies chewed,
If death would kindly steal the dupe,
If doctors' hats were less uncouth,
How thankful we should be!
--(Chicago Herald.)

If cats would only sleep at night,
How thankful we should be!
If money would not get so tight,
How thankful we should be!
If women would not talk, forsooth,
If ladies' hats were less uncouth,
If weather clerks would tell the truth,
How thankful we should be!
--(Yonkers Statesman)

If fishermen would stick to facts,
How thankful we should be!
If men would sit between the acts,
How thankful we should be!
If girls in front their hats would doff,
If folks would stop at home, who cough,
If empty guns would not go off,
How thankful we should be!
--(Boston Courier.)

If women would not stop in aisles,
How thankful we should be!
If gossamer's best of hats would smile,
How thankful we should be!
If lawyers would not charge big fees,
If doctors knew when 'twas time to cease,
If editors could all readers please,
How thankful we should be!
--(Centre Reporter.)

It is a fact strange as it may seem, that there are rascals in the Democratic party as well as in the Republican, and Silcott the defaulting cashier of Sergeant at Arms Leedom is one of them. Mr. Leedom was just preparing to turn his office over to Mr. Holmes, his Republican successor, with everything in good shape, when this miserable scoundrel decamped with about \$75,000 of other people's money. Who will have to bear the loss has not yet been determined, but Mr. Leedom has the sympathy of all parties in the misfortune that has overtaken him just as he was about to close up an honorable official term. Silcott had been his cashier for about six years, and had handled in that time over \$30,000,000, and great confidence was reposed in him. But wine and women fetched him when he could no longer conceal his criminality, knowing himself to be a rascal he did not wait to be "turned out" but turned himself out as rapidly as possible and fled to a safer region. And so we repeat that, curious as it seems, there are rascals in the Democratic as well as in the Republican party.

The bosses of the Republican machine are leaning away from Gen. Hastings, just now, and endeavoring to keep Delamater warm, and prepare him for the Governor's chair. Quay is boss and wants to keep in with the millionaires Delamater is wealthy, and besides is a son-in-law of the great Standard Oil Company, which has wrung millions from the masses as a monopoly and frozen out the smaller oil producers. The Standard leans to Quay, so that it may have his influence in legislation, and Quay leans to Delamater,--so here you have the links that bind the Standard to Quay, and the leading senatorial fisherman to Delamater, the son-in-law of the Standard.

It is a contest of the bosses and a de-vouring monopoly against the people--monopoly will win so far as the two Republican contestants for gubernatorial honors is concerned. But the Democracy will step in as a breaker, and at the polls will give boosism, monopoly and the son-in-law of the monopoly an effectual rebuke.

The Standard Oil company may be able to own, regulate, manipulate, and assimilate, the leading absentee Senator Quay, and dictate the nominee for Governor, but as sure as the sun shines in the heavens, so sure will the people knock out the unholy thing at the polls.

Actors and Religion.

Some newspaper person who must have been a little hard put to it to fill his space has been interviewing leading actresses and actors on their religion. Although the question is certainly none of the public's business, yet several of the ladies and gentlemen have given polite answers. Some are evidently made up, like an actor's face, to catch the public eye, and you can read plainly between the lines, "Best seats, \$2." Others plainly come from an honest heart. The most deeply religious of the lot, apparently, is that pious soul, Lily Langtry. She accepts in full the Christian faith as defined in the apostles' creed, and she has a great horror of the woman who has no religion. She would not be so unfeminine for the world. When she is not right sure she is going to succeed, Lily goes down upon her knees and prays the Lord to help her in what she has undertaken. She says she is a Church of England woman, with strong leanings towards the Roman Catholics.

Florence is a Roman Catholic, though he does not say so. He says "to love God and be merry" is the player's religion and his, which is not a bad all round faith. Several of the actors go to church whenever they have time to; but they are nearly always on the road in the season on Sundays. Mrs. D. P. Bowers is a strict Episcopalian. Salvini is a Roman Catholic, and believes actors are a religious lot by nature.

W. H. Crane, who must have made a million people laugh in his time, does not tell us whether he himself is pious or not, though he says actors are more religious as a class than members of the learned professions. But as to church going, Mr. Crane remarks of the actor: He is accustomed, naturally, to place correct elevation above virtue which other men hold in higher esteem; and the time he spends in listening to a service read in the sing song, halting fashion which, I fear, is the rule rather than the exception, is a period of actual mental torture.

Crane's former partner, Stuart Robson, declares his belief that, if the records of church and theatre were searched, the church would show more instances of faithfulness to duty, cruelty and sensuality than the theatre. Nevertheless, the theatre refrains from abusing the church in public, while the church huris at its "sister institution" all the mire it can collect.

Fanny Davenport has still, and we are led to infer that it is still as good as brand new, an Episcopal prayer book that her father and mother gave her when she was 8 years old. Fanny is apparently not a church member, but she says: I believe that charity is a religion in itself, and that God is the best judge of our truest mind and heart. I believe that God does not always punish the wicked nor reward the good, but that we ourselves do this within our own hearts and minds.

Cotton and Woolen Goods. Massachusetts has at present over half a million more cotton spindles at work than she had in 1887. Maine has fallen off in both cotton and woolen manufactures. Vermont and Connecticut are making less cotton and more woolen cloth than they did in 1887, and so hold their own. Rhode Island, on the other hand, makes up less woolen and more cotton.

Next to Massachusetts, the state that has made the greatest gain in the textile industry is South Carolina. In 1889 she operates 118,348 more spindles than she did in 1887. Her cotton and woolen weaving has grown 50 per cent in two years. It has increased 16 per cent in Mississippi and Tennessee in the same period. The gain of Massachusetts is 10.8 per cent, while that of the whole country is 7.7 per cent. For the textile industry to increase 7.7 per cent. throughout the Union in two years, and one of those years at least not an exceptionally prosperous one, indicates a heavy growth in business and population. American textile fabrics are also gaining rapidly in artistic beauty and durability.

A locomotive engine is soon to be tried that is built on the principle of a bicycle. It is called the bicycle engine, from an immense driving wheel, nine feet in diameter, fixed in the center, just forward of the boiler. Instead of ordinary axles, the truck wheels have bicycle spindles. The large driving wheel of the engine will carry a train along ninety miles an hour, it is claimed. On a solid roadbed, built above or below the streets, this engine would be the proper one for rapid transit in cities. To keep the train from jumping the track an overhead rail is constructed. Wheels attached to the roof of the cars run in a groove in this overhead rail, and the train is thus kept in place.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

One Year for One Dollar.

For 1890 will be as much better than The Weekly Press for 1889 as we can make it. With every issue during the new year it will be "as big as a book," as the saying is.

Each of the fifty two numbers will contain ten pages, or eighty columns, with a total of 2100 pages, or 4200 columns. Thus, it will be "as big as a book," as the saying is.

Not only will it be as big as a book, but it will be a paper of quality as well as of quantity. It will contain the pick of everything good.

The idea is that The Weekly Press shall be both clean and wide awake. It will discuss all subjects of public interest and importance. The writers on its list include Julia Ward Howe, E. Lynde Linnon, Prof. N. S. Shaler, Louis Foster, William Black, Edmund Gosse, Edgar W. Nye, Opie P. Read, and indeed, almost every popular writer of note in this country and quite a number of distinguished writers abroad. In fiction, an attraction of the year will be "Ethan," by H. Rider Haggard; another story, already engaged, will be "Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

The special department for children is now addressed to the school children and school teachers of America. Let the children join the new Rainbow Club just started. Let them compete for the prizes--all in bright, wholesome, instructive books.

The "Women's page" of The Weekly Press is alone worth the subscription price. Its illustrations are attracting attention everywhere.

The special arrangement with all the leading weekly and monthly periodicals of America, subscriptions are taken for any one or more of these journals in connection with The Weekly Press at such low rates as virtually makes our great family paper FREE to the subscriber for one year. Sample copies furnished free upon application.

Table with 2 columns: Terms of the Press, and Rates. Includes rows for Daily (except Sunday), Daily (including Sunday), Weekly, and Drafts, Checks, and other Remittances.

THE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, Publishers. THE SUN. FOR 1890.

Some people agree with The Sun's opinions about men and things, and some people don't; but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to speak its mind.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE--PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises, now occupied by Hider and Dale, in Centre Hall Borough, on

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE--PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises of John Peters dec'd situated 1/4 mile north of Potters Mills, in Potter township, Centre County on

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