



THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Dr. Talmage ought to be a happy man. He preached a sermon from a place in which St. Paul is supposed to have stood, baptized an American in the Jordan and knocked out the grips in the first round.

No soldier stood a chance for the Bellefonte postoffice. Not a bit. A heeler and howler, who could not spit over his chin when the war raged, was appointed, and he who left his home and risked his life and all, was told to stand back. Love for the soldier, hey?

General Hastings' friends in Chester county, are about to give him a treat to a fox hunt. This may be his A B C in the chase after the gubernatorial fox that finds his hole on the banks of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg. Fox chases General, come under the head of cruelty to animals.

Congressman Scull recommended for the postoffice at Tyrone, Captain C. S. Jones, the editor of the Tyrone Herald, and commander of the Sheridan troop, a cavalry regiment attached to the national guard. And a better appointment could not have been made. By the way, we have not seen the Herald upon our table for three weeks.

At Williamsport, Judge Rockefeller handed down an opinion in the matter of the contested judgeship of Lycoming County, in which he rules that the burden of proof rests on John J. Metzger, the respondent, and not on Benjamin S. Bentley, the contestant. Judge Mayer assented, and Judge Bucher filed a dissenting opinion.

Henderson is ahead, he got in 285 days as Commissioner last year, while Decker is a few less, and Michael Fiedler not near up to Henderson and Decker. Compared with last year, Henderson and Decker have increased their score while Commissioner Fiedler cut his down. Henderson and Decker were bent on scooping in as many \$3 as possible by continually trotting to Bellefonte, when as an ex-Republican Commissioner told us, there was nothing for them to do over half the time.

The Glamorgan Iron Company filed papers in a general assignment at Philadelphia yesterday, the liabilities \$280,000 and assets \$250,000. The father and friends of Charles B. Wigton, Secretary-Treasurer of the company under arrest for forging \$72,500 of company paper, assume that sum, and it is understood that the prosecution of him will be dropped. The Secretary-Treasurer is more lucky in his friends than in his games at cards, which caused his arrest for forgery.

During the entire four years of President Cleveland's administration General Black retained in the pension office half a dozen Republican chiefs of divisions, and 16 out of 24 assistant chiefs. An entirely different policy has been pursued by this administration. Tanner swept out most of the few Democrats who had been appointed, and Commissioner Rann has continued the sweep until at the present time not a Democratic chief or assistant chief remains in the office.

The decision of Judges Rockefeller and Mayer, in the Lycoming Judgeship contest, by no means ends that famous case. Having decided from the testimony that the burden of proof rests upon Hon. John J. Metzger, and not upon Mr. Benjamin S. Bentley, the contestant, the contest will be still further prolonged with the possible result of seating Mr. Bentley on the bench now occupied by Judge Metzger. Renewed interest is attracted by this decision, while the costs are mounting higher.

Colonel Victor E. Piollet of this State was one of the few desertions of any prominence from the Democratic ranks in 1888 on the tariff. The venerable granger is a gusher. He appeared before the McKinley committee the other day and urged a big tariff duty on beef. He was asked what was the need of this when we export annually two hundred million pounds of beef. Col. Piollet triumphantly replied: "Build up our manufacturers, create a home market, and let us eat our beef here." The same we suppose as to wheat and corn. If we keep our farm products at home, cutting off three-fourths of our exports, the American appetite will have to be vastly enlarged. There are a few brainless ones who are tied to Piollet's swallow tail coat and talk the same kind of nonsense as framed in Piollet's do.

Opposed to Bossism.

Some of the republican party organ in the state are endeavoring to create the impression that the contest for the republican gubernatorial nomination is an entirely harmonious one. That is to say that no matter who shall be made the standard bearer the rank and file of the party will rally around him with enthusiasm and devotion and place the wreath of victory on his brow. They would have their readers believe that bossism is to play no part in the selection of a state ticket; that the machinery of the party is not to be used for any particular candidate, and in short that those who win the fight do so on their merits and in no other way.

Let us see just how the tune of the organs has been received. In the western part of the state Christopher L. Magee, an influential republican, does not hesitate to publicly state that in the event of the nomination of Senator Delamater a revolt in the party will follow. "There was less cause for kicking in 1882," says he, "when Pattison was elected over Beaver, and I do not believe Mr. Delamater can be elected governor of Pennsylvania." In the city of Lancaster lives Thomas C. Cochran, the republican editor of a republican newspaper, the Examiner, who occasionally fires a broadside at what he says is the Quay gubernatorial ticket, Delamater and Martin. He is also of the opinion that the contest is not devoid of bossism. And Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, declares that "any candidate for governor of Pennsylvania who may be nominated by Senator Quay or his adherents will meet with organized independent republican opposition."

Thus it will be seen that the contest for governor on the republican side of the fence is not as harmonious as some of the party organs would have the people believe it is. Indeed, it is impossible for them to disguise the fact that the independent republican voters will not support a candidate who is put on the ticket by the power of a boss. Plain is the hand writing on the wall.—Harrisburg Patriot.

A member of the Patrons, sincere in his aims, expresses the following sentiments:

We believe that the great difference of opinion among farmers on the public questions is sufficient evidence that they are not properly united in support of their own interests; that a development of all the agencies which tend to advance the interests of the common people should constitute the chief efforts of all true Patrons of Husbandry; that a closer union among the agricultural classes is necessary; that the practice of dealing in "futures," whether in corn, cotton, wheat, port or any other farm product is iniquitous gambling, tending to establish the price of farm products regardless of the law of supply and demand, and should be punished as a crime; that the laboring classes are bearing unjust burdens, forced upon them by corrupt and unreliable political leaders; that the stability of free government and the interests of the laboring classes demand that the office should seek the man, rather than the man the office; that the electing of incompetent persons to office as a reward for party service is retarding progress, oppressing labor and weakening the stability of our free institutions; that speculators and money sharks are attempting to control and dictate the policy of our government; that the money powers have secured legislation to make our property low and their high, by contracting the currency when it was no more than adequate to the business demands of the country, and have imposed unjust burdens upon the producing classes by legislating the currency into interest-bonds, and relieving the bond holder of his share of taxation. Believing, as we do, that in righting the enumerated wrongs we will be advancing the interests of our fellow men, we call upon all farmers' organizations, and upon individual farmers, to unite with us in securing our rights as American citizens.

The Grab Defeated.

The Congressmen who lost their money through the defalcation of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms will have to pocket their losses and resolve to keep a stricter watch of their money hereafter. The Republican majority of the Silcott investigating committee reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 to reimburse the members whose money was gone, notwithstanding the money had been paid by the Treasury ones. Hemphill's Democratic minority proposition was to let the losers sue the government before the Court of Claims, and if their claims proved to be just they would get the money. That was rejected by a close vote and the majority bill pressed to its passage. On the last stage it was defeated by a vote of 156 yeas and 142 nays.

Inconsistent Protectionists.

The decision of the supreme court in favor of the importers of silk ribbons in their appeal from the decision of the custom house officials will put about six million dollars into the pockets of the importers. That they are entitled to any of this money no one but themselves believe, nor should the government pay them one dollar of the tariff tax unlawfully collected unless the importers will have proven that the silks have remained upon their hands unsold, or were sold without the tariff tax having been added to the price.

One of the amusing incidents of the present treasury raid of the silk ribbon importers, is the attitude of many tariff tax editors. These inconsistent gentlemen declare that the money should be refunded to the consumers and not to the importers. Pressed for a reason they say: "that the last purchaser of the silk ribbons paid the tariff and that the silk purchaser after the importer paid over to the importer all tariffs by him paid." This is sound reasoning, but it is free-trade reasoning with which tariff protectionists have no right to meddle. According to every protectionist editor, statistician, stump orator, and statesman, the tariff is paid by the foreigners who export goods into this country; which if true does not entitle either the importer or the consumers to one penny of the millions which passed into the capacious maws of the collectors of customs. The tariff fed gentlemen are a queer lot, but then it is as easy to be illogical as to steal and men who steal the substance of the poor in order to enrich themselves will never permit a little thing like consistency to prove an obstacle in their grand raids on the federal treasury.

Every woman in America ought to read the article "Women of Siam" in Demorest's Family Magazine for February, to know how happy her lot really is. The forcible contrast between our progressive civilization and that of the far East has seldom been so strikingly presented to our notice as in this readable article, illustrated in part by drawings made by a native Siamese artist, which compare favorably enough with the fine examples of our modern illustrative art in the same number. The other beautiful illustrations (nearly two hundred) include an exquisite full-page engraving on heavy plate-paper, entitled "How Long?" portraits of the venerable Dom Pedro deposed emperor of Brazil, and his family, and as if these were not sufficient attractions for any publication, the past is made to yield us its treasures, and the time "When Grandmamma Was Young" is portrayed for us in charming pictures and descriptions. From grandmamma to baby, who will be delighted with the funny "Japanese Paper Frog," no member of the family has been slighted in compiling this number. Demorest's is justly celebrated as a "Family" Magazine, and this issue is fully up to its reputation. Its useful departments are replete with information, as usual: a Supplement of beautiful fancy-costumes enriches the Fashion Department a thrilling temperance poem by the author of "Curfew Must Not Ring to-Night," will appeal to every mother's heart, and a full quota of delightful stories, etc., render this February number an unusually attractive one. But one of the most attractive features of this remarkable Family Magazine is its price,—only \$2.00 per year. Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 15 East 14th St., New York.

One of the most interesting phenomena of the mild winter at the foot of Long Island Sound is the presence of seal in large numbers. Nothing like it is remembered before, even by the oldest "baracle backs" of this port. The shores of Gardiner's Bay from Montank Point to Plum Gut, of the Race, and of Fisher's Island Sound, from Watch Hill to New London, are fairly alive with seal. The organization of hunting parties to take the animals for their oil is being debated, and it is probable that a raid will be made upon the seal from Stonington this week. A fisherman named Gardiner, of Fort Point, shot thirteen seal, last week in three days, and is now frying out the oil from the carcasses. This oil is said to be valuable, and it is also said that the seal skins can be tanned into a beautiful soft leather. Gardiner's exploit has excited several other unemployed fishermen to go into the business.

In Kent County, Md. no preventing frost or blizzard or such thing, the peaches will be ripe next month, judging by their appearance now.

The Senate on Tuesday confirmed the nomination of Fiedler for the Bellefonte post office.

Through the west heavy snow blockades are reported. Winter will yet get there with both feet.

Good Resolutions.

It is quite likely that by the end of this week nine-tenths of all the good resolutions made on New Year's day will be broken.

Men usually resolve to quit smoking or drinking about New Year's day. Women are rather apt to take a vow that they will get up early or that they won't talk about their neighbors.

Hardly one of these vows is kept by either sex till the last week in January is ended. And because they have broken them once, men and women are therefore discouraged, and slip back into the old way, and think no more about it till next New Year's day.

But the good resolution is not therefore lost. Even if they honestly tried to keep it for a day, that attempt counts. After they had broken it once, if they would pick up courage and go on again, trying to keep it longer next time, they would find that next time they probably could keep it longer. Every honest effort strengthens the will, even if it continues no more than ten minutes. The ones who really gain strength are those who, though they break their resolution a thousand times, yet adhere steadily to the intention to try to keep it. At length, in course of a period longer or shorter, they will be able to keep it altogether.

The best of all the resolutions one can make is that he will try faithfully for one year of his life to do exactly as he would be done by.

The Race Problem Again.

The shooting to pieces of eight negroes by a mob of 300 masked men in South Carolina does not look as though the race problem was near being solved yet. In fact, the truth must be confessed that it is far from being solved. In collections of prison statistics there is one thing that cannot easily be explained, and that is the relatively large number of colored convicts in the state prisons, even of the north. What that implies, what is the reason of it, no one can as yet explain.

In the muddle, a few points seem clear to those who wish to examine the negro question without prejudice and with a sincere desire to do justice to both black and white. It is certain the south is overloaded with a negro population. They are poor and must live by working for others. There is not work enough to go around, consequently swarms of them are idle, a constant menace to civilization in the southern states.

To remedy this deplorable state, Senator Butler has introduced the negro emigration bill. It proposes that the blacks shall be assisted by government to scatter out among the northern states and western territories, thus giving them work and relieving the south. Senator Call introduced a resolution that we purchase Cuba, and deport our negro population thither. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, wants them to go to the great free state of Congo, in Africa, and help civilize the natives.

It has been proposed that one or more of the southern states of the Union, in which the blacks already preponderate, be given up to them exclusively, white people moving out. It is said by those who claim to be informed that there is today far less miscegenation between the two races than there was in slave times, and that the tendency of both black and white to keep to their own race becomes more pronounced the longer the negro remains free.

French Industrial Schools.

Beyond a doubt the educated man or woman of the future will be he or she who can do something that will be of use to mankind. The new education will therefore be one of the trained hand and eye, with comparatively little of empty book stuffing.

Realizing this, France has gone far ahead of other nations in providing industrial schools for the children of the common people. A child is taken into the school at two years old. It is put into a kindergarten, and treated with the utmost care and tenderness. Training at first is of the eye, hand and muscles in general. The child is taught form, color, and the use of tools. A midday luncheon is furnished hot for two cents. It is given free to those who cannot pay.

Connected with the industrial schools are vast cabinets, in which human trades are shown in all stages. The cotton industry is exhibited in all its phases, from the seed and boll of the cotton plant to the woven goods. In this way, by object lessons, in which vast storehouses of treasure are shown to the learner, lessons are taught. No books at all are used till a comparatively advanced stage of the education is reached, then the pupils pass with infinite regret to the stage of book learning.

When they take their places in the world of work, eye and hand have already been trained, and they understand the use of tools. There are indeed among these government schools those in which trades are learned, and the boy or girl goes from school fully equipped with an occupation.

Introducing a Lecturer.

Max O'Rell has published an amusing letter about how the chairman of lecture committees introduced him in this country.

In general they are to be dreaded. One of the most monstrous is the chairman who persists in making a speech at the close of the lecture. The lecturer has reserved a particularly telling point with which to close. He speaks it impressively, expecting its effect on his audience. He waits for the applause that is the pleasant due of every worthy lecturer. But lo! at the moment when it should come and sweeten the tired soul of the speaker, up steps Mr. Chairman and announces to the audience the name of the next lecturer, occasionally making a statement of the embarrassed financial condition of the society, and appealing to members to pay up.

Another terror to Mr. O'Rell is the chairman who opens the evening with prayer. "I would as soon think of saying grace over a glass of toddy as of opening one of my lectures with prayer." Once after the prayer a hymn of ten or twelve verses was sung, which made matters worse yet. Max's lectures are humorous, and sad indeed was the effect of his fun after that hymn and prayer. "You may easily imagine that my first joke fell dead flat."

Then there is the chairman who wishes to show off his own knowledge of the speaker's topic. He will deliver a whole lecture himself before introducing the speaker. It wears the audience and disgusts the real lecturer. Again, when the chairman is a wit it is not much better. He is apt to take away the applause that the lecturer thinks belongs to him, and make him feel small indeed when he rises to follow the brilliant chairman.

Far above all the rest, lecturers prefer the silent chairman, him who simply announces the speaker's name and topic and sits down. "He is very rare," says Max O'Rell, "but when met with is exceedingly precious. We all love him. To the nervous he is a kind of support, to the old stager he is as a picture unto the eye and as music unto the ear."

England and Canada.

Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G., writes in The Nineteenth Century (English) a long paper to show that England will not allow her colonies to secede. Her interest is the federation of the empire. At the same time it seems likely that the greater colonies, Australia and Canada, will in course of a not too long time ask for separation, so as to form independent states.

One thing or another must happen. Either the colonies of England will be joined to her in closer union, with representation in the British parliament and a share in the home government, thus forming the most powerful empire on the globe, or they will secede and set up governments for themselves. Great Britain will prefer the former, the results probably the latter, and the result will be serious trouble. The question is one whose solution cannot be put off much longer.

Certainly so far as Canada is concerned, perhaps also in the settlement of the matter in Australia, the United States is warmly interested. Ernest Wiman gave some significant testimony before the United States committee on Canadian affairs, holding its sessions in New York. He said the Canadians showed a desire for close intercourse with us, and should be recognized, if not commercially, then politically. Said Mr. Wiman: "A political union with Canada would increase the property value of Canada a hundredfold."

A reaction against book stuffing has started in England. A society composed of men who have spent a great part of their lives in reading, among them distinguished in art, literature and the learned professions, have formed an anti-reading society. They pledge themselves to discourage public libraries and not to read more than six books a year. They frown on newspapers except those devoted to agriculture and sporting matters. Having read all they care to already, it is easy for these distinguished gentlemen to set their faces against the reading habit. At any rate they will save their eyesight.

The Reading railroad has established a direct freight line from Philadelphia to London. The growth of its freight business from the west has been such that the traffic will now sustain a freight line across the ocean. There was already one American steamship line from Philadelphia to Europe, and another is expected to be established before the close of 1890.

Twenty-six years ago, Jan. 1, there went into effect President Lincoln's proclamation freeing four millions of slaves. There was a celebration of the day in Norfolk, Va., but generally very little notice was taken of it by the negroes.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Farmers Mills.

Mrs. Harry Hagan took a back set recently, caused by La Grippe, and she is again confined to her bed.

La Grippe patients were too numerous about here of late to make personal mention of them all, but this far no case proved fatal. Jacob Homan, Sr., formerly from here, but now of Aaronsburg, bought the Ben. Smith home here, and intends to occupy it next April.

Rumor says Mrs. Williams will vacate the gate house at the pile in the spring, and that C. Muser of Woodward will move there and take charge of the gate.

Ciel. Grunninger intends to move to Tyrone next spring.

Our brass band now meets to practice in Bob's Smith's shop.

The political pot, in our twp. affairs is beginning to boil gently, and it is hoped that it may result in the election of a corps of good officials, even if some of the bosses will be left in the race.

Mr. Sones of Boalsburg was visiting friends here last week.

Rev. Eisenburg announced preaching here for 3 nights and 2 days in succession, commencing on Wednesday eve, Jan. 23.

John Armbruster the lost boy, has not yet turned up.

Geo. Armbruster was the right man to send out with the subscription to raise the quota allotted us for the painting of the Lutheran parsonage.

Geo. Ream, near the cave lets valuable horse by an accident.

Last Saturday evening a newly wedded couple from Penn twp. were visiting friends in north Gregg, and a band of callithumpians—composed of both sexes, gave them an old time serenading. Some such serenades are carried to extremes.

Mrs. M. Samuel and Frank Shunt of Illinois, were visiting friends here last Saturday in company with their parents of Old Fort.

Penn Township.

This is remarkable weather. Some farmers are still at plowing. The wheat sowing and looks better than it did last April. Some folks are getting nervous about the ice.

Rev. G. E. Adams of Aaronsburg preached his first sermon in the new Reformed chapel on Sunday evening in Millhelm. He intends to hold a series of meetings there in the near future.

Mr. H. E. Duck is sojourning in Ohio for the last three weeks.

Mr. Gephart proprietor of the stationary and music store seems to be doing a good business. He has a 2 horse team on the road nearly all the time delivering organs, sewing machines and other musical instruments.

That load of wood, sack of flour and other articles that were donated by parties from Millhelm to a poor widow, in Aaronsburg were received with tears.

The correspondent from Coburn to the Millhelm Journal is all the time complaining about their schools, sometimes about their directors, then about the teachers, building and everything to be thought of. The facts are they have the best teachers and he has the best certificate of any one in the twp., but there are two or three men at Coburn that wanted to be directors for several years ahead, and last year one undertook to run independent, but the voters know what they are at and defeat them every time.

Walnut Grove.

The people of our vicinity who attended the convention in Boalsburg last week say it proved quite a success, which we are glad to hear.

James Wert who has been very sick with La Grippe is now improving, others are still very sick while others sorely know they have it, so light is the attack.

Mrs. Daniel Corman nee McClintock of Wolf store has been visiting her parents and friend the past week.

Those of our neighborhood who attended the hop at Mr. Higgins in Boalsburg last Thursday evening say they had a very pleasant time. Some forty in number were present.

Mrs. Wise and Royer and Misses Dornbaser and Royer stopped several nights with C. C. Meyer while attending the convention.

John Fry and sister Mary of Pine Grove Mills and Miss Radie Hess of near Boalsburg spent Saturday with Miss Cora Durel.

Miss Katie Hoy of Bellefonte was a pleasant visitor recently.

Miss Lizzie From has been to Pleasant Gap the past two weeks caring for her sick aunt, Mrs. Bid-elle.

Jake Lyon of Bellefonte was through here on Tuesday for lambs, for which there seems to be ready sale.

Madisonburg.

At a recent election held in Howard Pa. E. S. Schaffer and Jacob Frank were re-elected pipe managers. Mr. Schaffer to serve on the pipe leading to Millhelm and Mr. Frank on the one leading to the Junction.

The high winds on Monday blew down many fences.

We notice that Henry Beck is able to be in the store again after having a serious attack of the grip.

A surprise party was held at the home of Miss Sallie Schaffer, in honor of her 18th birthday. She received many handsome presents.

The Literary Society seems to be a success. The officers are:—sting. Your correspondent was in receipt of one a. d. of course attended. The debate was well upheld. (on both sides.)

Mrs. Hagee and daughter Lizzie of Williamsport were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beck on Sunday.

Forker was knocked out by the Ohio voters at the late election. He has just been confessing before a committee of investigation at Washington that the voters had full justification for all they did. His own evidence leaves it beyond dispute that he entered into a conspiracy to destroy the reputation not only of his Democratic competitor for Governor, but of Sherman, McKinley and Butterworth, all members of his own party, as well.

This revelation of his turpitude renders it certain that Mr. Forker has left public life for good. He will never march to the recapture of the old battle-flags, for the simple reason that after his confession before the Washington committee he can never again persuade honest Republicans to march under his flag.