

The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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Strikes and mountain fires were the prevailing elements last week.

Frosts are reported from many sections of the land. The damage seems to have been light.

If the Democrats nominate Wherry for governor, next time, they will certainly have a wherry honest and competent man.

The Methodist Recorder says: Satan dances a ho-town for joy when he can get Christians to quarreling about sanctification.

Mr. Clarkson's notion is that the Republican party must get "close to the farmer" if he wants to win. It can't get as close to the farmer as the mortgagor and that its taxes have made necessary.

The Centre county court has been very severe with persons who violate the liquor laws. It has now given to understand that the violators of the fish laws, fishing with nets, and out of season, will get the full benefit of the penalties provided the offenders are brought into court.

The Rev. Dr. George Bothwell is dead. He pulled a cork from a medicine bottle with his teeth, something caused him to draw the cork into his throat, and it lodged in the left bronchial tube. All efforts to extract it failed, and the clergyman lay face to face with death for fifteen days, suffering the greatest agony with Christian fortitude, and died Sunday night of exhaustion.

Mr. Lytle, Chairman of the Republican Steering Committee, introduced the Congressional Apportionment bill agreed upon by the Republicans. It provides for thirty districts instead of twenty-eight, as at present. The new districts are created at the extreme ends of the State, one in Philadelphia and the other in Allegheny county. The others are left substantially as they are at present.

The Jew is having a hard time of it among the nations of the Old World. Not even in Greece is he safe. At Zanze, on Friday last, a mob of "Christians" attacked the Jewish quarter, beating the people and pillaging their houses. The Christians, who made this a part of their observance of Good Friday, were ordered to retire, and, refusing to do so, were fired upon by the soldiery, and a number killed or wounded. At the latest accounts the riot was still in progress, and the Greeks were threatening to burn the Hebrew quarters.

In what sense is an expensive public library at Harrisburg—building and books—of any benefit to the tax payers of the state.

What farmer, mechanic, or laborer gets any use of the books for which the state spends the tax payers' money? Not one is benefited.

The rich do not need it as they can buy their own books. To the masses the library is inaccessible.

Book publishers and the librarian with his corps of loading assistants, find the state library a good thing.

Good times are foreshadowed for the farmer. Corn nearly a dollar a bushel, oats 70 cents and upward, butter 24 to 35 cents, eggs from 15 to 20 cents, and other farm produce in proportion. It appears the farmer is the man to make money now, providing his business is well and economically managed.

This item we find in a number of our exchanges, and we beg leave to say that there is not much good for the farmer in the high prices named, as the farmer has very little, some nothing, to sell; and we know of many farmers who are even obliged to buy at these high prices.

A serious question confronts the Republican statesmen who were responsible for the gubernatorial candidacy of George Wallace Delamater—must they go down in their pockets and settle the little difference of a million dollars or so between the defunct Meadville bank and its depositors, or must they admit that they made a serious and unstatesmanlike mistake in their choice of a candidate? It looks as if they would adopt the latter course, probably because it is the cheapest. Nevertheless it will be a hard blow to the Republican party if Mr. Delamater, as is threatened, is hurried to jail on charges of embezzlement. If the G. O. P.'s candidate for the highest office in a State so overwhelmingly Republican, and so full of office seekers as Pennsylvania, cannot be kept out of jail, what hope can the party have in other States where their vote is smaller and their choice of candidates proportionately restricted?

Michigan Takes a Proper Step.

The Michigan legislature has at last passed the bill, pending for some time, for choosing one elector for president and voice president in each congressional district and for the division of the State into two general electoral districts in each of which an elector is to be chosen. As there is no doubt the governor will approve the bill, this innovation on the usual method electing president may be accepted as an accomplished fact. Michigan has therefore, the distinction of being the first State in the union to adopt a system of choosing electors by which the minority in the State will have some representation in the electoral college. The example will probably be adopted in other States, and in time the people may be educated to demand a constitutional amendment making the system operative in all the States. A similar change was proposed for Ohio, and received consideration from the present legislature, but is not likely to be adopted at this time. The Federal constitution gives explicit authority for such legislation by the provision that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the congress. For many years after the establishment of the government the common practice was for the legislature to choose directly the whole number to which the State was entitled. But there was a steady drift toward the modern system by which the voters of a State chose electors on a general ticket.

The change in Michigan, which was favored by the Democrats and opposed by the Republicans, may have important political results in the presidential election next year. It is certain Michigan's electoral vote, always Republican since that party was formed, will be divided in 1892 between the two parties. Under the new apportionment, of the 12 representatives which the State will now have the Democrats count confidently upon securing six, and they also hope to carry one of the two large districts which will choose the electors-at-large. If these expectations are realized, each party will get seven of the 14 electoral votes of Michigan in 1892.

A Good Law.

From the New York Sun.
The new immigration law came into force at the beginning of the month of April, just ended. Very important work has been done under it during the month. The inspection of immigrants has been more thorough than ever it was before, and a good many of those of them who were found to be undesirable have been debarred. At first the superintendent was over cautious about sending back some of the steerage passengers who were legally prohibited from landing, and several of the steamship companies tried to shirk their duty of taking them back; but Mr. Weber has recently acted with decision in enforcing the law and the companies have learned that it will be enforced. All the parties concerned are gaining knowledge by experience. During the first fortnight of the month the inspectors laid hands on very few undesirables, but during the present week they have been able to discover as many as ten or twenty of them almost every day, among them being criminals, paupers, and incurables.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now taking an interest in the enforcement of the immigration law, and Assistant Secretary Nettleton has been here this week, holding conference on the subject with Superintendent Weber.

The law must be enforced.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Italian Government to suppress brigandage in Sicily, many gangs of Mafia brigands are still doing business there in a methodical fashion. They are under officers who are regularly graded, each grade having its special line of service. They operate in a great variety of ways, in the cities, among the farmers, against the upper classes, and in the mountains, where there are travellers. They levy blackmail, and there is no escape from their exactions. They are implacable in the vendetta and ferocious in the highway. They interfere with the administration of law and make their power felt in elections. Many ordinary people make friends of them rather than incur the danger of their enmity, and not a few men who pass for respectable hold secret relations with them.

An Italian correspondent of the London Times recently procured some information about the Mafia miscreants in Sicily, and he has given an account of the reign of terror which they maintain there.

It need not be doubted that among our Sicilian immigrants there are members of the Mafia and the Mala Vita; but they had better take warning against introducing their practices into this country.

A Large Deficiency.

Senator James G. Carlisle when asked about the present somewhat situation said: "I am not prepared now to make a full statement. I have not looked into the matter carefully enough. But it is apparent that a large deficiency exists. If there is plenty of money in the Treasury why should the Secretary want to call in the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds and reissue them at 2 per cent? It seems that Mr. Leech has included in his statement of the cash in the Treasury the subsidiary coin, which is only legal tender for five dollars, so deducting the subsidiary coin in Treasury there is a deficiency of \$18,000,000."

"It seems that Mr. Leech has made an error about silver. Under the act of 1890 the Treasury must purchase \$4,500,000 worth of silver each month, for which Treasury notes are issued. Now, according to one of the statements of Mr. Leech he holds that the Treasury can issue silver certificates against the silver bullion, for which Treasury notes have been issued. I also see Mr. Leech says that by returning to the old form of monthly statement the surplus would appear larger than under the present form. Yet when the late Secretary Manning discarded the old method, the Republicans charged him with preparing a statement that showed a larger surplus than was in the Treasury, in order to help out the tariff reform policy of the Cleveland administration. Congress," concluded Senator Carlisle, "will be confronted with this question when it meets in December, and it would not do to dismiss the subject by saying there was nothing in it."

Old Hutch was found, having turned up in Evansville, Ind., and returned to Chicago. His appearance in the windy city is thus chronicled:

B. P. Hutchinson, of the Board of Trade, whose disappearance from Chicago caused a sensation, was to-day again around his usual haunts here. He left the train in the suburbs last night, and going to a boarding house eluded reporters till after this morning's papers had gone to press. Then he came down town to his little sleeping apartment in the rear of his business office. This morning he was up bright and early, and by 8 a. m. had, as customary with him, cooked his own breakfast. Then he made the circuit of a few favorite saloons and snatched affably with the bar-tenders while partaking of his liquid refreshment.

When asked why he left the city in such a mysterious manner, he replied, testily, "I am 21 years old, and guess I can go away when I please without asking any one's permission."

In the afternoon he was in company with his son and a friend. W. I. Hutchinson says his father will not resume business for the present, but will take a long trip for his health. B. P. Hutchinson's financial affairs, according to his son, are assuming a much better aspect than was at first supposed would be the case.

There was an exciting scene in the French chambers, the other day, that beat the American congress for a row. M. Roche was forcibly expelled from the room for his utterances during an angry debate on the Farmie affair, accusing a member of being a murderer, for which a vote of censure was passed.

No sooner was this course of action decided upon than M. Roche again sprang to his feet and shaking his fist at those of his associates who had been most active in bringing about his proposed expulsion and censure, the angry deputy yelled: "You are a lot of varlets worthy of your master."

This was more than the presiding officer could submit to, so he ordered M. Roche to be removed by force from the chamber. This was eventually done amid one of the scenes of wildest excitement ever witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Ammidown, the noted high tariff advocate and trusted treasurer of a large Philadelphia manufacturing establishment, has turned out a defaulter and skipped from the country. President Ammidown's good deal exercised lately about the happy effects of the McKinley bill on the farmers, found he couldn't keep this engagement without hurting his own health, not to speak of "his son's illness," and put out on the ocean bus twenty-four hours before the time fixed for meeting the legal engagement. Mr. Ammidown seems to be a fair representative of his class. He has gone to old England for more "protection."

A Big List.

Gottlieb Haag, who was refused a license last week by Judge Furst, had 1286 signers to his petitions which were presented to the court, asking that he be granted a license for his hotel, the Cummings House.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

Summer at Atlantic City.

The spring season which is just now drifting into summer has been the most prosperous in all the history of Atlantic City. Never have so many people been attracted to its great beach from all sections of the land, and never have its hostleries been so well equipped for providing comfortable and attractive accommodations. In the present, which is usually a breathing time between seasons, visitors still continue to pour into the city, so that when the summer hosts come they will find a good-sized garrison already in possession of the fortress. There will be ample room for all, however, and the indications foreshadow the greatest summer season ever known. Preparations are being made for it now. New hotels, of the lesser grade, are building, new cottages are springing up on heretofore vacant ground, and enlargement and improvement of existing structures is the order of the day. The great board-walk, now known by the more dignified and appropriate title of the Ocean Promenade, has withstood all the storms of winter and is in perfect condition, the streets are being improved new facilities for amusement are under way at the Inlet, and every one of the city's 15,000 people appear to be doing something to make the great resort more charming.

The facilities for reaching it are being developed with a view to the great strain to which the summer traffic will subject them. The Pennsylvania Railroad's double lines from Market Street, Philadelphia, are to be operated on a plan which will yield the greatest speed and promptness of movement, while guaranteeing absolute safety and comfort. The tracks are in excellent condition, the rolling stock of the most approved kind, and the management keenly alive to the best interests of the travelling public. Not only will a well-adjusted service of fast and well-equipped trains be maintained between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, but the through New York service, which has accomplished so much in securing travel from the East, will be continued. Apart from these facilities excursions of a special or general character will be arranged from time to time from all points on the Pennsylvania System at low rates.

By these means the residents of the remote as well as the near points will enjoy every opportunity of spending some time by the sea.

Atlantic City opens her gates in welcome to all, and the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections is the highway that leads to the sea.

Change of Pension Pay Day.

The following communication has been sent out:

"In conformity with Act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and by direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, a change of date of payment of pensions in this district will occur after July 1. On June 4 the next regular quarterly payment will be made, on July 4 following, each pensioner will be paid one month's pension after which the regular quarterly payment will occur on October 4, January 4, April 4 and July 4, instead of December 4, March 4, June 4 and September 4 as heretofore."

"In order to facilitate this change of payment pensioners are earnestly urged to execute their June and July vouchers at the proper time, on or after the 4th of the months named."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives great prominence to a scheme which is said to have been drafted in order to transport Hebrews from Poland and from the southeast of Europe to an immense tract of uninhabited in Australia or Brazil. Baron Hirsch is credited with having originated this idea, and with having decided to give \$15,000,000 himself with which to start the project. It is expected that the Rothschilds will contribute more largely than Baron Hirsch.

The adoption of this plan, it is asserted, is greatly due to the fact that the United States is closing her ports to destitute persons.

Two Closs Deaths.

Lucy Leinbach died at her late home, near Nittany, April 17th, 1891, aged 70 years 5 months and 2 days.

Elias Leinbach, the husband of the above, died at the same place, April 22d, 1891, aged 73 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The family was well known in the lower end of this valley, having long resided at Aaronsburg, moving from thence to Snyderstown.

To Be Sent to the Reformatory.

Calvin Farnel, the boy arrested near Woodward, along with Alex Grimes, for setting fire to the mountains, pleaded guilty in court, and will likely be sent to the Huntingdon Reformatory. His accomplice, Grimes, is not considered of sound mind and a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Hibler, Dr. Hayes and J. P. Gephart, Esq., to examine him as to his mental condition.

WEATHER FOR MAY.

Rev. Ira Hicks Tells The Weather For Next Month.

The following forecast appears in the *Words and Works* for May:

On the first morning in May it will be generally quite cool, with cold and frost in many parts of this and other countries. But the temperature will rise rapidly, causing a phenomenal warm wave to pass from West to East, which will be the forerunner of very heavy storm disturbances central on the 3d. The period running from about the 1st to the 3d, besides the usual causes, will have present as extra disturbing factors Mercury on April 29, moon's last quarter on May 1 and the equinox of the planet Mars on the 4th. We will venture to name the 3d, 4th and 5th as days of very probable danger. A very warm, sultry atmosphere in all southern and middle parts of this continent, will be ample and urgent reason for watching all storm clouds that may arise. Regions to the northwest will share in the very warm wave, but need not be surprised at sudden revolutions of temperature, with snow followed with cold and frost from the 4th to the 7th. About the 8th it will turn rapidly warmer resulting in hard reactionary storms about the 9th and 10th. Another wave of fresh—perhaps frosty air, will follow after these storms. No harm to watch! Lovers of meteorological science and conjecture will curiously watch and note results of new moon on the 8th, so nearly combined with the transit of Mercury on the 9th. Don't be alarmed at possible earthquake shivers.

The next regular storm period runs from the 14th inclusive, with moon's first quarter combined centrally with Vulcan on the 15th. Another excessively warm wave is sure to make itself generally felt during this period. It will culminate in active, dangerous storms, and be followed by very cool nights. The 21st and 22d are secondary storm movements, on which the temperature will reach a high reading, and result in many atmospheric disturbances. On the 23d, sun, earth and moon will be on a direct line, resulting in a partial eclipse of the moon, with a possible disturbance of the normal magnetic and electric state of our globe. The eclipse will be visible only on the opposite side of the earth.

The last period for May will be central on the 26th, reaching from the 25th to 29th. During these, and the day next before and after, all the phases of a regular meteorological throb, or perturbations will make themselves felt first growing very warm in the West—moving to the East attended by storms of rain, wind and thunder, and followed by change of air currents and lower temperature. The closing days and nights of May promise to be fair, pleasant and bright, with rising temperature on the 31st; preparatory to reactionary storms on June 1. Let us watch and see.

A few nights ago a passenger traveling from Craoow to Lumburg, in an express train suddenly drew two revolvers and, with one in each hand, demanded of his three fellow travelers in the same carriage their money and valuables. A frightful struggle ensued in the narrow compartment. Although the men assailed were unarmed, they fought with desperation. The ruffian used his revolvers with effect, killing two of the men in succession. The third passenger grappled closely with the assassin who fired in vain, being unable to touch him. Having emptied all the chambers of his revolvers, the assassin tore himself from the grasp of his antagonist, burst open the car door and jumped from the train while it was going at full speed. No traces of the miscreant could be discovered.

Can't Swindle Newspaper Readers.

It has been reliably ascertained that out of 185 cases of successful swindling through the State by traveling sharpers in various ways, by which people of the rural districts were robbed, some to the extent of thousands of dollars, only nine or ten were subscribers or readers of the home country papers.

The Daily Harrisburg Patriot, of which we made favorable mention upon its going into the present management, is still getting better, and is far superior to any daily yet printed at the state capitol.

Gen. Hastings is beginning to boom his boom for governor in 1894, and it is booming. Too big a flood sometimes breaks a boom.

Benjamin Harrison McKee—known as "baby McKee"—now wears pants! Golly, will have to run grandpa Harrison for president again, now.

Lawyers should make the best of soldiers—they are good on a charge.

Woodland Coal.

Two car loads Woodland coal just received, at Kurtz & Son's mill.

Additional Locals.

—Subscribe for the Reporter.
—Supplement with Mercantile apparatusment, this issue.

—Mr. Peter Berefoot, of Milroy, was a pleasant visitor at this office this week.
—Tuesday morning was cold, and ice 1/2 inch thick had formed during the previous night.

—James Coldren has severed his connection with the hotel and has gone to work at the foundry.

—The wheat market dropped three and four cents Monday and Tuesday and about as much last week.

—Nittany mountain in the region of McBrides Gap was on fire last week, but a large force of men succeeded in subduing the flames.

—New clothing, new hats, new furnishing goods, everything new for the coming season is now opened and ready for your inspection at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

—At Brown's hotel, Bellefonte, meals have been put down to 25 cents. This is coming back to old times, when a feller could get a bitters for five cents, or "six for a kewar and the landlord in."

—Last Saturday morning, William Heney, of near Cobara, employed on a lumber job, near Pardee, was seriously injured by the derailment of a lumber car on the tram road. His knee cap was crushed and he received internal injuries.

—Mrs. J. E. Kustaborder, of Bellewood, Pa., had been visiting at Spring Mills at her parents, D. Ripkas, also with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Confer, in Georges valley, and returned to her home on Saturday evening last.

—The Lock Haven Democrat says that where Lock Haven once had twelve saw mills she now has two, which shows the tremendous falling off in the lumber business and the necessity for manufactories of some other character.

—Several board walks in town are in a very delapidated condition and are rendered dangerous by the loose boards which fly up when trodden upon. Several falls have resulted to citizens, but luckily they escaped serious injuries.

—Bertha Everett, who left her home in Philippsburg, to visit her sister in Haverhill, Mass., a short time ago, and was found dead in bed at the Parker House, Boston, it appears, either blew out the gas, or turned it off imperfectly, and then went to bed, and was suffocated by escaping gas.

—Some wicked one makes the Middleburg Post believe we were out fishing one day and didn't get a bite. A contention of truth. We fished one day, had fifty bites, and the result was just fifty trout. Now who can show a better record?

—A son of David Sowers, of Penn Hall, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse which he was engaged in unhitching and was rendered unconscious, it was supposed he had received internal injuries which would result fatally, but is at present on a fair way to recovery.

—Last Friday morning, an extra car, with forty-two members of the legislature passed over our road, per the morning train, on a visit to the State College. Members of the party informed us they were pleased with their visit and favorably impressed with the institution. Representative McCormick accompanied the party.

—The Lewistown Free Press says: James M. Goodhart, after spending twenty-one years in the mercantile business, retired on Monday morning. Mr. Houtz, his partner, has taken charge of the Iron Front store. Mr. Goodhart has not as yet made up his mind what business he will go into.

Yearick's livery sale last Wednesday and Thursday brought many strangers to town. From Tuesday night until Sunday morning about ten of his horses mysteriously died, and unpleasant remarks, as to what caused their death, has been indulged in. If we had a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals they might do some effective work in this place.

—Why a girl can't throw a stone. The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is substantially this: The boy crooks his elbow and reaches back with the upper part of his arm about at right angles with his body and the forearm at 45 degrees. The direct act of throwing is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, working every joint from shoulder to wrist. The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists may be explained by the fact that the clavicle or collar bone in the female anatomy is some inches longer and set some degrees lower down than in the masculine frame. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the arm. This is the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone.