

The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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Mat. Quay is not dead yet as political boss, and the Republican convention at Harrisburg furnishes sufficient proof to fully substantiate this.

The Republican bosses are hitting Harrison under the belt wherever a chance is given. Grand Pa's hat should come into play now.

The Farmers Alliance in Kansas asks every farmer to contribute just one cent to the campaign fund. The Alliance may be able after the first collection to get a corner on buttons.

It is rumored Wanamaker will resign from the cabinet, having caught the displeasure of his boss, Harrison, who is displeased with John because of his implication in the Philadelphia frauds.

The government is experimenting with a rain-making machine in Texas. It is a success, but to raise the wind to produce the rain costs \$8,000, and is not likely to become popular.

Quay still maintains his position as boss of the State, as the proceedings of the Republican convention at Harrisburg this week demonstrated, notwithstanding his overwhelming set-back last fall by his party.

The Altoona Tribune celebrated its anniversary by appearing in an entire new dress. The Tribune is one of the newest daily papers published in Pennsylvania and its prosperity is evidence of this.

The general sentiment throughout this county does not seem to be in accord with the Constitutional Convention. Nine of Bellefonte's most prominent attorneys recently in an interview by a reporter, gave their views for not supporting the movement. In substance, they think an enforcement of the present law will meet all requirements.

The Philadelphia papers that were in it do not appear to relish the snits brought by Attorney General Hensel to recover the 40 per cent commission on advertising divided with Bardsley. The Inquirer is very indignant at the attorney general's conduct, calling it "bluff" and "buncombe, declaring that it is "no-body's business" what became of the money which the newspapers chose to pay as a bonus to Bardsley for the advertising, and expressing its belief that Mr. Hensel can never recover a cent of it.

Some crank has proposed a plan to pension all the emancipated negroes, claiming that this country deprived them of their rights for two or three centuries, and now in justice should provide for them. Ex-Minister Douglass is out in a letter approving the plan. While that isn't enough to kill it, of course, the scheme is so utterly absurd that no sensible man will give it notice except that of ridicule. Pensions are very popular in this country, increasingly so, but the old soldiers have the call on them and it will be a long day before the emancipated slave gets into Uncle Sam's purse.

The representation in the Democratic State convention, based on Governor Pattison's vote, is largely increased because of his heavy vote. The last convention had 368 delegates; the coming one will have 461, on the basis of one delegate for every thousand votes and an additional one for every portion until proper rules of organization and conduct of business there is an advantage in a large number of delegates. The people are more fully represented, and there is less opportunity for intrigue. In Ohio there are 700 delegates to the Democratic State convention, in Indiana 1,500, in Kentucky, 1,200, and in other Western States equally imposing numbers.

Washington wants the Democratic national convention. Mr. Dickson, the Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia, is using every bit of influence he can command to that end. It is claimed he has secured the written approval of three of his fellow committeemen, Messrs. Barbour of Virginia, Pasco of Florida and Ranson of North Carolina, and he feels justified in putting down Gorman of Maryland and Kenna of West Virginia as on his side for local considerations. With these seven votes as good as secured at the outset of his campaign he is very sanguine of the result. Washington is the most unlikely city of the Union to get the convention. It has not an electoral vote back of it. Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati are the most probable. Detroit and Indianapolis present claims, but are too small to accommodate a convention crowd.

As to Pensions.

The demagogues who are using every endeavor to capture the soldier vote would make it appear that only Republicans have ever done anything in the way of pensioning soldiers. Their argument is that only under Republican administrations were soldiers able to get their just dues, while the truth is that chiefly under the present administration has the treasury been opened to those who are not entitled to the bounty of the government says the Harrisburg Patriot. That the Cleveland administration took as good care of the true soldiers as did any other administration at the same time preventing the fraud that has become characteristic of the pension bureau of to-day, can be easily demonstrated.

General Grant was the idol of the soldiers. To him and his administration would veterans naturally look for most recognition. In 1869, the first year of Grant's incumbency, there was paid out for pensions \$24,422,884; in the last year of his first term this increased to \$30,109,341; and in the last year of his second term it fell to \$28,351,600. In other words, the eight years of his presidency resulted in a loss to soldiers of \$71,234 in pensions. Hayes went to the White House in 1877. In that year the pension disbursements amounted to \$28,580,157, and in 1880 it increased to \$37,240,540. In 1881, under President Garfield, this fell to \$30,626,539, and in 1884 there was paid out \$37,273,537 a small increase over the preceding administration. In sixteen years of Republican rule the pension list increased \$28,850,643.

In 1885 when Cleveland became president, soldiers received in pensions \$65,693,707, and in 1888 \$79,646,140, or an increase over the previous administration of \$22,372,609. That is the record of four years of Democratic rule. These pensions were believed to be just and proper all undeserving claims being rigidly excluded. Since then, however, the effort has been made by Republican office hunters to get the soldier vote by having honorable men declare themselves dependents upon public charity, and many of them were led by demagogues to do so. Many others lied and obtained pension by fraud, which was practiced by the pension bureau as well as by the applicants, until in 1890 the payments for pensions amounted to nearly \$106,500,000, and is estimated at \$118,000,000 for 1891.

The Democratic administration was the first to really and properly recognize the claims of soldiers, and their claims were properly recognized when properly advanced. All applicants who were deserving under the laws got their deserts. But that administration made no bid for the "soldier" vote by pensioning camp followers, sutlers, fireside soldiers and men who got a pain in their jaw reading war news to their neighbors. In those days a pension was the decoration of a heroic warrior—his badge of the American Legion of Honor. Now no one knows what many of them are.

The following clipped from the New York Recorder plainly voices the sentiment of all honest Republicans in the state, and is without doubt but that the Republican party is not in harmony but is divided and Quay will again be "vindicated" at the coming election. Pennsylvania is a doubtful state and the Democrats have full hopes of electing their entire ticket. The Recorder says when politics are run, as in Pennsylvania, upon Monte Carlo principles, what more apt than a doubtful state? We have the noisome rumor that Mr. Quay will lead the campaign this year as chairman of the Pennsylvania state committee. We are to have another campaign of vindication. Delamater was not enough. Bardsley is forgotten. Another turn at the wheel. The color may be red. Mr. Quay at the head of her campaign this year means that Pennsylvania becomes an extremely doubtful state and that Republicans all over the Union are forced into an attitude of apology. The reasons which compelled the withdrawal of that gentleman from the national committee make his leadership of the campaign in Pennsylvania a political scandal. This is no year for vindications, for a reformatory canvass, for board of correction campaigns. If this is to be the contribution of Pennsylvania to Republicanism—if we are always to find her in the attitude of explanation and vindication—better for Republicanism generally that she be no longer doubtful, but as hopelessly Democratic as Texas or Maryland.

This is what the Grinnell (Ia.) Independent says McKinleyism has done for the farmer: "One and one-half cents per pound for butcher stock; \$15 to \$20 for a good fat cow is what this community is getting for animals that cost from \$12 to \$25 to winter, and this high price comes from the protection from the pauper cows of British America. Great is the McKinley bill."

What is Reciprocity?

A correspondent recently inquired of the Philadelphia Times requesting a clearly put statement of the meaning of reciprocity and the result of the reciprocity treaties which go into effect Sept. 1st, as to the price of imported articles to consumers in the United States. The editor of the Times in reply says reciprocity is simply free trade, with occasional variations from free to fair trade and every movement made in the line of reciprocity is a direct blow at the vitals of the McKinley tariff.

True, reciprocity treaties are authorized by the McKinley tariff, but that feature of the measure was an afterthought and was forced into the bill in the Senate, after it had been contemptuously rejected by McKinley and the House leaders, simply because Blaine had broken the backbone of the McKinley inquiry. Blaine's public letters to Senator Frye declaring that the McKinley bill would not give the farmers a market for an additional bushel of wheat or pound of pork, compelled the monopolists to choose between accepting reciprocity or the defeat of their bill.

Blaine was the one statesman developed in his party by the long dispute over the tariff revision. He saw that the McKinley bill, its increase of taxes on the necessities of life, would doom the party to defeat, and he countered on McKinley with free trade simply sugar-coated by the enticing title of reciprocity, and now since the monopoly tariff has been rejected by the people in every section, the defeated monopolists claim reciprocity, or free trade, as the main feature of the new tariff.

Reciprocity is based on the free or fair exchange of the products of different countries. Free trade is its basis, and when entirely free trade is departed from it is by reciprocal terms for fair trade for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers of both countries.

Reciprocity must, therefore, benefit consumers in the United States by free admission of raw materials and also benefit our producers of the commodities we can best supply to other countries in return; but there is not a principle of feature of reciprocity that is not at war with every principle on which the McKinley tariff is based.

Testing Accommodations.

The picnic committee has arranged for a full supply of tents for the picnic in September, in Grange park, having bought many new and suitable ones, so that all who desire can secure them at the following rates: 12x12 feet wall tents, floored, \$5.00 each; 9x10 feet wall tents, floored, \$2.50 each. To be assured of tent accommodations, they should, as much as possible, be engaged in advance. Tents will be put up by the committee ready for tentholders on their arrival on the grounds.

Those intending camping will bring camp equipage, lamps, bed clothing, chaff ticks, etc. The railroad company will carry all articles free pertaining to camp equipage, for those coming by rail. Straw will be furnished at a nominal price for filling bed ticks, but no loose straw will be allowed in the tents.

Religious Convention.

The State Convention of the Christian Endeavor societies is to be held in Williamsport this fall and will be a big affair. Philadelphia alone sends between five and six hundred delegates. At the national convention in Minneapolis in July the delegates numbered 50,000, constituting the largest religious convention ever held in the world. Between 1500 2000 delegates are expected in Williamsport, for a State affair.

Picnic in Grange Park.

The Evangelical Sunday school of Lemont, pivanled in Grange park, Centre Hall, on Saturday last. The school arrived in the morning by train and were about one hundred in number, but were largely reinforced by our residents. The day opened very gloomy but about ten o'clock cleared up and gave the picnicers delightful weather. They returned on the 4:28 train, after enjoying themselves as only picnicers can.

To Reach the Public.

John Wanamaker, one of the most successful advertisers in the United States, said recently in an interview: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster dodger, or handbill. My play for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I want. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of five hundred circulation for five thousand dodgers or posters."

Appointed Assistant.

The gradual increase of the business at the Centre Hall railroad station having become too large for Arb Katherman to perform, the superintendent has engaged an assistant for the depot. The appointee is Charles Slack, a former student at the depot.

Clinton County Democrats.

The Democratic primaries for Clinton county take place next Saturday. There is but one candidate for constitutional convention delegate William H. Clough. There is no contest for this nomination because the sentiment is that the convention proposition will be voted down by the people. The majority of the Democratic lawyers, including Judge Mayer, Hon. S. R. Peale, C. S. McCormick, T. C. Hipple and T. T. Abrams, are opposed to the great expense attached to it, together with the uncertainty of obtaining any of the reforms contemplated by the friends of the measure. The candidates for register are James C. Smith, the incumbent, H. T. Jarrett and Frank Lanks; for associate judge, James W. Crawford, the incumbent, A. M. De Haas and Captain James S. Hall, and for jury commissioner, Alexander Flannigan, William Allison, Jr., and John Q. Deise. The nominee for judge will probably be the man who will take the most positive position in favor of granting liquor licenses only to legitimate hotel keepers. Both Lock Haven and Renovo have become rum-ridden, and crime has increased.

Bitten By a Rattlesnake.

On Saturday of last week, Wm. Lightner, of Baccaria township, Clearfield county, was bitten on the wrist by a huge rattlesnake, when some distance from home, and having no whiskey with him he took his knife and cut out the flesh into which the fangs had been sunk, then he sucked the wound effectually, bandaged his arm, and beyond a slight swelling he suffered but little except from fright.

Lunch Counters.

Both the Lutheran and Presbyterian Ladies Aid Societies purpose having lunch counters at the picnic, where meals etc., can be obtained by the hungry. The societies are making efforts to raise money for liquidation of church debts and this means will be resorted to. If you attend the picnic, have your meals served at either and you will benefit a good cause thereby.

Had Thirteen Rattles.

George Wells, the teamster, showed us the rattles of a snake which he killed in the mountains a few days ago. They were thirteen in number, and his snakeship was over three feet in length, and very fat. George has killed several rattlers this season, one of them having seven rattlers, which he killed about a week ago, near the reservoir.

The Can Exploded.

Lloyd Wiser, aged 5 years of Wayne township, Mifflin county, was making a fire in a stove on day last week and accidentally permitted an oil can to come contact with the flames. The can exploded and the burning oil was spilled all over him. He run and screamed for help when his mother tore his clothes from his body but he had inhaled the flames and the fire had done its work. He died within twenty-four hours.

Larger Attendance.

We are informed by a member of the order, that the attendance at the picnic this year will greatly exceed that of last, especially will it be so with those who expect to camp upon the grounds. Last year 180 tents were found sufficient to meet all demands, but this year it is likely over 300 will be occupied, and over that number will be ordered.

Invitations Issued.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Ella Harpster, of Centre Hall, and Mr. Homer O. Barr, of Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pa., on Tuesday evening, September 1st, at eight o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. F. Harpster.

The Best Ever Grown.

The Pennsylvania exhibit of tobacco at the big fair in Chicago will, it is said, be obtained in Clinton county out of this year's crop. A better of tobacco than is growing in little Clinton at present never was grown. The weather has been favorable since the plants were set, and the growth has been remarkable.—Lock Haven Republican.

To Erect More Buildings.

A large consignment of lumber was unloaded on the picnic grounds this week, which will be used in the erection of several more exhibition buildings. Work will be begun on them as soon as possible.

Be Registered.

Thursday, September 3, is the last day upon which a voter can register to entitle him to a vote at the election which will take place Tuesday, November 3d. The lists are now at the several election polling places.

Cabinet's, \$1 per dozen.—Lenny's gallery, Centre Hall.

BY THE WAY.

It is said that there are no baldheaded tramps. If this be so the way to avoid a head that resembles moulded tallow or a billiard ball is easily followed. I am of the opinion that there are more who lose their hair from luxurious living, improper care and bad ventilation than over study. Those that become bald-headed from too much study are rare—extremely so.

Base ball seems to have completely captivated the young blood of the town while those of a more dignified turn and finer apparel are carried away with croquet. It is a healthy sign of the times when attention is given to sports and amusements which are refreshing to the spirits, conducive to physical development and a grateful relief from the monotony of the daily routine of work. Base ball bids fair to endure as the national game. Its only rival in popularity is foot ball, but that is as yet distinctively a college game and the rigor and severity of training necessary and the violence with which every interesting game must be largely made up, hinder its acceptance into popular favor. Base ball has been reduced to a profession with a degree of cleverness and ingenuity in its execution that is incomprehensible to the casual observer. But it is nevertheless the greatest game in America and a love for it seems innate in every native born.

Base ball players are like poets in that they are born not made. Some boys exhibit a degree of awkwardness on the field that is strikingly amusing. The contortions, gyrations and apparently painful manoeuvres that they go through in the simple acts of throwing and catching are enough to amuse a cynic. Then there are others with possibly no more practice or experience who display an ease and grace in the play that are pleasing to behold.

Croquet is an old game—our grandfathers played it, and it still retains much favor. It is not a game for those in whose veins flows the fiery blood of youth and life. It is closely allied to skill but it is slow, deliberate and devoid of many intricate points to wrangle over. Boys must growl, wrangle and dispute, and a game that lacks opportunities for such indulgence must necessarily be unpopular with them. But it suits those of older habits and natures and our middle-aged sports are spending lots of time (nothing more, I hope,) on it.

The true test of genuine American paper currency is to hold the bill up to the light so that you can discern two lines running parallel across its entire length; these are a red and blue silk thread inside the paper; no counterfeit has them.

AT LAST.

He had wooed, but never had r'ked consent of this maid to be his wife. And she had begun to think he meant to court her all his life.

They went to a restaurant one night, and when opening soda there, through his awkwardness, the cork v'x right, nearly hitting maiden fair. But she did not shrink as the maiden near to her ivory forehead passed; With a rippling laugh she cried, "Oh, dear, Has something popped at last?"

Lying is like war, a necessary evil. Don't understand me, however, as commending the malicious lie, the one that does harm or in any way injures the feelings of a person, but there is a species of lying that seems really necessary, as much so as truth and just as good in its effect and result. We live a life of compromise and reciprocity. In our social life, in our mingling together we tell more lies than truths. Imagine the state our social life would be in if we never deviated from the paths of immaculate veracity and told the plain, unvarnished truth every time! Let a person try it and he will soon be dubbed as impolite, unsmooth and even brutal. The more polished, suave, entertaining a person is the more lies he will have to his credit. But there is an excuse for much of it and the lying that is done by way of compromising or smoothing over a delicate matter is more in place than the cold truth. The courtesies and amenities of our existence which we so constantly employ are harmless and even less significant if possible, than the "guilty" or "not guilty" of the culprit. I agree with a prominent writer of the day when he says: "We may be as artificially polite as possible without violating any canon of ethics, just as we may tell children fables and stories which are widely improbable without doing them or ourselves any harm. We may even go further, and imagine ourselves in such a position as that to tell the truth would be cruel and brutal if nothing more. The truth must often be diluted, for, like pure oxygen, it is too strong for common use. Truth, it used to be said, lies at the bottom of a well, and it is safer and better to let it lie there than to house it in an impossible palace and employ it in services which can lead only to trouble, confusion, strife and animosity."

The "Jew" question is up again; this time in the form of a complaint by the American Hebrew against the publishers of the Century dictionary for its offensive definition of the "Sheeny." Here is the opaque way in which the dictionary defines the words, "Sheeny (origin obscure) a sharp fellow, hence a Jew; a term of opprobrium, also used attributively. (Slang.)" I must admit this is rather an insulting definition, in which the lexicographer expressed his personal bias quite as much as Dr. Johnson did when he defined "a pension" as "a sum paid to a hireling to betray his country."

Why a "sharp fellow" must necessarily be a Jew is hard to say when so many fine specimens can be found among Christians. Some one says this insulting word is derived from chien, the French for dog, a pet name which for ages was given by the Christians to the Jews. In the gorgeous novel Ivanhoe, the insulting epithet is freely given to the meek and long suffering Isaac of York. Even that paragon of Christian chivalry, the haughty Templar, Brian de Bois Guilbert, can say nothing more courteous to Isaac than "Jew dog," and "Unbelieving dog." In the nations of the East, "Sheeny" means a Christian, and the complimentary name by which an American or a European is saluted in Mohammedan countries is "Christian dog." Thus the law of retaliation travels round the world; and hate begets hate, and wrong begets wrong.

But another authority gives this as the accepted origin of the name. In the middle ages the Jews used to curse their enemies with the expression, Misah Meechius, "Mayest thou die one of the five judicial deaths." This curse became very common, and the English catching the terminal sound from the people who used it, applied it to its corruption, sheeny, to designate that people.

LOUNGER.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Festival.

The Ladies Aid society, of the Evangelical church will hold a festival in Wolf's park, Centre Hall, on Saturday evening, next, August 29th. All are invited to attend. Proceeds for benefit of the church.

Scoring the Tips.

The latest fad for young ladies is a handsome tablet to be carried on the street on which to score down the number of lat tips they get from gentlemen friends.

Where It Is.

The new post office, Cato, recently established in this county, is about fifteen miles north of Millersburg, out in the ridges. It will be a great convenience to the people of that remote region.

—New Top buggy, never in use, will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address, S. W. Smith, Centre Hall, Pa.

—Miss Kate Reesman is again able to be out, and we hope her health will continue to improve.

—The attendance at the Penn Cave camp meeting next Sunday will be large. Nearly all express their intention of going down.

—No services were held in the Reformed church on Sunday evening on account of the absence of the pastor, Rev. Eisenberg, at the dedication of the new Reformed church at Millheim.

—No shelf worn stock is thrust upon customers at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His large trade enables him to constantly keep new goods, and always of the latest styles and at very moderate prices, as all customers admit.

—A Bellefonte citizen has a bob-tailed cow which gives sour milk and the papers of the town are unable to understand why this is. Probably one of the Rarorran's readers can inform them as to the cause of this freak of nature.

—Do you want to secure genuine bargains in clothing and gent's furnishing goods? Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can save you considerable money.

—The fourteen month old child of Benjamin Smith, of Williamsport, died near Farmers Mills, one day last week, of cholera infantum. Mrs. Smith was on a visit to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Isaac Smith, where the child was taken ill. The body was taken to Williamsport for burial.