

# The Centre Reporter.



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NO. 17.

Shooting stars are never loaded.

No noise made is so annoying as that made by another.

Never go back on a friend—ingratitude is one of the lowest vices.

Local politics in this county has been boiling very mildly thus far.

The New York *Star* is not for Cleveland. Yet the sun shines on hundreds of thousands who are.

Base-ball aren't bethering the farmers much—there is at least one sensible class among us yet.

The Czar has expressed his thanks to the people of the United States for the aid they have extended to his starving subjects.

The Ohio delegates are for Harrison, but not instructed, they will go for McKinley if Harrison's nomination should not be advisable.

Harrison seems sure of making the nomination but it is an open secret that great efforts are being made by party leaders to prevent it.

The anti-Harrison feeling is strong among leaders in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they will trip Benjamin up if possible.

Tom Reed, Quay, Fokaker, Cameron, Teller, and the New York leaders, would like to see some one nominated for President whose name is not Harrison.

The nomination of Mr. Dean for Supreme Judge, by the Republicans, is better than they usually do. If they showed the same disposition in other nominees, the party would be in far better repute.

The bill which passed the lower house of the New York legislature, a few days ago, giving Sallie, Mollie, Gertie, Jennie, and the rest, the right to vote, appears as only for the purpose of making the dear ones feel good, and the joke will not be carried any farther.

The reason Pennsylvania scores 200,000 Republican majority for Quay over Dalzell is because Quay opposed the force bill of the Billion congress, and is credited with defeating it in the senate, whereas Dalzell was an active agency in carrying it through the house says the *Pittsburg Post*.

The Fayette county Republicans took their Quaysism straight and strong by adopting a resolution that "Senator Quay represented the great State of Pennsylvania in the United States senate as it ought to be represented." Precisely. That fits the case they would not swap him for Daniel Webster or Henry Clay were they in the flesh.

Governor McKinley was asked point blank whether he would allow his name to be used as a candidate at the Minneapolis convention under any circumstances. His reply was this: "A man can't answer that kind of a question when his wife is waiting for him." The major is not going to allow himself to be tried up as he was at the convention for years ago.

Through the efforts of the press, aided by many able men in speech, the interests of the farmer are receiving more attention than in years gone by. The agricultural interest of the United States, is the main-stay of the country, and the politician who thinks the farmer needs not be cared for in legislation, will go up the spout, and the sooner he understands this important fact the better.

One of the delegates from Colorado to the Minneapolis Convention is a full-blooded Indian, a descendant of the great Tecumseh whom President Harrison's grandfather defeated in battle. One of the north Carolina delegates to the same convention, Mr. William Butner, is a son of Chang, one of the Siamese Twins of world-wide fame. Truly America is the land of the free and the home of the freak. We guess some of the sons of "old Harry" will be at the Minneapolis convention too.

The Eastern Pennsylvania puddlers, who have been working at \$3.75 per ton, will go to work hereafter at \$3.40. The *Iron Trade Review* of Cleveland, in its weekly report, says there must be a reduction of wages from the iron mill to the mines. McKinley tariff organs will please not print this fact. Nothing has been raised by the tariff act except the profits of the trusts and monopolists: Wages and property have suffered correspondingly. No denying this.

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS IN IT.

The Sugar Trust dictated the sugar schedule of the McKinley law, and its slice of that monumental bit of legislative jobbery is appalling. Even the Republican papers are throwing anchors to the windward in hinting at the repeal of the tax on refined sugar says the *Pittsburg Post*.

The Philadelphia *Press* a few days ago pointed out that the trust, by the absorption of the great refineries in that city, has thrown 650 men out of employment, and by its control of the market has forced down the price of imported raw sugar 5-16 of a cent a pound, which would amount, the *Press* says, on the annual purchases of the trust "to \$10,500,000 at the lowest estimate."

But do the people get the benefit of this reduction on raw sugar? Not a bit of it. For, as the *Press* points out, since the negotiations for the purchase of the outside refineries commenced, sugar has been advanced by the trust from 4 to 4 1/2 cents a pound. "In all," says the *Press*, "the reduction in the cost of raw material and the advance in the price of the finished product stand for a profit of from \$2,000,000 to \$2,400,000 a month, or for a year to about 33 per cent on the capital of the trust."

This profit of from \$24,000,000 to \$28,800,000 a year, in addition to former profits that paid excessive dividends, is the amount the Sugar Trust is privileged to tax, and does, the people of the United States on the sugar they consume. In 1891 the consumption of sugar in this country was 1,896,000 tons or upward of four thousand millions of pounds. The *Press*' estimate of \$28,000,000 secured to the Sugar Trust by the McKinley law is a moderate one. It thinks, however, this extortion is "certain to raise the question as to the size of the present duty on refined sugar." But why, most sagacious *Press*, if as you claim the sugar duty is not a tax paid by American consumers, but by foreign importers? When it comes to the sugar question the Republican organs drive a horse and wagon through their protectionist arguments all the time.

But the evil does not end with this pitiful raid of \$28,000,000 a year from the American people for the benefit of the millionaires of the Sugar Trust, now recognized as even a more powerful combination of capital than the Standard. It goes much further. We put it to the common sense of business men if this question of maintaining an increased profit of \$28,000,000 a year by a close corporation, controlled by half a dozen men, is not likely to prove a dangerous and corrupting factor in legislation in the congressional and presidential elections? Does any one suppose this conscienceless trust, "without a body to be kicked or a soul to be damned," would hesitate, in order to maintain its great profits to throw millions into the work of corrupting legislation and elections? The Standard owned half a dozen State legislatures. The Sugar Trust aims higher, and would own congress and president. The McKinley law has put it in its way to do so; at least has made the motive a very strong one.

GOOD MEN.

The demand for able men as members of the State Legislature has been renewed since the nomination of John Cessna, of Bedford county. The cry should be renewed in every county in the state. Send able, intelligent and honest men to the legislature, and we will have better laws, purer government and less public scandal. Too much trash is put in where competent men might be had.

The importance of this subject is beginning to attract attention in all quarters, but it needs to be acted upon. There is wonderful room for improvement in our legislative material. Some counties are made a laughing stock and are judged by the mental and moral capacities of the men they send to represent them at Harrisburg. Let the cry be kept up. Elect the best men for your law-makers.

The convention was well attended and its business was dispatched in a business-like manner, being concluded by four o'clock, the State chairman, H. D. Patton in the meantime explaining the absurdity of the Baker ballot law. He stated that its author was not to blame, but that the law was amended, and at the last moment rushed through without being re-read as amended, many of the law makers not knowing what they were voting for.

Bomb throwers are operating in Paris and the city is in great terror. One saloon building was entirely demolished, and the anarchists threaten to do more mischief. These anarchists should be declared outlaws by every civilized nation.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

How It Worked in Allegheny's Election on Tuesday.

The election of a mayor of Allegheny to serve the unexpired term of James G. Wyman, resigned, took place at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, being the first under the Baker ballot law. Major William M. Kennedy, Republican, was the only candidate and in consequence the vote was light. There is considerable machinery about the new system and there was more or less friction. In a few of the precincts where the law is pretty well understood, things went along very well, but this is not the case throughout the city. The change from the old system to the present law is a big one, and the new law is so unlike the old that men cannot be expected to grasp the situation at once. For instance very few boards knew that they had to have the old ballot box on hand in order to get the register list, as the law requires them to have two. At noon on Tuesday not more than one-half of the old boxes had been called for at City hall, where they are deposited. Another thing the law requires that booths shall be provided with shelves and candles. In a number of those visited Tuesday morning there were no shelves and the voters were compelled to hold the ticket up against the partition to mark it. There were no candles furnished for any of the booths. In the Fifth precinct of the Second ward it was ten o'clock before a single ballot was cast. The election board got into a dispute as to who should deposit the ballot in the box. One claimed the voter, another the judge, and another the inspector. It was finally settled in favor of the inspector. It is believed that when the election officers become more conversant with their changed duties that the new law will be more of a success.

The "Congressional Record."

Philadelphia Times. While it may not be practicable to confine the *Congressional Record* absolutely to the words spoken in debate, it should be possible to draw a line somewhere short of the reprinting of books and pamphlets. The serial publication of a volume on political economy by Henry George as "part of the remarks" of several Representatives, has been fitly followed by the publication in the *Record* of a number of other works on similar topics, which are thus to be given free circulation at the public expense. The abuse is so glaring that it urgently demands some measure of restraint. The value of the *Congressional Record* depends entirely upon the accuracy with which it fulfills the promise of its title—a record of congressional debates. The journal, of course, is the official record of the actual proceedings of each House, but it is important that there should be also a record of what is said, and it is proper that such record should be printed under official authority. But when it ceases to be a record and becomes merely a means of printing anything that individual members may wish to have printed, irrespective of the proceedings in Congress, it ceases to have any value whatever.

The mainspring of the abuse complained of is a provision that "any part" of the *Congressional Record* may be sent free through the mails under a member's frank. He does not care to send a whole number of the *Record*, because it may contain an opponent's argument as well as his own; so he gets his speech or anything he may call his speech printed separately, as "part of the *Congressional Record*," and has it distributed among his constituents by the post office. To cut out this franking privilege would cut out the whole abuse. Nobody would want to frank the whole *Record* in any large numbers, and it is only as separate pamphlets that the bogus interpolations are serviceable. If members were compelled to pay postage upon these *Records* might be confined to speeches actually delivered.

The supreme court at Washington yesterday rendered a decision of importance to the oleomargarine trade. It was to the effect there is no law requiring a wholesale dealer to keep a book showing receipts and sales of oleomargarine, and that the wholesaler is not required to make monthly returns of sales to the revenue collector. The department regulations on these points, the court holds, have not the force of law. These oleomargarine laws, State and Federal, are most infamous, and enable the blackmailers, the detective and the lawyer to reap a rich harvest.

A full line of latest styles in gents furnishing goods has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. A bargain in every purchase made.

The best assortment of Spring and Summer styles you will find at Wolf & Crawford's.

WILL REPUBLICAN SENATORS BOLT.

Senators Teller, Morgan, Daniel and Sanders are said to have taken an active part the past week in the secret proceeding of the national Silver Committee. It is stated by members of the committee that a last effort will be made by the free coinage advocates, at their convention in Washington on May 26, to induce one of the great political parties to incorporate in its platform a free coinage plank, and if it fails they will take steps to organize a third party, the basis of which will be the Farmers' Alliance and all devoted advocates of free silver; that a convention will be called, at which Senator Teller will be nominated for President and Colonel Polk of the Farmers' Alliance for Vice President, and a platform advocated containing a single plank providing for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

Friends of Senator Teller maintain that he will accept the nomination upon a strictly financial platform, provided the great parties nominate men unfriendly to free coinage. A gentleman familiar with the movement figures that Teller and Polk would certainly be able to carry the State of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Washington and Idaho, have an equal show with other candidates in Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Arkansas and Texas, and if unable to secure election direct that they could at least throw the choice of a President into the House of Representatives, where it is claimed the free coinage candidate would be almost certain of election.

Electricity is not only the motor of the future but it is here already, and it is certainly here to stay. It is the greatest power yet known to the world, and is daily supplanting steam as a motive power and gas an illuminator. The time is near at hand when it will be the motor of every railway train of the world. Like steam a century ago, it is very imperfectly understood. Indeed despite all the progress we have made since Franklin's first discovery of human power over electricity while flying his kite in a thunder-storm, we are yet only in the infancy of electrical development. But its possibilities are so vast, that the best inventive talent of every country of the world is now employed in its improvement, and most surprising strides have been made even within the last few years in the mastery of this subtle and almost omnipotent element of power.

Horses are not valued at higher rates now than in the earlier ages of the world, if we estimate prices paid for them according to the price of food, which seems to be a fair standard of comparison. In King Solomon's time an Egyptian horse—cost one hundred and fifty shekels, about eighty-five dollars. Six hundred years after Solomon, in the time of Xenophon, Scythian Thracian paid fifty drachmae, or about one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for the steed on which he rode during the retreat of the Ten Thousand. The Potter township Percheran sold for \$3000, but he came all the way from Nebraska, you know.

Among the possible political tangles of the day the Philadelphia *Times* cites the fact that, if Governor Pattison were nominated for president and elected, Lieutenant Governor Watres, Republican, would succeed him as governor for the two years of Pattison unexpired term; and the lieutenant governor, as chairman of the Republican State committee and leader of the Republican hosts in the battle, would be placed in the singularly embarrassing position of making a desperate struggle to defeat himself from becoming governor of the State.

The Post-Office Department is to try a very remarkable experiment at St. Louis. It is going to establish a system of pneumatic tubes extending a distance of fully three thousand feet, as an attempt to solve the question whether mail matter can be advantageously transmitted by this method.

Sale of Personal Property. The administrators of the late Ezra Krumbine, will sell personal property of said deceased at his late residence in Centre Hall, on Saturday afternoon, May 7th, at one o'clock.

A Bellefonte Young Man Married.

John Bullock, of Bellefonte, was married on Wednesday evening, 27th, to Miss Maude Owens, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., at the residence of the bride's parents in that place.

It is surprising how pretty the combination of colors are in this season's Gingham and Outings. Wolf & Crawford have them in greater variety than elsewhere in the valley.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1892.

Mr. Harrison's visit to New York this week, while ostensibly for the purpose of attending the laying of the corner stone of the Grant monument, is in reality for the purpose of settling the question of his candidacy for a re-nomination. He will carry with him the two men who were taken into the cabinet solely to bring about his re-nomination—Secretaries Foster and Elkins—and while there these political manipulators will meet the republican bosses of New York and other States and try to make bargains with them. Secretary Foster has just returned from Ohio, where he went to lay Harrison wires, and there is reason for believing, although he maintains to the contrary, that he found the anti-Harrison sentiment too strong for him, and that the Ohio delegation will go to Minneapolis uninstructed. With such states as Pennsylvania and Ohio sending uninstructed delegations, it becomes necessary for Mr. Harrison to capture the New York delegation or throw up the sponge.

Senator Teller is doing all he knows how to do to make himself disagreeable to the administration. Not satisfied with charging Mr. Harrison with having been in league with the money power lobby to defeat the free coinage bill in the House; he knocked the bottom out of a very nice little scheme which Mr. Harrison has been concocting for electioneering purposes by offering a resolution, which was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the president for information as to what steps have been taken toward the holding of an international monetary conference, and for copies of all correspondence with governments invited to participate therein. Senator Sherman made a hole for Mr. Harrison to crawl out by amending the resolution by adding "if not incompatible with the public interests", but Mr. Teller intimates that Mr. Harrison would better not try to make use of it. It is known that Mr. Harrison has had secret agents at work for months trying to get the European governments to agree to take part in such a conference, and it is said that they have succeeded in getting a number of them to do so, and that the conference is to be held when it will do the republican party the most good—just before the election, when all sorts of promises can be made as to what it will do.

Senator Palmer has announced himself a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and he says he will endeavor to secure the support of the entire Illinois delegation.

Senator Call has offered a resolution which, if adopted and carried out, would get together some very valuable information. It provides for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present value per mile of the railways of the U. S., their present capitalization and the difference between such capitalization and their actual cost, their gross and net receipts; number and compensation of employees amount of bonded indebtedness and capital and stock, and a list of stockholders, giving their residences.

The Senate, in its usual ponderous way, is discussing the House Chinese exclusion bill.

The republicans are trying hard to make party capital out of the democratic vote by which Representative Rockwell, of New York, was retained in his seat, notwithstanding the report of a majority of the Elections committee in favor of the contestant. Representative McMillin, of Tennessee voiced the general democratic as well as the common sense view when he said of it; "I cannot see how it can affect the democratic party. It was a case upon which men could honestly differ and upon which they did differ. Mr. Rockwell had the advantage of the skill with which his case was presented, and there were many minds that were not made up until the final presentation of the case. The very length of the debate and the perfect freedom which marked it was sufficient to show the country that the democratic House was willing to listen to every phase of the case."

Some gossip has been caused by the report that Mr. Blaine was very brusque in his refusal of the invitation to accompany Mr. Harrison and the adm'n party which is to go to New York to-morrow evening to take part in laying the corner stone of the Grant monument on Wednesday. Mr. Blaine is at least consistent; there was never any love displayed by him for General Grant in his life-time, and he declines to make a pretense of it over his grave.

Senator Voorhees says of the platform adopted by the Indiana democratic convention: "It is a sound platform, embracing tariff reform and a currency of gold and silver and legal tender paper (greenbacks) on an equality with each other. This is the old

democratic platform, and no new departure toward Wall Street." He adds that the State ticket is a splendid one, with a practical farmer at its head, and that it is certain to sweep the State into the democratic column this year.

More About Roads.

One of the most hopeful features of the pending agitation in favor of goods roads the fact that it is general throughout the country.

In widely separated sections associations are being formed having for their object the betterment of the highways. The newspapers, both daily and weekly, as well as the magazines, are devoting a good deal of space to the matter, some of the articles which they publish having much value.

The people who would be most vitally benefitted by the betterment of the roads are the farmers and yet, as a class, they are less interested, apparently, than any of their fellow citizens.

Many farmers, however, have studied this subject long enough to know that good roads mean increased value in their farms, better marketing facilities and more prosperity. All such are giving their assistance to the agitation for improvement.

LARGE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Times Annex and Central Theater Destroyed by Fire Wednesday Evening.

The most destructive fire that has visited Philadelphia in years broke out before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening in the Central theater, and before it was under control, nearly a million dollars worth of property was destroyed, including the massive eight-story annex building of the *Times* newspaper, from which the paper was issued. The entire plant of the *Times* is a total loss, machinery and all a total wreck.

A panic occurred in the theater when the flames broke out and nearly fifty persons were injured.

Sudden Death at Millburg.

Mr. Benneville Spotts, while eating supper at the Deckard House, was taken suddenly ill. His head suddenly dropped forward, when the proprietor and some of the guests carried him to the hall and placed him on a lounge. Dr. Brubaker was summoned but could do nothing—Mr. Spotts was dead. The same evening the body was conveyed to his home in West Buffalo, occupied by Peter Grove, and with whom he boarded. Mr. Spotts was about 74 years old. His wife has been dead for four or five years. They had no children. One brother, Daniel of West Buffalo, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Faust, of this place survive him.—*Mif. Times*

The Conemaugh Starts For Russia.

The International Line steamship Conemaugh, laden with 6,000,000 pounds of flour and 98,000 pounds of rice, the second great ship load for the starving peasants of Russia, started upon her voyage of mercy from Washington street wharf, Philadelphia, pier 55, at 2 o'clock last Friday afternoon, amid another such grand public rejoicing as gave God speed to the Indiana.

It Was So Real.

Lock Haven has a young lady so proficient in piano playing that upon playing "Burnside's Expedition" in the company of some veterans a few evenings ago some of the listeners actually thought they had been hit when the imitation of the cannonading was given, and had to be carried home on stretchers. Two of them immediately sent for a pension agent.—*Lock Haven Democrat*.

Got the Password.

Some prowler a short time ago broke into the Odd Fellows' rooms at Huntington and helped himself to what he thought could be made "available to use an ante-convention word, including the password, and since then has been making his way through the country comparatively rosy on the handsome cash receipts from gullible Odd Fellows. He didn't interfere with the goat stall; thereby showing considerable discretion which is the better part of garotting an I. O. O. F. lodge room. The villain is being pursued, but has not yet been captured.

All the new fads in shoes you will find at Wolf & Crawford's, quality and price are right too.

The finest dress goods in the valley are acknowledged to be found at Wolf & Crawford's. Call to see them. They will be glad to show you their stock.

At Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, all the latest styles in foot wear are kept in stock and at prices lower than elsewhere.

The Reporter at \$1.50 is the cheapest paper in the county. Subscribe and get in the swim.