

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

NO. 6.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

The Repeal of the Silver Law. Nomination of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court. The Petition of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.— This is going to be silver week in Congress, and conservative democrats will be very much disappointed if the result is not a compromise measure that will become a law, and settle, at least for a time, the very troublesome and very important question. It has been known ever since Congress came together that President elect Cleveland was very anxious for this congress to put a stop to the purchase of silver, which he believes to menace the prosperity of the country. It was through the efforts of his immediate friends in the house that Thursday and Friday of this week have been designated for the consideration of the Andrews bill for the repeal of the silver law and amending the National Banking Law. It is believed that a sufficient number of democrats in the house have changed their views on this question to make the passage of this bill probable by the house, but it is not thought that it can get through the senate; hence the movement to effect a compromise that will be satisfactory to the silver men and at the same time will suspend the purchase of silver. Senator Hill, who voted for the present silver law, now holds the same opinion about the purchase of silver that Mr. Cleveland does and is working to bring about its suspension. This week will determine whether a compromise is possible, and if it is not accomplished an extra session early in the spring is believed by Mr. Cleveland's closest friends to be inevitable.

It is probable that there will become tariff legislation at this session after all. The House Ways and Means committee favors, and there is very little opposition anywhere, the repeal of that clause of the McKinley law which raises the tariff on linen goods fifty per cent. on and after January 1, 1894. It is admitted by the republicans that this clause has failed to accomplish what it was intended to do—develop the linen industry in the United States. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, says that Judge Jackson of that state who has been nominated to the vacancy on the Supreme Court, although commonly classed as a democrat, and appointed to his present position on the Bench of the Circuit Court by Mr. Cleveland, is as good a republican as Mr. Harrison. That there will be strong opposition from both sides of the senate to Jackson's confirmation is certain, but whether it will be strong enough to defeat him is not yet apparent. Some republicans will oppose him because he is classed as a democrat, others because they had served notice on Mr. Harrison that they would oppose any nomination he made to the vacancy. Most of the democrats who oppose the confirmation do so on principle; they believe the vacancy should have been left for Mr. Cleveland to fill but there are others who while not opposed to Judge Jackson personally will vote against his confirmation because to vote for him would morally bind them to vote for Mr. Harrison's nomination to the vacancy which his confirmation would leave in the Circuit court, and it is considered certain that a republican would be nominated. It is creditable to Judge Jackson that not one word has been said by anybody against his ability and personal fitness for the honor. Contrary to precedent his nomination was referred to a committee, and it will surprise very few should that committee fail to report it back to the Senate.

Representative Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the house committee on Foreign Affairs, who voluntarily retires from congress on the 4th of March after having served continuously therein for twenty years, was the recipient on Saturday of an unusual, and unexpected compliment from his colleagues on the floor of the house. It was while the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under consideration that Mr. Blount was honored by such praise as few men have received, from political associates as well as opponents. Among those who made speeches in honor of the retiring statesman were Representatives Holman, of Indiana; Hitt, of Ill.; Bland, of Mo.; O'Neill, of Pa.; Springer, of Ill.; and McCreary, of Ken. No greater compliment than that paid by Mr. Hitt, when he said: "In the consideration of public questions Mr. Blount has been a patriot and not a partisan," has ever been or ever will be paid a legislator.

The Hawaiian commission having presented the petition of the government they represent for annexation to the United States, to Mr. Harrison, through the Secretary of State, are now waiting as patiently as they may for

an answer. In spite of the mystery with which the officials of the State department are trying to surround the matter there would be little doubt of the character of the answer were it not so near the close of Mr. Harrison's term. He unquestionably favors annexation, but may, so long as it can hardly be consummated under his administration, conclude to leave it for Mr. Cleveland and the democratic congress to arrange. That is certainly what he should do.

A Romance of Trade.

Should the Sandwich Islands pass under the American flag it will make more than one man happy. The true inwardness of the so called revolution seemed really to be the sugar business. It had been depressed somewhat a few years ago, and the principal owners of the cane fields, the Hawaiian Commercial Company, saw its stock declining day after day. From \$90 a share down to \$1.00 is rather "rough sledding." It is not known how much Mr. Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, had to do with the decline. It is simply supposable that he shared in the benefits of the "freezing out" game, if such it was. At any rate the new reciprocity treaty happened to help him amazingly. Nine-tenths of the Commercial Company's stock had been sold for assessments, and was absorbed by Spreckels. Says an apparently well informed newspaper:

"Now here comes the milk in the coconut of the revolution. If the United States can be induced to annex the islands this Hawaiian Commercial Company will jump from 10 cents to \$15 a share within a week, and every sugar planter on the islands will see an immediate increase of 50 per cent in the value of his cane fields and sugar mills.

"The moment annexation goes into effect Hawaii becomes a vital part of this country, and every pound of sugar produced on the islands receives two cents bounty. This amounts to the fat sum of \$40 per ton and represents a good profit to the planters.

Is it any wonder that Claus Spreckels, having engineered the gigantic deal by which he and his association have wrecked and then absorbed the Hawaiian Commercial Company, should now desire to put the finishing touch to the deal by securing annexation to the United States.

By it they will rake in \$5,000,000 on the increase in value of the company's stock and millions a year on sugar bounties. His own extensive plantations will be converted from a losing to a paying business, and trade with the islands, the transportation of which he controls will be vastly increased.

Take it all around, annexation will put into Spreckels' own pockets not less than \$10,000,000 in cash, a larger sum than he cleaned up by his shrewd opposition to the Sugar Trust and his final selling out to that big monopoly.

Had a Right at Homestead.

During the cross-examination of Captain Cooper, of the Pinkerton service, in the trial of Jack Clifford, Judge Stowe stopped the attorneys for the defense who were seeking to show that the Pinkertons were trespassers at Homestead. The Judge said: "I won't allow such questions. These men were going to Homestead on a lawful errand and had a right to go. These rioters had no business there. Even if the Pinkertons had been going there to take the mill by force they were justified in doing so and no one had a right to dispute it in the court, and you may as well understand that just now. Such ideas as you attempt to advance never have been the law, are not the law and I hope never will be the law. It is anarchistic to advance such sentiment and I will allow no one to advance such ideas here." Mr. Brennan, who had asked the objectionable questions, tried several times to reply to the judge, but was silenced.

IN THE house at Harrisburg, Mr King, of Clearfield, offered a resolution reciting the destruction of forests in this state, so that there exists grave fears of game animals becoming extinct on account of the destruction of their natural haunts, and asking that a joint legislative committee be appointed to examine into the feasibility of having a large section of these forests secured by the state authorities for the purpose of establishing a natural state park. The Seven mountain district, including Bear meadows, would make a suitable park for game. There are plenty of streams and wild grasses for game to feed on in this region.

OVER 2,000 schools in this state outside of Philadelphia are already supplied by the respective boards with free books, and it is predicted that in a few years the practice will have become general throughout the commonwealth.

NEW STATE LAWS

Important Bills Introduced in the House and Senate.

Among the bills introduced in the senate at Harrisburg were the following:

By Mr. Brown, of York—To enlarge the powers of the state board of agriculture so as to enforce the act to prevent adulteration of dairy products, and to authorize the appointment of a "dairy and food commissioner;" also to provide for the recovery of penalties for adulteration and their payment to the agricultural board.

By Mr. Meredith—To apportion the congressional districts of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Logan—To make the dying declaration of a female on whom an abortion has been produced or attempted competent evidence in the trial of any person accused of such crime.

In the house a number of bills were reported from committee.

Mr. Seyfert—To provide for the better supervision of the common schools.

Mr. Grisby—Amending the act for the punishment of gambling.

Mr. Jeffries—Amending the retail liquor license fees as follows: Cities of 100,000, \$500; 75,000, \$400; 50,000, \$300; 25,000, \$200; boroughs, \$150; townships, \$75.

Mr. Walton—To prevent the employment of children under fifteen years in and around elevators.

Mr. Fow—To protect the life and limb of persons employed on new buildings.

Mr. Marshall—To repeal the ballot act so far as it relates to February elections.

Tally One for the Groom.

After two attempts at a wedding, the marriage of George Baily and his cousin, Miss Bertha Baily, has been declared off at Catawissa, Pa. Young Baily is a rich farmer and the bride that was to have been a social favorite in that town. A month ago wedding invitations were sent to a score of friends. The day set for the marriage came and everything, from the preacher to the big dinner was ready. When the bride reached the parlor door she looked frightened and started upstairs to her room. No amount of coaxing could get her out.

The friends of the proud people were astonished. The wedding was postponed. The groom seemed to have hope and was unremitting in his attentions. The girl finally yielded to his entreaties and Wednesday was set for the final vows. The same minister was on hand, but before he concluded the ceremony, the groom paralyzed everybody present by declaring that he had changed his mind and wouldn't be married. That settled it for good.

Preserve the Forests.

It is high time Pennsylvania arouses to the importance of forest preservation. Centre county once so highly favored with magnificent forests of stately pine, and all the other varieties of trees, is now fast becoming a clear patch, and we should guard against that, beginning right now. The New York Tribune remarks: It has occurred to the long-headed, public spirited citizens of Pennsylvania that the time has come to devise measures for the preservation of the forests of that state. Accordingly they have procured the introduction of a bill in the Legislature which provides for the appointment of a forestry commission whose duty it shall be "to examine and report on the condition of the slopes and summits of the state and the presence or absence of forests thereon, for the purpose of determining the influence on the stage of water in the rivers, the amount of timber remaining standing and how the supply can be increased and maintained." This obviously is a promising beginning.

ALL THE schemes before the legislature for new road laws, are so much poppy-cock. Any township can make just as good roads as it desires under the road laws as they now are. Only don't elect incompetents as supervisors, which is so often done. Spend a little more on roads now, and have them better, and it will more than be made up in a few years. But, what is spent, let it be done to be as lasting as possible on our roads. Here lies the whole secret in good roads.

THE SENATOR from this district, Mr. Meek, is upon the following committee: Banks, compare bills, congressional apportionment, federal relations, insurance, legislative apportionment and public printing.

For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

INSURRECTION

RACKET IN SCHOOL LAST MONDAY MORNING.

A Slight Opposition of a Scholar in which Developed the Authority of the Principal.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the female pupils of the grammar schools, first to arrive from the school building, spread the startling information that there had been a row in school, so much in fact that the schools were dismissed, or rather that the scholars had left the school building of their own accord and refused to undergo the tyrannical rulings of the principal. Soon after a crowd of the boys came down and gave further particulars in a highly colored story of the abuse of a pupil, to which they refused to be witnesses, which when sifted down amounted to nothing and was but proper.

The facts of the case as carefully gleaned are, that for several days Prof. Cresswell has been greatly annoyed by matches being placed on the floor upon which the pupils would tread and they would explode, much to the detriment of the schools, and also endangering the school property and possibly the safety of all. By careful work he was enabled to get at the bottom of the trouble, and discovered that the boys were who threw the parlor matches on the floor. On Monday morning he attempted to reprimand one of the boys by whipping, and after administering four or five strokes with the rod, the boy seemingly fainted, and of course a slight uproar ensued. The faint was a feint, and was merely a gag, but in it the other scholars found sufficient grounds to spread a highly colored and much inflated story of the abuse by the principal, and that they would not return to school unless the principal was removed. The boys expected public sympathy, which was not forthcoming as per expectations, and they began slowly to relate true facts, and in the afternoon all returned and the school resumed its former time course.

Prof. Cresswell was upheld by citizens in the course he pursued and some even stated that his actions should have been more severe than they were, and the nature of the crime was such that there was occasion for severe reprimand and censure. The boys were a crestfallen looking lot when their little scheme was exploded and they returned to school as all good boys should do, with the knowledge that they will not be able to run the schools. Prof. Cresswell was placed in the position to govern the schools and in his judgment he alone should do so, not his pupils.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes, don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Cattle Frozen in Transit.

Hundreds of heads of live stock have died from the recent blizzard in Kansas. The stock, which came in from Southern Kansas, was generally in good condition, but from Nebraska and Western Kansas came many animals that were frozen. The snow a deep ice were blown through the opening between the slats of the cars, covering the suffering animals. Those near the sides of the cars had their backs, ears, and tails frozen. Hundreds of them died, or were at once killed to end their misery.

Entered Its 12th Year.

The Lewisburg News has entered its 12th year. Brother Focht has made a live paper out of it. May it always prosper.

Died of Heart Failure.

Richard Brooks, aged 74, residing at Giltown, Centre county, died Wednesday morning of heart failure.

Will be put in Blast.

The Bellefonte furnace, it is reported, will be put in blast about March 1st, and will employ about 600 men.

Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequalled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

CUTTING INTO PENSIONS.

A Number of Amendments Adopted Changing the Law of 1890.

The Democratic members of the house sub-committee on appropriations in framing the annual pension appropriation bill for submission to the full committee made a vigorous onslaught on the dependent and disability pension act proposed by the Republican congress in 1890. They have adopted a number of amendments changing that law. The following are the principal changes made: That no widow shall receive a pension under the act of 1890 unless married to the soldier prior to 1879; that no person shall receive a pension under the act of 1890 unless disabled in the service from manual labor and in receipt of an income of less than \$600 a year, and that no non-resident of the United States shall receive a pension unless he was actually disabled in the service.

Another amendment provides for the appointment of a commission to consider necessary modifications in the pension laws and to report at the next congress. Most of these amendments were offered by Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, who stated that they were framed so as not to exclude persons actually dependent, but would require all persons to prove that they were, in fact, disabled and dependent, as contemplated in the title or the act of 1890. They were adopted by a vote of three to two, the Democratic members—Messrs. Mutchler, O'Neil and Livingstone voting yes, and Messrs. Groat and Bingham nay. The fight against the amendments will be carried by the Republican members into the full committee on appropriations which has yet to act on the bill.

It is said to be likely that some of the Democratic members of the full committee will vote against their associates on the sub-committee. If the amendments get out of the committee a lively fight in the house is certain, as their effect would be to purge the pension lists of a number of persons now on them.

SPRING MILLS.

Public Sales and Fittings Seriously Discussed—Taking an Inventory of Stock.

Ground hog day was favorable for an early spring, but the surface of the earth in Spring Mills is favorable for an early fall.

Our young christians who labor so faithfully during the protracted meeting sometimes steal another fellow's best girl after church is out.

The talk of public sales and fittings is already current among the town-folk. There will be a great many changes of residence in the spring, which will appear in the REPORTER in due time.

Mr. J. W. Baer who has been quite sick the past week is again able to be about.

Mr. G. H. Long, P. P. Long, and C. C. Cummings, are at present at Potters Mills taking an inventory of stock contained in the store they purchased from Mr. Jacob Bible. P. P. Long intends to do the business at Potters Mills.

The students of the academy talk of giving an exhibition at the close of school.

Misses Gertrude and Emma Jamison two of our young ladies, left for Milroy last Monday morning, where they have obtained work in the knitting factory.

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

Dark shadows of an impending strike are hovering like nightmares over many, if not all, the railroad lines entering Chicago. On authority from several reliable sources, it seems more than probable that within ten days a herculean attempt will be made to tie up every locomotive and car in the city and paralyze the traffic on many thousands of miles of tracks.

So apprehensive have the officials of one of the eastern trunk lines become that it is reported they are refusing to receive east bound freight and traffic from western lines. Starting with the unorganized switchmen, the dissatisfaction has spread until, it is claimed, the various branches of organized employes will unite in one of the most determined strikes ever known in railroad annals.

Close observers will agree with us that the world is never without a sensation; when one dies off there may be a brief calm, when up comes another to engage the press and the minds of the people. The present sensation is the Hawaiian question. What will the next be? some railroad or other horror, a war, a revolution, a coup d'etat, or something else unlooked for.

From Centre Hall to the Hawaiian islands 5100 miles—3000 by rail, and 2100 by steamer. Are you going? Flowers and sugar abound there.

A Monster Engine.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has lately completed at the Altoona shops a monster engine, the trial of which will be awaited with great interest by railroad men all over the country. This big specimen of mechanical skill is another exemplification of the growing tendency of locomotive designers toward a larger diameter for driving wheels and a greater weight in engines for passenger service. This latest production of the Altoona shops is the nature of an experiment. The engine will be given a thorough trial soon when observations will be made as to its speed and consumption of fuel as compared with the present engines in use on the road.

The drive wheels of the new locomotive are seven feet in diameter. They are of four coupled style, and each pair bears up a weight of twenty tons. The four bogie wheels are each three and one-half feet in diameter and carry twenty-five tons. The total weight of the engine alone is 145,000 pounds, and the tender weighs 69,440 pounds when in ordinary running condition. The total weight of the engine and tender is ninety-six tons.

The engine is of the compound pattern. The diameter of the high pressure cylinder on the left hand side is nineteen and one-half inches. The low pressure cylinder has a diameter of thirty-one inches. The working pressure of the boiler is 200 pounds to the square inch. The boiler is five feet in diameter and twenty-seven feet long and forty inches wide, inside measurement. The height from the rail to the bottom of the boiler is six and a half feet, so that a tall man could walk under it without stooping.

Attractive Tours to the Near South, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The advantageous season of the year and the attractive destinations fixed for the tour to the near South on February 9th make it one of the most desirable of pleasure trips. The territory traversed is the most attractive and historical portion of the Union, embracing as it does a picturesque route, the military post of Old Point Comfort, the beautiful resort of Virginia Beach, and the cities of Richmond and Washington. The rates of \$45.00 from New York and \$42.50 from Philadelphia cover railroad fare, hotel accommodations, and all necessary expenses during the entire time of nine days spent on the tour. For an extended tour to Washington an exceptional opportunity is offered on February 16th. Seven days will be spent on the trip. The rates, including transportation, hotel accommodations, transfers, carriage ride and a trip to Mt. Vernon, are very low. This tour affords ample time for thoroughly viewing and resting at the Nation's handsomest city. Further information furnished on application to Tourist Agents, 849 Broadway, New York, 890 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or Ticket Agents, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Muchly Married.

Centre county can hardly match the man in St. Joseph, Mo., reported of below:

A few months ago McAdams appeared in this city, and in almost as many weeks managed to become engaged to and marry five different women in this and neighboring towns. His victims were all girls who had a little money which McAdams would borrow after the marriage had been performed, on pretense of going to Mount Ayr, Col., to start business. All his marriages were performed under different names, and he was only found out here when the probate judge received a letter from the sixth wife at Kittanning, Pa., asking for information concerning him. McAdams has fled, carrying with him the money he received from his five dupes.

There is quite a diversity of opinion among good men as to the effect of the anti-option bill passed by the senate last week. Some contend it is in the interest of the farmer, others say it is certain to do him more harm than good. We will endeavor to get the strongest arguments pro and con in some issue of the REPORTER and let the reader form his own conclusions.

Some contend that dealing in futures in grain keeps prices up; on the other hand it is alleged that this is one of the causes of low prices. The opponents of anti-option aver that the bill is unconstitutional because it interferes with private business affairs and produce a strong argument on this point.

If THE tariff should be taken off bituminous coal it would be a good thing for consumers of anthracite. Bituminous to a great degree determines the price of anthracite, and if the tariff were removed from coal coming from Nova Scotia the Pennsylvania anthracite dealers would soon find themselves compelled to lower prices.