

The Centre Reporter.



VOL. LXVI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

NO. 12.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

President Cleveland Fifty-six Years Old on Saturday. The Removing of Pension Commissioner Raum.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 20.—President Cleveland was fifty-six years old Saturday, and his numerous callers did not forget to tender congratulations and wish him "many happy returns." The day was not celebrated in any way at the White House, unless the unusually hard days work put in by the President and his assistants can be called a celebration. That the rule against the appointment of ex-officials is not an iron clad affair was demonstrated when Representative Springer, of Illinois, at the head of a delegation, presented the name of Mr. L. W. Chambers, who was postmaster at Jacksonville, Ill., under Mr. Cleveland's last administration, as a candidate for re-appointment. The President at once reminded Mr. Springer of the one term rule. "But Mr. President," replied Mr. Springer, "this is an exceptional case. Mr. Chambers was the best postmaster the town ever had and the citizens generally wish him re-appointed. Besides, he was not allowed to serve out his term." "Ah," replied Mr. Cleveland, "that makes quite a difference. Please put the facts in and submit to me."

His thoroughness with everything that comes before him is what surprises those who come in contact with President Cleveland more than any other one trait in his character. A case in point came under my personal observation several days ago. The President made an appointment setting a time early the next morning to hear an appeal for executive clemency for a condemned murderer, whose crime—the deliberate murder of his young wife and her brother—was one of the most brutal ever committed in Washington. At the time the President knew little more about the case than that a last appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in behalf of the prisoner had failed a day or two before, but he sent for a complete record of the case and when he met those who came to make the appeal he was as familiar with the case as they were, although he had been compelled to remain up nearly all night to acquire the knowledge. Of course they were surprised to find all of their arguments so well met by the President, but after seeing how thoroughly posted he was on the case they were not surprised at his refusal to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence. This is only one case, but it furnishes a fair sample of the methods of the President. It was because he did not possess the knowledge about Hawaii that he deemed it necessary to intelligent action that the treaty was withdrawn from the Senate and ex-Congressman Blount sent to Hawaii in search of the desired information. He is never precipitate in anything; hence his reputation for making few mistakes, and for being a safe man.

So many sensational stories have been told and printed during the last week about the President being disappointed at the committee assignments of the Senate, and about those assignments having been made by a majority of the democratic caucus in defiance of Mr. Cleveland's wishes, that I have taken special care to obtain the sentiments of the democratic senators regarding those stories. As the result, it can be positively stated that the President made no attempt to interfere in the slightest manner with the committee assignments, which were made in the usual way, in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the democratic Senatorial caucus. Therefore he could not have been disappointed. There can be no doubt that the President regrets that the financial views of a majority of the democratic Senators do not entirely accord with his own, but neither he nor they anticipate any clash on that account, as all good democrats have precisely the same end in view—the prosperity of the country; and that a legislative programme can be arranged upon which all can unite is not doubted in either the White House or the Senate.

Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, who has for a long time been fighting the many abuses for which Pension Commissioner Raum was responsible, has the satisfaction of knowing that he was directly the cause of Raum's resignation being asked for and received by Secretary Smith. Mr. Enloe has no candidate for the office; all he wished was to see Raum "fired out" of the office which he has in various ways disgraced and he did not rest until that was an accomplished fact. It is expected that the new democratic Commissioner of Pensions will be appointed within the next two weeks. Meanwhile, Deputy Commissioner Davidson is acting head of the bureau.

As to the new man, Secretary Smith says he is determined to get the best man in the country for the place. The right sort of a man at the head of the Pension Bureau will have an unexcelled opportunity to make a national reputation, by saving some of the millions that are annually squandered upon fraudulent and undeserving pensioners, and that's the sort of a man who will be selected.

Secretary Morton has acted in well. One of his first official acts was the dismissal of forty odd employees whose work he considered unnecessary.

COBURN.

A Runaway. A Camp of P. O. S. of A., to be Started.

Andrew Harter made a business trip to Bellefonte on last Saturday.

A. J. Campbell was home over Sunday with his family.

Miss Tamie Musser has gone to Millheim and will remain there several weeks with her parents.

Miss Tamie A. Stover, of Wolf's Store is sojourning among friends at this place for a few days.

Mr. Elmer Smith is digging the foundation for a new house to be erected on the lot recently purchased of Mrs. Kerstetter west of the station.

Mr. Yost has succeeded in getting enough names to start a camp of P. O. S. of A., and a camp will accordingly be instituted on Friday evening the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Cooney went to Boalsburg on last Saturday to attend the funeral of their brother-in-law Mr. George Fortney, which took place on Monday. Mr. Fortney was killed in the Altoona yards by being knocked off a car while passing under one of the street bridges which cross the railroad at that place.

A horse hitched to a buggy, and belonging to Crider Stover, tore loose on Saturday evening, and ran towards home; but the strangest part is that he went nearly the entire way on the railroad without breaking the buggy. When caught the horse had turned around and was coming towards the place he had started from.

All Confirmed.

The President sent several important appointments to the senate. The leading one was that of ex-Senator Eastis of Louisiana as minister to France, and Theodore Runyon of New Jersey to succeed that other Jerseyman, William Walter Phelps, as minister to Germany. U. S. district Judge Jenkins of Wisconsin, appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first term, was named to succeed Judge Gresham on the circuit bench. Wade Hampton gets the position of commissioner of railroads, an honorary and good paying office with very little work. It seems to run to ex-Confederates, as General Joe Johnston held it under Mr. Cleveland's prior administration. A number of marshals, district attorneys and postmasters were appointed, mainly for the South and west. All the appointments were promptly confirmed by the senate.

Will be Held Responsible.

A driver of a vehicle who attempts to pass another on the same road does so at his own peril, for if any accident occurs to the man he is passing the rear driver is responsible, says an exchange. This does not mean that the man in advance is not obliged to yield a part of the road when notified, but that the burden of care rests on the rear driver, who is to see and avoid danger while the other is not. If injury to the leading vehicle results from an attempt to pass, whether on a crowded thoroughfare or on a country road, the rear driver will be held responsible.

The Danger in Traveling.

The people who hesitate about traveling by rail on account of the seeming danger have not a leg to stand on. According to the report of the interstate commerce, the chances of a passenger on a railroad train being killed are only one in 200,000. The number of passengers carried by rail last year was nearly 60,000,000, and the number killed by accident about 300. A good deal larger proportion than that died in their bed; but no body thinks of refusing to go to bed on that account.

ONE THING may operate against the annexation of Hawaii, it is so far out in the Pacific that the American eagle may not be able to fly over there. However we can annex and send some of the eagle's eggs over for hatching. There is always a way out of a difficulty.

—When in need of footwear of any kind, for ladies, gentlemen or children, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His styles are the latest, stock the largest and prices the lowest, and these combined with satisfaction guaranteed will delight his customers. A visit will convince you of the truth of these facts.

PENSION ROLL FRAUDS

General Slocum Talks of the Work for a Young Reformer.

Interviewed upon the subject of a recent dispatch from Washington which intimated that he would be offered the position of Commissioner of Pensions, General Henry W. Slocum said:

"If I was twenty years younger I would be glad to accept the position, but at my age I do not feel called upon to take such heavy work upon myself as would be required by any man who successfully administers that office. A young man could take hold of it and make a reputation for himself. That pension roll is a fraudulent roll. There is no mistake about that. There are deserters and bounty jumpers on it, and other men who were never in the army at all. I would like to go through it and find out the names that should not be on the books at all. It can be done as easy as turning your hand over, but it would involve a great deal of labor.

"I don't need the office nor the salary, but I would accept the office if I were a young man for the sake of getting at the fraudulent names on the pension roll and casting them out. The Democrats and the Republican Congressmen have been equally guilty in swelling the pension list, and the pension agents have contributed their share to piling up the cost. Here is thirty years after the close of the war and we are paying this immense sum for pensions. It is wrong."

Leap Year.

The following explanation will show you why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years: The year is 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes long. 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365 1/4 days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. You may ask: "Where do these 11 minutes come from?" They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every 100 years, in the course of 400 years it is found that the 11 minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Caesar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centennial year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year, more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centennial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centennial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact, and the borrowing and paying back balanced so nicely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3866 years.

THE LITTLE kingdom of Belgium since 1855 has done away with capital punishment, but the result is by no means satisfactory, as there is a great increase of homicidal crime. Last year's catalogue of crime was long and terrible, and each week of 1893 brings with it some deed of blood. Within a few days the Belgian press has chronicled five assassinations. This has brought on an agitation for the restoration of capital punishment. The king will not sign a death warrant, and in amending the constitution of the kingdom, now in progress, it is proposed to relieve the monarch of this duty, and at the same time restore capital punishment, as necessary to the protection of life. As a rule experiments in the abolition of capital punishment have not met the expectations of the enthusiasts who advocate such leniency.

THE NEW election law of Alabama attempts to solve the problem of negro suffrage in a straightforward manner. It establishes an educational qualification for voters without regard to color, race or class. The result will be the disfranchisement of about 40,000 blacks and 10,000 whites. There is nothing in the war amendments to prevent such action. The state has the supreme power of regulating the suffrage, subject only to the condition that there shall be no discrimination on account of color. The Alabama plan has the merit of honesty and impartiality; but it is likely to raise a breeze among the disfranchised whites.

Three Bills Passed.

The legislature has been in session eleven weeks, and during that time only three bills have reached the governor. Two of these provide for the payment of expenses of appropriation committees, which the governor vetoed two years ago, because the amounts alleged to have been expended were not itemized.

This is a hardworking legislature—it should vote itself \$500 extra pay and then adjourn.

APPOINTMENTS

A GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL BODY MET AT BELLEFONTE.

Sermons in the Different Churches on Sunday—The Court House Crowded to hear Rev. Keynet and Chaplain McCabe.

Sunday was a great day for Methodism in Bellefonte. Thousands of persons went to Bellefonte by special train and wagons, some of the latter driving twenty miles to witness the Sunday services of the Methodist Episcopal conference. Hundreds were turned away from the church.

Rev. M. L. Smyser led in the conference love feast. At ten o'clock Bishop Warren ordained the following class of deacons: William P. Evaland, Samuel Blair, George W. Faus, Samuel Fox, R. W. Hingsworth, C. W. Karnes, W. H. Clossin and John Hollins, presenting each with their certificates of deaconry. The regular worship was then opened by singing a hymn. Bishop Warren took for his text the quotation, "I bow my knees unto the father of the Lord Jesus Christ and pray that He grant you according to the riches of His glory." The sermon was a masterpiece in the portrayal of the unknown power of God and his willingness to impart it to man.

In the afternoon nearly two thousand people crowded the court house to hear Dr. A. J. Keynet and Chaplain McCabe talk on temperance. Meyers' orchestra furnished the music. At the same time the Presbyterian church was filled with an audience anxious to hear Rev. I. N. Moorhead preach the missionary sermon and Bishop Warren ordain the following elders: Richard Brooks, George W. Glenn, William R. Owens, Isaiah J. Reuser, John L. Souser and Henry A. Straub. A pentecostal service was held subsequently in the Methodist church presided over by Rev. B. C. Conner. In the evening the missionary society anniversary was held, Rev. W. A. Houck presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. T. J. Leak and Chaplain C. C. McCabe.

Monday was the closing day of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference. The morning's devotional exercises were led by Rev. Thompson Mitchell.

The report of the board of stewards was handed in as follows: Amount of collections received \$20,532; paid superannuated preachers, \$5,394. The ensuing year's assessment was put down at \$10,500, divided equally among the districts.

The committee for that purpose reported in favor of constitutional prohibition, and entered a solemn protest against any member of the Methodist church signing an application for license, any Methodist lawyer acting as attorney for same, and against any judge or associate signing a license. A resolution was also passed memorializing the present legislature to pass the Agnew local option bill, and calling a convention to meet in Harrisburg on April 21 to present the question in its utmost force.

The committee on Dickinson seminary recommended the erection of a building for music and art. Dr. E. J. Gray reported that such a building would cost \$20,000, a small part of which sum was already on hand. The committee reported in the case of Missionary Nelson, imprisoned at Para, Peru, for opposing the worship of the Virgin Mary, that a special committee be appointed to confer with President Cleveland to devise means for his speedy relief.

In the evening the anniversary of the American Bible society was held. Dr. James Morrow, D. D., delivered an address. Owing to some difficulty in making the appointments the conference adjourned at ten o'clock until 8.30 Tuesday morning, when the final session was held and appointments read.

The following appointments were made:

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

Benjamin B. Hamlin, Presiding Elder. Allegheny, Henry K. Ash. Altoona, Asbury, James H. McCord, Chestnut Ave., J. W. Rue. Eighth Ave., J. Ellis Bell. Fifth Ave., William Moses. (First Church, D. S. Monroe. (First Church, Epworth Mission to be supplied. North, C. L. Bencroter. Simpson Church, Emory T. Swartz.

Ansonville and Mahaffy, Charles W. Rishel. Bellefonte, Wm. A. Houck. Bellwood, James B. Stein. Birmingham, John W. Glover. Clearfield, Wm. A. Stephens. Coalport and Irvona, Asbury W. Guyer. Curwensville, J. P. Moore. Duncansville, George E. King. Glen Hope, to be supplied by Job

TRAUX.

Half Moon, Andrew P. Wharton. Hastings, Charles W. Wassen. Hollidaysburg, Luther F. Smith. Houtzdale, Herman H. Crotley. Howard, Nathan B. Smith. Lumber City, Freeman S. Vought. Martinsburg and Woodberry, J. B. Brenneman. McKee's Gap, Bruce Hughes. Milesburg and Unionville, George Warren. Millheim, to be supplied. Morrisdale, Hugh Strain. New Washington, Geo. Trach. Osceola, Walter R. Whitney. Penn's Valley, Henry N. Minnigh. Phillipsburg, A. R. Miller. Pine Grove, Ralph W. Hingsworth. Pleasant Gap, John C. Young. Port Matilda, to be supplied by G. P. Sarvis.

Ramey, Charles A. Biddle. Roaring Springs, Edwin H. Witman. Shawmut, to be supplied by Wm. H. Clason. Snow Shoe, John W. Forrester. Tyrone, First Church, Richard H. Gilbert. Tyrone, Second Church, Franklin M. Welsh.

Uthville, to be supplied by L. L. Logan. Wallacetown, Emanuel W. Wanner. Warriors Mark, John W. Ely. West Clearfield, Lyons M. Brady. Williamsburg, Frank W. Leidy. Woodland and Bradford, Richard H. Wharton.

Samuel Blair, City Missionary, member of First Church, Altoona, Quarterly Conference. Supernumerary and Superannuated Preachers—John A. Woodcock, Geo. B. Ague, Thomas A. Ague, Jesse R. Akers, John W. Olewine, Thomas A. Elliott.

A Sojourn in the South and West.

On March 28th the last personally conducted tour to Florida will leave New York and Philadelphia. Tourists have the option of returning on any regular train prior to May 31st, 1893. \$50 from New York, \$48 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, cover, in addition to round-trip transportation, all necessary expenses en route going.

On March 29th the last California tour leaves the East for the most wonderful and delightful trip it is possible to make in this country. A Tourist Agent and Chaperon accompany each party and everything possible is done for the comfort and entertainment of the tourists. All information regarding rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to the Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, 849 Broadway, New York, 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or Ticket Agents of the company.

An Important Ruling.

In a late opinion the supreme court says that if any engineer on a railroad engine, in approaching a point where it is his duty to sound a whistle, as required by the statute, observes near by on a highway a man struggling with a team of horses hitched to a wagon, and can see from the surroundings that sounding a whistle will make the team unmanageable and greatly endanger the team and man, it is his duty to desist until the danger point is past, or, if necessary, stop the train, and if he does not, but needlessly sounds the whistle, causing the team to run away, the company is liable for the injuries inflicted.

A JUDICIAL apportionment before the legislature, if it passes, makes Centre county a separate judicial district. This would abolish the office of associate judge in this county, and put one head on the bench where heretofore there were three. We have had the constitutional requisite, 40,000 population, for a separate district since 1890, but the legislature failed to pass the apportionment. A president judge can be elected though not a resident of the district, but after his election he must reside in the district.

THERE is a bill before the legislature to prevent the killing of deer during the next three years. We agree to it, for we have not killed a deer in the last ten years, in fact we never did kill a deer. Let the law be passed that no deer shall be killed for the next three years, and thereafter only in every other year. If some law is not passed for the better protection of game, it will not be many years before there will be no deer in Centre county to kill.

GOV. PATTERSON has set his foot down pretty emphatically on any further appropriation for the World's Fair. The state has appropriated \$300,000 for its exhibit, buildings, etc., and another \$100,000 is asked for by the state World's Fair board, but the governor declares he will veto any further appropriation.

PENNSY'S BIG TRADE

\$44,000,000 Passengers Transported During the Year.

Chief Engineer Brown, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has prepared a statement of deductions from the annual report of the company. In it he mentions the number of tons of rails used and how long it took to lay this amount. He also makes a number of interesting comparisons.

During last year 47,176 tons of rails were used, which is equivalent to 5 4-10 tons per hour, or 129 tons per day, every night and day including Sunday. There were 1,735,367 cross ties used, which means 4755 per day, or 198 per hour, or 3 3-10 ties per minute during the twenty four hours. Two hundred and twenty locomotives were built during the year which is equivalent to over four each week, or one every fifteen working hours. There were 4054 cars built, or 1 1-3 cars every working hour.

The 23,767,921 tons coal hauled over the Pennsylvania Railroad division only, if sifted from above would cover the city of Philadelphia from Vine to South Streets and between the two rivers, 17 feet deep, or all Philadelphia County 3 1-4 inches deep. This amount of coal loaded in cars thirty feet long and thirty tons per car would require 790,000 cars, occupying 4501 miles of track, or a train reaching from San Francisco to a point 1000 miles east of Boston.

The \$44,000,000 passengers carried one mile is equivalent to carrying 33,750 people around the earth in one year—or to moving the 5,245,000 people in Pennsylvania 160 miles—or the 1,046,984 people in Philadelphia to Chicago, or to Atlantic City and return seven times.

The 13,812 miles of track under the Pennsylvania Railroad management is equal to a four track railroad from New York to San Francisco (3299 miles) and have 736 miles left for sidings.

The new track laid during 1892 was a fraction over one mile every working day.

If the decision of Judge Ricks of Michigan on strikes becomes the law of the land, the whole matter will be very much simplified in the employing interest. Of course the men have the right to strike, he says; they can quit work as they please, with this important exception: they must not quit so that it will result in injury to their employers. That is the time generally selected for a strike or lockout, when it will do the most damage to the opposing faction. But will the reverse of the Michigan judge's ruling hold equally good? In discharging an employee can the employer be held to the rule it shall not be done in such a manner as to injure the employee? If the courts take jurisdiction of this kind, they will have the biggest kind of a job on hand.

FOLLOWING CLOSELY upon the announcement that negroes are to be imported from the South in large numbers to be employed at Homestead comes the statement that in New Orleans the negroes now have almost a monopoly of the organ-grinding business. To find the sons of Ham thus invading a field which was long ago supposed to have been pre-empted by the wandering sons of Italy shocks the esthetic taste; yet it is very probable that our colored brother will be a greater success at organ-grinding than at puddling iron or making steel billets.

IT HAS been definitely settled that the present legislature will not pass a new fence law. A large majority of the members are unfavorable to such a measure, and as they are guided in this by the sentiment of their constituents, it may be set down as a certainty that no fence law will be passed by any future legislature. A few counties would favor fences but the majority do not.

The elements of popularity are (1) Quality, (2) Cheapness. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts embrace both. The quality is guaranteed, and the price is only 10 cents a bottle.

THE STATE legislature has not yet earned its salt so far as any real beneficial legislation is concerned.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.