

The Centre Reporter.



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SCIENCE MAY COMBAT TRUST.

The second briquette-making plant in this country has been established at Stockton, Cal., the first being in Chicago, and the product of the California factory bids fair to become as popular, the San Francisco papers report, as like fuel in European countries. These papers claim that the Stockton briquette is far in advance of anything of the kind ever before placed on the market. Coal screenings or slack and oil are the chief components of the product. The process of manufacture is very simple, and the materials are, of course, inexpensive. The cost of briquettes is about the same as that of common forms of fuel. A ton of the new product, however, it is claimed, will last as long as at least as one and a quarter tons of coal. The heat efficiency, too, is said to be 50 per cent greater. With all these alleged advantages it is surprising that more use is not made of the mountains of coal slack and screenings to be found in every coal-mining district in the country. It will start in one of these days as a competitor to trust coal.

THE PHILIPPINES A POOR INVESTMENT.

Chairman Hull, of the House military committee, interested in private speculations in the Philippines, returns from those islands very much out of sorts at the way they are governed. The grievance appears to be the forbidding of grants of franchises by the local authorities unless they are approved at Washington, which is inconvenient for those in hunt of valuable grants. Chairman Hull says this policy has thrown most of the "business" in the islands into the hands of Europeans, largely English and Scotch, who hold concessions under old Spanish contracts, which they insist are still valid. "I think it is high time," he is quoted as saying, "to inquire whether we intend to spend \$75,000,000 a year for the maintenance of an army and a government in the Philippines, chiefly for the benefit of the foreign merchants in trade there. I believe that for some years at least we must expect to keep an army of about 40,000 men in the Philippines. Just now we have about 43,000. I should prefer to have 10,000 more soldiers in the islands than are really needed than to have 1,000 too few there." The grievance of Congressman Hull appears to rest on the fact that American operators are at a disadvantage. Is not this the general trend of matters in the Philippines? In its foreign commerce Spain, England and Germany lead the United States, simply because they can undersell us, and the Philippine tariff exacts the same rates from Americans as foreigners. Hence, as Mr. Hull says, we are maintaining an army of 40,000 men on the islands, and expending \$70,000,000 a year for the benefit of foreign merchants. Politically and financially we have done nothing but blunder in the Philippines since we entered on the conquest of the islands. Mr. Hull says of conditions on the islands: "The people of Samar, where American troops were recently massacred, are all hostile to us. The interior of none of the islands is extensively developed. A great part of the islands is suited for guerrilla warfare. The conditions are such as we would term peaceful in this country, but it is not a condition of peace, because these brigands and highwaymen are constantly dashing out of their retreats to strike a blow when they can do so to the best advantage, and then fly back to cover. The substantial business men of the islands and the more intelligent are now thoroughly in sympathy with our regime, and are doing all they can to bring the remainder of the Filipinos to the same attitude. But they are a very small per cent of the whole, and the process will necessarily be slow."

A staff correspondent of the New York "Tribune" who has been making a study for sometime of the Filipino character, reaches the conclusion that, like the Chinese and most other Asiatics, it is unfaithful. Still his picture is interesting. The Filipino is an Asiatic, out and out, we are told, and has acquired merely a veneer of civilization. As an Asiatic "he remains treacherous, cruel and vindictive; as touched by Spanish civilization he can be generous, hospitable and truthful." As far as moral makeup is concerned, he may be said to possess none, or to be "crippled and deformed." He displays a certain childishness of character from the cradle to the grave; he has no seriousness, no tenacity of purpose; he cannot reason logically or see things in proper light. It will require generations to change him, to imbue him with American ideas; to make a man of him, according to our notions of manhood. It is true that there are Filipinos who are capable of attaining distinction in any of the professions—in law, in medicine, in the church and in literature. Excluding the savage tribes in the archipelago, the Filipino population is about 7,000,000, of whom, according to the estimate of the archbishop of Manila, about 6,000 have had a college education or have studied in high schools. Of course there are many more who know how to read and write, but the number of both classes compared with the wholly illiterate is infinitesimally small. The average Filipino knows nothing about political liberty, self-government and the public welfare. He cannot understand how a minority can live under the rule of a majority and enjoy equal rights. "The great mass of Filipinos," observes the "Tribune" correspondent, "conceive on political liberty to be the right of the majority to rule and imprison or cut the throats of the minority."

FINAL CENSUS COUNT.

The final census report on the population of the United States by sex, general nativity and color, has just been printed, and presents some facts and figures that should have an enduring place in memory. As to the matter of sex, the report shows that the males in the United States number 39,059,242 and constitute 51.2 per cent of the total population in 1900, while the females number 37,244,145, or 48.8 per cent. There is a slightly larger proportion of females now than ten years ago. In all census reports there is shown a slight natural lead in the male population, but the large excess of 1,800,000 males in the United States is largely due to the excess of male immigration. There are, or were in June, 1900, in the United States 65,843,302 native born persons, and 10,460,085 foreign born, the latter element constituting 13.7 per cent of the total, against 14.8 per cent ten years ago. The foreign born show an absolute increase during the decade of 1,151,994, while the native born have increased in 10 years 12,081,637.

As to color and race, there are 9,312,585 colored persons in the country, of whom 8,840,789 are negroes. There are two million more foreigners than negroes. The Indians are set down at 266,760, the Chinese at 119,050, the Japanese at 85,986. The Chinese and Indians show a slight decrease since 1890—the Chinese of 6 per cent and the Indians of 2 per cent. The negroes have increased during the last ten years 1,352,000, or 18.1 per cent, while the white increase has been 11,824,618, or 21 per cent, but it should be remembered that the negro increase is by birth, while the white increase is largely aided by immigration.

Of the total white population 56,740,739 are native whites, constituting 74.4 per cent of the total population, and 10,250,063 foreign whites, constituting 13.4 of the total population. Native white persons are in turn subdivided into 41,053,417 of native parentage and 15,687,322 of foreign parentage, constituting, respectively, 53.8 per cent, and 20.6 per cent of the population.

The native white element has increased 23.3 per cent and the foreign whites only 12.2 per cent since 1890. The native white element of foreign parentage has increased relatively twice as fast as the native whites of native parentage. The last is an important fact to bear in mind, showing a greater birth rate among those of foreign birth than those born in this country. Foreign parents, according to this statement, have twice as many children as native born parents.

In another column will be found census figures relating to Centre county that should be carefully studied.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

All Parents Should Become Acquainted With the New Law.

The new compulsory law is much more strict than those which preceded, and provides proper penalties for violations. Below is given a very complete digest of the act. Parents and all readers should carefully read it, and assist and sustain the school directors in the enforcement of its provisions:

1. Children between the ages of eight and sixteen years must be sent to a day school in which the English branches are taught continuously throughout the whole term; but the school board may at its June meeting reduce the attendance required to 70 per cent of the term.

2. Children between the ages of 13 and 16 years who can read and write the English language intelligently may be excused by the board if they are regularly employed in service.

3. Pupils may be taught in private schools by legally qualified teachers, but the teacher or principal must report non-attendance to the proper authorities the same as teachers in public schools.

4. Any person employing children shall furnish, on or before the third Monday of the school term and quarterly thereafter, to the superintendent of schools or to the secretary of the school board of the district where such children reside, the name, age, place of residence and name of guardian of every person under the age of sixteen years in his employ at the time of said report.

5. A ny principal, teacher, parent or guardian convicted of neglect of duty under the law shall be fined no more than two dollars for the first offense and not more than five dollars for each succeeding conviction, and may be sent to jail if the fines not paid.

6. Fines collected are to be paid to the treasurer of the school district.

7. Attendance officers (to be paid not more than two dollars per day) have full police powers, and may arrest truants without warrant and place them in proper schools.

8. Special schools for habitual truants may be established by any school district or by two or more districts acting together.

9. Assessors of voters must make, in a book provided by the superintendant, a list of public instruction, a correct list of all children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, with age, sex, etc., and also names of children employed, etc., and return the same to the county commissioners.

10. Commissioners return a certified copy of lists to secretaries of school boards and send a statement to the superintendent of public instruction.

11. School boards may before the first of February each year authorize attendance officers to make this enumeration.

12. Teachers are required to report immediately pupils who have been absent three days to the attendance officer, superintendent of schools, or secretary of school board, who shall at once begin proceedings against the offending parties.

13. Superintendents of schools, secretaries and attendance officers are liable to a fine of \$25 for each neglect of duty.

14. The state superintendent may withhold one-fourth of the state appropriation from any district where the law is not enforced.

As the state superintendent has power to withhold a part of the state appropriation from any district which does not enforce the law, and as he can easily ascertain the facts, it will be a mark of wisdom in a school board to see that this law is enforced. But directors who are interested in the education of the children will see that they attend school, not because of the risk of losing money, but because it is best for the children.

Not Theorizing.

"Our friend Smith, of the Centre Hall Reporter, is a great theorist. He figures out that because, T. G. Wilson, of that place, recently raised a potato stalk that had four fully developed potatoes, weighing five and one-half pounds hanging to it, that he ought to have 1175 bushels to the acre. To get this number he figures eighty hills to the square rod and each hill yielding six many potatoes as the one mentioned above. But don't you know, Wesley, that you have no more right to expect such a yield than you would to imagine that if your old cat had kittens in the bake oven they would be tea biscuits."—Democrat Watchman.

The calculations given are correct, and were made to show the very large yield in pounds of marketable tubers found in that particular hill. The excessive yield per acre at a glance proves that the yield of the hill in question is about ten times the normal—more than that, for the average potato yield in Potter township, and other sections in the county, is less than one hundred bushels. Theory is a poor stimulant for a potato stalk.

Box Calf, Patent Leather, Enamel, Patent Kid and Vici Kid shoes for ladies at \$2.00—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

DEATHS.

MRS. GEORGE BARTHOLOMEW.

Sunday evening at 7 o'clock life fled from the body of Mrs. George Bartholomew at her home in Howard, after suffering for one week from an abscess on the lungs. The funeral took place Wednesday, Rev. Frick, of the Disciple church, of which deceased was a member, officiating.

The deceased and her husband, who survives, for many years lived at Hubbersburg, but fifteen years ago took up their residence at Howard. The marriage of this couple took place May 7, 1846, the deceased's maiden name being Catharine Trause. The family consisted of six children. The dead are: Frank, who was accidentally killed at Centre Hall; Mary E., of Phillipsburg, and Sarah, who died in infancy. The surviving children are: Rebecca, wife of Rev. M. S. Romig, pastor of the Lutheran church at Shanksville, Somerset county; Kate, wife of Elmer Ertle, of Howard; Jennie, at home; and W. H. Bartholomew, of this place.

The deceased was originally a Lutheran, but when Howard became their home the Lutheran church was located at a point too distant for her to attend regularly as was her custom, and she accordingly united with the Disciple Christian Chapel congregation of Howard.

The age of the deceased was seventy-three years and thirteen days.

JOSEPH C. BIERLY.

Joseph C. Bierly, a highly respected and well-to-do citizen of Miles township, died at his home two miles west of Rebersburg Sunday at 12 o'clock. The deceased, who was a man of good constitution was ill two months with sciatic rheumatism. His age was sixty-eight years.

Mr. Bierly was a member of the M. E. church, and the burial rites of that church, Rev. Haven being pastor in charge, were performed over his remains this (Thursday) morning.

The deceased was a blacksmith by trade, but twenty years ago went to farming, which occupation he has since followed. It was his intention to move to Rebersburg next spring, where he had just completed a new dwelling for his own use.

The family, besides the widow, who is a sister of Prof. Henry Meyer and Mrs. Susan Miller, consists of two children—Prof. Henry E. Bierly, of Tallahassee, Fla.; and Rev. Edward Bierly, who resigned his pastorate near Boston to help care for his father during his illness. Prof. Bierly arrived home Wednesday noon.

ELLEN JANE HARVEY.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Harvey, wife of W. I. Harvey, of Flemington, died in the Lock Haven hospital Friday evening. She was the daughter of James Lucas and was born at Marsh Creek, Centre county. She was educated at the Soldiers' Orphan school at McAllisterville and later in life was united in marriage to W. I. Harvey, who survives her with two sons, Ives at home, and Ellis, a student at State College. She also leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. W. J. Uit, of Williamsport; Mrs. Allie White, of Alplino; Clark, of Lock Haven, and John, of Lemont.

The funeral took place Monday at 2 o'clock. Interment in Highland cemetery at Lock Haven.

WM. STUMP.

William Stump died at his home in Roxton, Virginia, a short time ago, from the effects of an injury received while shoeing a horse, mention of which fact was made in the Reporter at the time. Mr. Stump went to Virginia about twenty-six years ago and has since been engaged in farming. He leaves four children to his first wife, namely, Jerry Stump, of Centre Hall; Mrs. Levi Stump, of Tusseyville; Mrs. Calvin Rossman, of Siglerville, Mifflin county; Mrs. D. C. Keller, Centre Hall. The widow also survives and is a sister of Samuel Strong, of Potters Mills.

ISAAC BUFFINGTON.

Isaac Buffington, of Penn township, died at his home one mile west of Millheim, last Friday and was buried at the Heckman burying ground, in Gregg township, Sunday afternoon. The funeral was in charge of Rev. Buck, of the United Evangelical church.

Miss Bertha White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey White, of Bellefonte, died at Mill Hall, Thursday evening of last week, from a complication of diseases. She was nineteen years old. She was highly esteemed by her many friends.

We are Centre county agents for the Walk-Over shoes for men—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

See Great Editor before you imitate.

SEMI-LOCAL NEWS.

Happenings in Central Pennsylvania Collected from Exchanges.

A ten-year-old child of John Glant, of Milton, was abducted Sunday night. She was found on the fair grounds later, and said she had been carried there by two men.

Accidentally falling against a meat hook, Jacob Lilley, a butcher, of Muncy, was hung up as if he were so much meat, the hook penetrating the lower and upper lids of the right eye, the sight of which he will lose.

The casket containing the corpse of a seven-months-old boy, son of John O. Barkenstock, was thrown from the hearse into the road at White Deer on Sunday. The horses hitched to the hearse ran away and created considerable excitement.

Some time ago a cow belonging to Ammon Dreese, of Beavertown, picked up an apple along the road and choked to death. Last Saturday several of the rest of his cows broke into the apple orchard and got an over dose which caused the death of two more.

Punxsutawney News: Frank Rowley, who owns one of the finest fruit farms in Indiana county, located near Covode, planted 1,100 small peach trees last spring and this fall he gathered peaches off the same trees. The fruit is large and of excellent variety.

Miss Anna Ewing, of Newton Hamilton, has taken over 2,000 figs from her tree and will get as many more if the frost does not kill them before marketing. Figs do not ripen all at once, but keep getting ripe from start of season till frost kills them. The trees have to be buried over winter.

Albert Carothers, employed in the boring mill at Burnham, Mifflin county, attempted to stop his machine by catching the belt but his hand going between the cone and the belt it took him through, turned him upside down and throwing him into a pile of tires cut a gash four inches long on the top of his head.

The establishment of a regular army post at Somerset, Pa., is now considered a probability. Congressman W. H. Graham and a number of others visited the site Monday. While they will not admit that their inspection of the ground had anything to do with plans of an army post site, the report is circulated that such steps are being taken.

Rev. Wm. E. Steckel was installed as pastor of the Milroy Presbyterian church on Wednesday of last week. Rev. Bergen presided and propounded constitutional questions. Rev. R. F. Wilson delivered the charge to the people and Rev. Wm. H. Decker charged the pastor. Rev. J. F. Pollock, of Lehigh Presbytery, preached the sermon.

George, eldest son of Lewis A. Hauerbert, who resides about one mile north of Mexico, Juniata county, while engaged with a steam thrasher on the farm owned by C. B. Horning, Esq., in Milford township, that county, had his left hand caught in the cogs of the pump connection of the engine, crushing the hand entirely from the arm. The arm was amputated about midway between the wrist and elbow.

Raymond, the eight-year-old son of Ollard F. Mertz, residing near the toll gate at Lewistown, met with a serious accident. At the noon hour in front of the school building he with other boys hung on the back part of a passing wagon, when his leg swung between the spokes of the wheel and it was severely twisted. He was taken home and Dr. S. Parsons and Swigart summoned, who on examination found both bones of the leg broken between the ankle and knee.

Glen W. Schofield, a young hunter and trapper of Penfield, Clearfield county, captured a bear a few days ago that weighed a trifle over 400 pounds. The bear was caught in a trap. Bruin had dragged the trap and a heavy log fastened to it with his fore foot fast in the trap for a distance of two miles. The hunter attempted to kill the bear with a tomahawk, but the blows had little effect, but a bullet from Schofield's gun reached its right eye and it dropped dead.

Tuesday morning of last week burglars entered the home of James Schaffer, at Burnham, Mifflin county, by using a hatchet. They pried up a window and after rummaging all through the lower part of the house and getting all the silverware piled up on the table ready to bundle up they went up stairs and secured Mrs. Schaffer's and their daughter Elsie's pocket books, when Mrs. Schaffer heard them. She awoke her husband; he had his rifle in his bed room and the cartridges across the hall in another room. As he crossed the hall he saw the two men standing in the hall and they ran down stairs and escaped. They went directly across the road and tried to get into Cloyd Williams' house. Mr. Schaffer saw them and drove them away.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Miss Eloise Schuyler, of this place, is teaching the primary school at Bellefonte during the illness of the regular teacher.

Reuben Page, of near Linden Hall, was a caller Tuesday. Mr. Page is a veteran of the sixties and was engaged in many battles.

A. P. Luse is having his house cased with brick, and the work is being performed by Wm. Wolf, of Bellefonte, who has a good reputation as a mechanic.

Miss Laura Barner, of 855 Erie avenue Williamsport, says the Williamsport Sun, has gone to Spring Mills, to spend a few days with her uncle, William Pealer.

J. D. Hubler, will move from Penn Hall to near Bellefonte, this week, where he will be employed by Col. Reynolds to do blacksmithing for the Rockview farms.

Corman Spicher, son of John Spicher, of this place, is home from Philadelphia for a thirty days' vacation. Mr. Spicher is a substitute mail carrier in Philadelphia, and bids fair to become regularly installed.

The delegates to the Reformed Synod in session at Philadelphia left Wednesday, and with the exception of Dr. G. W. Hosterman, they expect to return Wednesday of next week. The doctor will stop with his sons at Lancaster returning Friday.

There will be no free bridge across the Susquehanna river at Lewisburg for some time. The indebtedness of Northumberland county is too great to issue bonds except by a vote of the people, and the measure would not be favored by a majority.

Edward J. Lucas, who for some time held a position with Lewin & Co., Bellefonte, is employed by a large clothing house in Philadelphia. He is a son of W. H. Lucas, of Centre Hill, and adds another young man from Potter township to the employed in Philadelphia.

Mrs. B. H. Arney and Miss Grace Smith spent a few days at State College with the former's son Miles, who for some weeks, has been a sufferer on account of an injury sustained to one of his fingers, and the latter was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Stuart.

G. F. Weaver, of Penns Cave, was a caller Monday, having come to town to deliver some corn. When driving through town on his homeward trip, he was unfortunate in losing a tire from one of the wagon wheels which was not observed until he had driven quite a distance.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Irwin, oldest daughter of late Wm. Irwin, and sister of D. Allison Irwin, of Jacksonville to Elmer C. Ross, of Lemont, took place Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. It was a quiet wedding on account of the recent death of Mr. Ross' mother. Only the relatives of the immediate families were present.

Prof. J. Frank Meyer, professor of physics, hygiene and botany in the Lower Merion High School, near Philadelphia, was proffered a government position to make scientific researches. The position, although a good one with many opportunities for advancement, was declined. Prof. Meyer is a son of J. S. Meyer, Esq., of near Penn Hall.

The many friends of M. T. Yocum with Knorr & Rath, of Reading, manufacturers of shoes, congratulate him on his marriage to Miss Annie Schuler, of Reading, which took place on October 1. Mr. Yocum has many good personal qualities, and his genial disposition won for him a host of friends and business for the house he represents, to say nothing of a most excellent little wife.

Stewart Decker, of Altoona, Saturday, came down from that place to the home of his father-in-law, Samuel Ertle, in Georges Valley, where the former's wife is lying ill. Mrs. Decker had been visiting at her home and took sick a week or more ago. Mr. Decker is employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shops, and is formerly from near Potters Mills, being a son of Ex-Commissioner John Decker.

Messrs. T. F. Gramley and John H. Breen, of Spring Mills, were callers at this office Saturday, having come to town to attend a meeting of the joint council of the Lutheran church. Mr. Gramley is a member of the Spring Mills creamery company, and has had large experience in the creamery business, and has made a success of it, too. Mr. Breen, after having spent many years tilling the soil, is living retired. A farmer who lives retired usually has well earned the distinction.