



BERRY FURNISHES A POINTER.

It was the policy of the gang when in control of the State Treasury to favor the pet banks in which the State funds were deposited at the expense of the school districts. The school money was kept in the banks as long as possible; the schools could wait for their share of the general appropriation. State Treasurer Berry has reversed this policy. Under his administration the schools get their money on demand; the banks are no longer favored by delay in payments. This policy is as wise as it is just. It has given the greatest satisfaction throughout the State.

The Constitution makes it imperative that the burden of the support of the common schools shall be in part laid upon the broad shoulders of the State. To delay disbursement of the school appropriations, when the money lies unused in the treasury, is a fraud upon the taxpayers out of whose pockets the money has been originally obtained, and a partial obstruction of the beneficent purpose of the law in promoting general education.

The improved management of the Treasury Department, now that it has been wrested from the hands of the political pirates who have heretofore farmed out of the funds of the State for the advancement of their own fortunes, should furnish inducement pushing on the battle to put the control of all branches of the State government in the hands of men opposed to gang practices and gang rule. Berry points the way in which Emery, Black, Creasy and Green will carry forward the work of civic reform if the fusion State ticket shall be elected in November. Should a reform majority be also secured in the next Legislature, no matter whether it be of one political party or another, the most beneficent consequences will have been assured. At present all the indications point to such a favorable result.

REPUDIATING RUMORS.

Secretary Loeb, by direction of the President, set at rest the carefully circulated rumors that President Roosevelt would project himself into the campaign in Pennsylvania. The report had it that in addition to his speeches at the dedication of the State capitol and at York he would deliver two political addresses, one at Philadelphia and the other probably in Pittsburgh. Ostensibly the purpose was to assist in the re-election of Republican Congressmen, but it was also apparent that there was a large hope that the effect might prove beneficial to the State organization.

The official statement from Oyster Bay disposes of this rumor promptly. It states that the President will make but two speeches in Pennsylvania, one at the Harrisburg dedication, and the other on the same day at the York fair, "neither of which will be of a political character."

This is in consonance with the President's well-known practice of non-intervention in State politics. It was inconceivable that there should be any intention upon his part to attempt to instruct the voters of Pennsylvania as to what they should do in a campaign for State officers, although it was possible that under the guise of aiding Congressional candidates he might unfairly have been made to appear in that position.

The tenor of his secretary's statement, however, leaves no doubt about the point. It is as terse and emphatic as was his previous repudiation of Secretary Shaw's attempt to use his name to further interests of a faction in Iowa. The President, it was then said, "has not interfered, is not interfering, and will not interfere in any State campaign." The Pennsylvania reiteration of this policy ought to dispose of that sort of campaigning once for all.

Theodore Roosevelt, civil service reformer, is as fond of patronage as the practical politicians. Thirty enlisted men have passed their preliminary examinations for commissions. Last too many of them should pass the finals they have been denied the detail for instruction which has always been given before. The President has ordered that not more than eighteen of them shall be commissioned, twelve places being reserved for graduates of colleges where military training is given, and he has now instructed the War Department to save a number of places for civilians whom he will designate for examination. These men will neither have the military training of the enlisted men nor the education of the college graduates. But they have fathers and uncles.

When it costs some rich people so much to live we are apt to wonder why they do it.

Two may be able to live as cheaply as one, but marriage generally proves that two can live as extensively as one.

CHAUTAQUA SUMMER SCHOOL.

Interesting Letter from Rev. D. Green Who is at That Institution Now.

A few words about the Chautauqua Summer School where the writer is spending his vacation may be of interest to the readers of the Reporter.

Chautauqua is a beautiful summer resort situated on Lake Chautauqua, in the south western part of the state of New York, about sixty miles from Niagara Falls and forty-five miles from Buffalo.

Lake Chautauqua is about twenty miles long and has an average width of nearly four miles. Steamboats and row boats in great numbers ply its waters. Chautauqua town is a cluster of hotels and cottages numbering about four hundred buildings, besides school buildings, halls, church homes, the large amphitheater, etc. There are at present about twelve thousand people in these cottages and hotels, but in the winter season all is practically deserted.

The climate is delightful. The average temperature these days is about sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. The nights are very cool, made so by the lake breezes.

Sanitation is remarkably good. People from all parts of the United States and parts of Canada are here, but there is not a single case of contagious disease, and little other sickness excepting those who have come here seeking health.

The Sabbath day is strictly observed. No person is permitted to enter or leave the grounds, there being some three hundred acres enclosed. The boats are not out on Sunday, nor does the trolley car stop at Chautauqua, except by permission. Not a drop of liquor is permitted in this summer community at any time. Everybody is expected to drink the splendid water, mineral and common.

The people are nearly all church people, as was evinced Sunday. At nine o'clock a. m. a large audience gathered in the amphitheater to hear Prof. H. T. Bailey on methods of Sunday school work, also Dr. R. M. Hodge on religious education. The denominational houses held services at ten o'clock. As there is no Reformed church here, the writer attended the Presbyterian service. At eleven o'clock Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the successor of Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, preached a magnificent sermon to a congregation of ten thousand people, the seating capacity of the amphitheater.

At 2:30 o'clock Booker T. Washington, who stands at the head of the negro race, spoke for an hour and a half to an audience equally as large as that of the morning. Probably twenty-five different services were held during the day at the different places.

At 7:45 p. m. the choir, consisting of some six hundred trained voices, together with a large pipe organ, orchestra, quartet and soloists, rendered a beautiful cantata by Assini, "Stabat Mater"; "Mary standing by the Cross", to an audience of 10,000 people. It was pronounced one of the finest productions ever given at Chautauqua. Tomorrow evening Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," will be rendered by the same choir, orchestra and soloists. This week is called music week.

The Chautauqua Summer School was originally known as the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly and is now in the thirty-third year of its history. The purpose of the movement was to enlarge the conception of Bible study and to provide under new conditions a wider and deeper preparation for religious teachers.

The development of Chautauqua has been a logical and natural unfolding of the original plan which involved certain fundamental principles. Chautauqua is religious, non-sectarian, educative and rationally creative. Religious ideals, conceived in a truly catholic and comprehensive way, dominate the life of the institution.

There is constantly a large attendance at daily devotional services, at conferences on religious themes. A spirit of christian charity, kindness and hospitality pervades this whole summer community.

The educational side of Chautauqua has had a remarkable growth. The attempt to give a broad training to the Sunday school teacher resulted in the adding of instruction in many collateral subjects. Special courses in languages, history, literature, philosophy, ethics, sciences have been instituted. Ministers demanded Hebrew, Greek, French and German. The public school teachers were provided for along pedagogic lines. There is a course in theology; special courses in Bible study, painting, drawing, cooking, needle-work. Music is given special attention.

There are one thousand students in the music department. The school has the proportions of a great system. There are about three thousand students.

(Continued on next column.)

EXCERPTS FROM EMERY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The prospect is bright that the united effort of patriotic men may now shake off permanently the debasing thralldom that has hampered and disgraced the Commonwealth.

Our model Constitution has been treated with contempt; our laws have been defiled, public property and office have been used as personal and party spoil, and the government has been administered as an incident to the schemes of corrupt politicians in conspiracy with the manipulators of predatory wealth.

This has been possible because the voters, the overwhelming majority of whom are honest and patriotic, have, in the past, been deluded by party cries of no significance in regard to State or local matters.

The Lincoln and Democratic party conventions have carefully excluded from their platforms, as I understand them, all possible inference that our joint action this fall can be construed as an endorsement or pledge to any of the leaders or theories which may come before us in the national arena.

In this crisis we must be more and better than Republicans and Democrats.

We must be champions of the glorious cause of re-establishing constitutional representative free government.

Indifference to civic duty has for forty years kept the State in bondage to an unholy alliance of political corruption and corporate greed. The militant spirit of crusaders is needed.

Animated by a lofty sense of patriotic duty, the people of Pennsylvania should wrest the State from control of the men who have despoiled and disgraced her. So long as lawless corporations control political organizations, and so long as their organizations are composed of men banded together for illicit purposes, popular government is a mockery and honest administration is impossible.

We do not aim to destroy, but to regulate and make it impossible for the corporations to do wrong. The first step is to break the political machinery by means of which the wrong is accomplished. Instead of submitting to a system under which the corporations make the laws, we should see to it that the corporations obey laws justly conceived and fairly drawn so that neither the interests of the public nor the rights of the corporations shall be endangered.

The realization of genuine reforms depends upon the election of a legislature which will work in harmony with the executive branch of the government.

Our election laws must be so amended

as to eliminate the party square on the ballot, restrict the giving of assistance to voters except in cases of physical disability, and checkmate fraud by providing for a recount of the ballots when the ends of Justice demand.

In this fight of the people it is noteworthy that among our leaders are found no grafters, none with necks scarred by collar of boss, no franchise grabber, no political contract manipulator, none whose names are associated with political pollution or public infamy. The horde of ballot-box stuffers, macees, camp followers of the army of pillage, are against us to a man. This fact cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the intelligent citizens of the Commonwealth.

Of equal significance is the fact that against us, and our most active foe, is the corporation which more than any other has amassed colossal fortunes by means of special privileges granted at the cost, and in violation of the rights, of the people of this State, and by means of advantages seized and enjoyed in defiance of both the moral and the statute law.

As a means of carrying into effect the principles of good government, additional legislation is needed along the lines of the merit system in the public service, revision of the revenue laws with a view to equalizing taxation, granting to electric railroads the right to carry freight and express, effective pure food laws, prohibition of the owning by railroads of the products they transport, fixing a maximum rate of two cents per mile for passenger traffic, the abolition of the system of extortion practiced in exacting fifty per cent. excess of the regular rate in the sale of mileage books, and other measures needed to secure to the public a just share of the benefits of progress and the blessings of prosperity.

The closer we get to the people in matters of legislation, the more securely do we safeguard the State against abuses, and the more nearly do we approximate to an ideal republic.

The principles of the referendum afford a practical means for ascertaining the popular will concerning questions of special interest to the public. A reference to the people of such matters as the election of United States Senators, local option, the extraordinary exercise of the police power of the State and other questions of similar general character, would resolve doubts which unsettle the judgment of legislators, and remove important issues from the sphere of pernicious influences.

ROOSEVELT AS A PLATFORM.

Perhaps it is the natural result of centralization that the Republican Congressional Committee has sent out a notification that the acts and the personality of the President must be kept well to the front during the Congressional campaign. Personal government is to be pressed as far as it will go. A Republican House is to be chosen because it will do what the President tells it to. As the Republicans have been steadily stealing power from the States and conferring it upon the Federal Government, so it is natural for them to strip power from Congress and increase the prerogatives of the President to the extent even of making him the central figure in a Congressional campaign.

Or it may be due to the profound belief of the President, in which weak Senators and Representatives, most of whom have a favor to seek, encourage him, that he is enormously popular. That this is a delusion can be shown by figures. His large plurality two years ago was due to the divisions in their party which kept a million or two Democrats from voting. Mr. Roosevelt did not get the full vote of his party. He did not get an increase over Mr. McKinley's vote, which the nor-

mal increase of population would have given him.

But the President cannot be the platform in a Congressional campaign. The people are going to vote for Congressmen who will execute what seems to them to be a wise and necessary public policy. The President may issue instructions from Sagamore Hill to "stand-pat," but they are paying no attention to him in Iowa. There are indications in several other States that they will pay no attention to him. If the people realize that the tariff ought to be reduced, both as a measure of relief to themselves and as a means of opening foreign markets to them, and if they are opposed to the Roosevelt variations of the Monroe doctrine and to the President's unauthorized meddling with the affairs of Santo Domingo, they will choose members of Congress who will carry out their ideas, whether they like the President personally or not. Very likely the President thinks he is the whole Government, or ought to be; he has given many indications of thinking that. But the people have Congressmen to elect, and they will choose them with regard to the work Congress has to do.

(Continued from previous column.)

dents in all departments, and over one hundred instructors. Many summer schools all over the country have taken their name from this Chautauqua.

Chautauqua has also public functions extended to include popular lectures, concerts and entertainments, as well as social clubs of many kinds. Every element which goes to make up normal, sane, wholesome living is provided here.

Dr. Hillis is one of the public lecturers every day this week. Also Dr. R. M. Hodge, Henry T. Baily, Dr. W. J. Dawson, Prof. John E. Vincent, etc. I would consider Chautauqua Summer School a great agency of higher individual, national, educational, religious life. It is a beautiful place to spend a few weeks pleasantly and profitably, physically, mentally and spiritually.

(Continued on next column.)

DISTRICT S. S. CONVENTION.

At Tusseyville, last Thursday - Sessions Highly Interesting and Well Attended. (By William Wagner Kerlin.)

The report of the Sunday-School convention of Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall borough, held at Tusseyville, Thursday, July 26th, afternoon and evening, is as follows: The afternoon session commenced at 1:30. A committee was appointed to elect officers.

Rev. A. C. Lathrop then spoke on the subject, "What should the Sunday-School aim to accomplish?" He said: "The aim should be to secure the instruction of the School; that the lessons should be deeply impressed on the mind of the child, adult and old. Our conversion, our surrender, our giving our all to the Lord should be the aim of the superintendent, other officers and teachers. Conversion is only the beginning, the Sunday-School should aid in the culture of the converted one."

As the subject was then open for discussion Mrs. J. B. Spangler, of Tusseyville, and Mrs. W. H. Schuyler, of Centre Hall, gave short but instructive talks.

"The Spiritual fisherman's outfit" was the subject spoken of by Dr. W. H. Schuyler. He said he believes in Evangelists, that it is a right way to win souls for Christ. A certain class of Evangelists speak of "saving souls" or "winning souls." They put it in a way not using the strongest scripture, as those expressions are seldom if ever used in the Bible. Christ said, "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men." He who wins souls for Christ, especially the children, must have a Christ-like spirit, he must also have the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. The Bible tells us that the word of God is the sword of the Spirit. The idea is just as the soldier uses the sword in battle in like manner and for the same purpose God uses His word.

Committee on nominations then reported as follows: Pres., C. E. Royer, Spring Mills; vice pres., A. B. Lee, Tusseyville; sec., Mrs. Harry Kreamer, Centre Hall; treas., J. J. Arney, Potter township.

"Bible study for personal spiritual growth." Dr. Boal spoke on this subject, making a very deep and instructive talk.

"Sunday-School and Sabbath observance." Rev. G. W. McInay said on this subject that observance of the Sabbath was not only to lay away all labor, but to keep it holy. Commune with God. God said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." You may fall to keep the Sabbath day holy if you do not do a stroke of work. You may write business or social letters, lay an outline or a plan for the week's work, or sit at home reading the Sunday paper, while your next door neighbor may think you are observing the Sabbath because you are perfectly quiet. The individual who says he does not need to attend Sunday-School, preaching, etc., but that he can stay at home and read his Bible is often the person who does not read the Bible.

Rev. S. H. Deitzel also made an excellent talk on the same subject.

After the singing of a hymn and the benediction by Dr. J. W. Boal, the meeting adjourned until evening.

Evening session opened at 7:30 with song service, followed by prayer by Rev. Deitzel. A few minutes were then devoted to business.

Rev. McInay gave an invitation for the next convention to be held at Spring Mills. The invitation was accepted, but no time for the next meeting has been determined upon.

The roll of the schools in the district was then called. There are twenty-two schools, fourteen of which were represented, leaving eight unrepresented.

A solo was then sung by Mr. Chase, a colored man from Phillipsburg.

"Interesting and holding boys." On this subject Rev. Schuyler said he believed with Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he shall not depart from it." If the parents wish their children to stay in the Sunday-School they must go to the Sunday-School themselves. The school should be organized for young men as well as the children; it should be graded so that as the child grows older he may be promoted into a higher class.

"The Sabbath-School reaching and interesting men." Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, gave a good talk on this important subject.

Mr. Chase entertained the audience with a few selections, followed by a quartet.

Rev. A. C. Lathrop then gave an explanation of the cradle roll and its usefulness in the Sunday-School. He said no Sunday-School should be without it. The cradle roll teaches little children from the time they can walk until they are three years of age, when they are old enough to be received into the primary department.

A solo by Rev. McInay was followed by a few selections by Mr. Chase, and prayer and benediction by Rev. Black.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Charles McClellan has decided to open a grocery in Millheim.

Wm. M. Houser, of Pleasant Gap; J. S. Showers, of McElhattan, were recent callers at the Reporter office.

Miss Lulu Stover and brother, of Millheim, were guests of Miss Verns Emerick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Emerick.

The box social held in Grange Arcadia, Saturday evening, by one of the Lutheran Sunday school classes, was fairly patronized. The net receipts were handsome.

Rev. C. W. Rishel, pastor of the Methodist church at Elysburg, was up to look after his farm, near Centre Hill, which is being ably conducted by Calvin Vonada.

Mrs. Rebecca Floray, Mrs. D. F. Luse, of Centre Hall, and Mrs. George W. Miller, of Axe Mann, were callers one day last week. Mrs. Miller formerly lived near Linden Hall.

It is on account of the delightful visit had within a year that Mrs. Lucy Henney will repeat her trip to Latrobe, Pittsburg and other points nearby. She started on the tour Tuesday.

Miss Ray Fleisher is here from California. She is the daughter of Uriah Fleisher, whose death occurred about a year ago. While in Centre Hall, Miss Fleisher is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. W. Crawford.

Wm. Swabb, of Linden Hall, was in town last week to visit his uncle, Harry Swabb. Mr. Swabb is one of the Harris township path-masters, and to him is due considerable of the credit for the good roads in that district.

James E. Stewart, of New Bloomfield, contemplates moving to Pittsburg where he has been employed for some time. Mr. Stewart is a blacksmith, and is well known in Centre Hall, the home of Mrs. Stewart, nee Deining.

Miss Margaret Wagner, accompanied by her mother, of Lewisburg, were guests of Mrs. Mary Dinges, in this place. Miss Wagner is at present teacher of gymnastics in Wilson College, and has not been in Centre Hall since she was a bit of a girl.

While mowing away hay in the Bible barn, east of Centre Hall, Earl Lutz heard a peculiar noise, and glancing about saw a huge rattle snake ringing its tiny bells. Mr. Lutz hurried to the house, secured a shot gun and killed the reptile, which had nine rattles.

The mothers who are responsible for the girls who gad the streets should stop and think what they are doing. These girls are no longer children. They are at the impressionable age. Where will you have their impression come from—from the rift of the street or from home?

Mrs. Widder, wife of Dr. G. H. Widder, and son George, of Harrisburg, have been guests of relatives in Centre Hall and Boalsburg during the past two weeks. Last Sunday they, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Homer Barr, of Boalsburg, spent the day at the country home of J. J. Arney, west of Centre Hall.

William Swarm, lieutenant of Troup B, State Constabulary, has resigned, as did also Sargeant Harry C. Dimon. The troups were located at Wyoming, and it is said the resignations grew out of jealousy on account of the captain having been selected from the ranks, which prevented Swarm and Dimon from being promoted. Mr. Swarm is a son of John Swarm, and formerly lived with his parents in Centre Hall.

Among the pleasant callers during the past week was D. C. Roesman, of York, who, with his wife, is spending the time at the latter's home, at Centre Hill. Mr. Roesman is engaged with the S. Morgan Smith Company, of York, who are extensively engaged in the manufacture of water wheels. His part of the work is to operate a turning lathe, and cuts from the rough lignumvitae logs bearings for the various parts of the water wheels. It has been discovered that this hard, South American wood is superior to the finest metals for bearings.

If you don't just like everything you see in your home paper, go around the streets and howl. The editor is never supposed to make a mistake and of course cannot do so. Other people can, but the editor is ubiquitous, omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent, "omniverous." If you can't see a good point, don't fail to see a bad one. If a thousand pleasant things are said of people, hunt for something unpleasant. If you don't find it howl some more; if you do, howl anyway. Never mind your own business; watch for something to find fault with in some other man's business, this will make you great.