

The Centre Democrat.



Vol. 15

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

NO. 11

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Regular Price - - - \$1.50 per year.
When Paid in Advance - - - \$1.00
When subscriptions are not paid inside of three years \$2.00 will be charged.

Editorial.

THERE are plenty of petitions floating around, hunting signatures, that will soon be forwarded to Washington.

It is a relief to ex-President Harrison since he is not compelled any more to deliver lectures from passenger car platforms.

ALL those industrious country editors who had an eye to the windward, and wrote such real nice things about Grover, Francis and baby Ruth, are in a sad plight. They have hung their harps on a willow tree for henceforth the poor editors may not be allowed any of the party spoils. Editors are not fit to have an office. Newspaper men be damned anyhow.

EX-BURGESS McLuckie, who figured so prominently in the Homestead strike, is billed for a lecture in Philipsburg, March 20th, when he will give a history of the big strike. The public is well enough acquainted with the famous struggle at Homestead and it is only a miscarriage of justice that this man McLuckie is not serving time behind prison bars, instead of seeking notoriety upon the lecture platform. None of McLuckie for us.

"Whether you handle a pick or pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, dig ditches or edit a paper, ring an anation bell or write funny things, you must work," says a self made man. "If you look around you, you will see the men who are the most able to live the rest of their days always work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. It is beyond your power to do that."

Work gives an appetite for meals; it lends solidly to your slumbers; it gives the appreciation of a holiday. The busier you are, the less deviltry you will get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, and the better satisfied the world will be with you."

A MEMBER of Cleveland's cabinet recently said: Pennsylvania had been more persistent in its demands than any other states. And he added: "Your legislature at Harrisburg must be made up of a hungry set for we find that more than fifty out of the seventy democratic representatives want a place of some sort and nearly half of the democratic senators have already asked for places." It was also said that one cabinet officer had reported the receipt of over four thousand letters from Pennsylvania in which every one of the thousands of applicants either said Mr. Harrity had already recommended him or had agreed to do so.

We would like to know what offices Centre county's legislative and senatorial representatives are after. Probably they are not included in the list of fifty hungry, greedy office seekers. For decency's sake we hope they are satisfied with what they are enjoying at present, by the good graces of their constituents.

A Village Saloon.

The village of Union Springs, N. Y. is about to try a novel experiment in the way of temperance reform. A number of prominent citizens, including the village president and several clergymen, propose to take under their own control the sale of intoxicating liquors. Their object, they declare, is to "supply the reasonable wants of temperate persons" for alcoholic stimulants. No treating is to be allowed, and neither drunkenness nor an approach to it is to be permitted. A committee will pass upon the names of persons to whom liquor may be sold, while to persons to whom the proper authorities have altogether forbidden the sale of liquor none whatever will be sold. Minors are not to be allowed in the saloon under any circumstances. Spirits will not be sold in larger quantities than a single glass except on a physician's order, and all sales of this class will be carefully recorded. The profits of the venture, which are expected to be large, will be applied to the reduction of town taxes. The outcome of this curious scheme will be awaited with interest.

A. A. Miller, of the National Hotel at Millheim, will move to State College to take charge of the hotel at that place. It is said that a stock company is being organized to build a \$20,000 hotel at that place.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

HOW THE OFFICES ARE BEING FILLED.

The Hawaiian Annexation Treaty Withdrawn from the Senate—New Rules Adopted.

President Cleveland has not committed himself on the Hawaiian question. This statement is made upon high and unquestionable authority. The Harrison annexation treaty was withdrawn from the Senate because it was objectionable for several reasons. It was carelessly drawn, and some of its most important features were entirely too indefinite to be satisfactory, even if Mr. Cleveland had fully made up his mind, which he hasn't, in favor of annexation. What Mr. Cleveland desires is information, and that he is now diligently seeking through Secretary Gresham, and General Schofield and Admiral Brown, both of whom are familiar from personal observation with Hawaii and its population. It is probable that a Presidential message on this subject will be sent to the Senate before that body adjourns, and it is also probable that it will be accompanied by a new treaty, may be of annexation and may be for the establishment of a protectorate. But whatever is done the sugar planters of Hawaii will not be allowed to cash in their expectations.

While the determination of President Cleveland not to re-appoint those who held office under his first administration has been disappointing to individuals, some of whom had by hard work in the campaign earned the right to expect office, there is no doubt about the popularity of the move with the rank and file of the party, the men who have campaign after campaign fought for a losing cause, many of whom are now for the first time applicants for office. They feel that it gives them a better chance at the loaves and fishes, and that it is but carrying out the old, old-democratic idea of opposition to the establishment of a permanent office-holding class. It shows too, that the lesson of the decay of the once powerful republican party has not been lost upon Mr. Cleveland.

Secretary Carlisle finds the financial outlook much more cheerful and encouraging, although not yet satisfactory, than when he first took charge of the national finances. There has been a let up in the demand for gold, and he hopes to escape having to choose between using a part of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve fund or an issue of bonds. At present the free gold is accumulating quite rapidly in the Treasury. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, enjoys the distinction of having secured the appointment of the first postmaster under this administration, a distinction which he also captured under President Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Richardson also has the honor of being one of the few Congressmen who has been sent for by the President to consult with him about the appointment of a new government printer, one of the most important positions, from a political point of view under the administration. Mr. Richardson has been a member and chairman, of the House committee on Printing for a number of years; hence the value of his advice in selecting a man to boss the government printing.

Secretary Smith has already earned the reputation of being one of the hardest workers who ever presided over the Interior Department, and he is at all times accessible to callers. He listens patiently to all they have to say, but as yet he does very little of the talking himself. A rumor, of the important if true variety, is floating around to the effect that President Cleveland had announced his intention to appoint no newspaper men to office, except in exceptional cases, and that he is particularly opposed to making editors postmasters of small towns.

The last member of the Harrison cabinet bids farewell to Washington this week, in the person of ex-Attorney General Miller, the one who expected to have remained here as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Just how long the extra session of the Senate will continue is uncertain, but it is the expectation of the Senators with whom I have talked that it will remain in session until about the first of May.

A Church Burned.

The M. E. church at Ashcroft, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning last. Loss \$750, insurance \$450.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION—Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

BUSINESS MEN NO GOOD.

Postmaster General Bissell is accredited with the announcement that no local business men need apply for post offices under his administration. He objects to commissioning local business men as postmasters, for the reason that the actual duties are performed by irresponsible and often incompetent clerks and substitutes. Postmasters under Mr. Bissell must promise to devote their entire time to the work and personally keep strict office hours.

Since Mr. Bissell objects to the appointment of careful, trained, methodical business men as postmasters, we are anxious to know whether his ruling is not putting a premium on the loafer of the community. John Wanamaker, one of the busiest, biggest business men of the times, made one of the best postmaster generals the country ever had; but according to Mr. Bissell's ruling such appointments are a mistake. In the past four years the post office department and service was greatly improved and every fair, honest man must admit that. Mr. Wanamaker's private business nor the interests of the country suffered. We think here is a good object lesson for the new administration to study. If Mr. Bissell will succeed in his new department as well as the busy, business man and famous Philadelphia merchant did, and we hope he will still even do better, the entire country will congratulate him.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The New Apportionment Bill Now Pending in the Senate.

The judicial apportionment bill which is now in the senate is the measure which was vetoed by the governor at the last session. Few changes are made in the existing districts. Centre is made a separate district and Mifflin is attached to Huntingdon. Potter is taken from McKean, which is made a separate district, and attached to Cameron, now with Elk and Clinton. Clarion and Jefferson are separate and made each a district, and the same is done with Butler and Lawrence, and Dauphin and Lebanon. Washington and Erie are not given additional law judges, but separate bills for that purpose are pending. The separate bill dividing Butler and Lawrence has passed the senate finally. It assigns Judge Hazen to Lawrence and Judge Greer to Butler, the change to take place on September 1.

A Remarkable Record.

During Postmaster General Wanamaker's administration, the revenues of the Post Office Department have experienced a total increase of over \$70,000,000, an unexampled record. In the same period more than 10,000 new offices have been established. The number of offices, March 1, was 68,935. The money order offices have increased from 8,111 on June 30, 1888, to 18,079 on March 1, 1893, and the free delivery offices from 358 to 605. In all his public labors Mr. Wanamaker has displayed the same intelligent care and business aptitude that has marked the management of his private affairs.

Axe Factory Enlarged.

The American Axe and Tool company are the proprietors of a dozen of the largest axe factories in the country. This combination recently came into the possession of a valuable patent for the manufacture of double bit axes by which the cost of production will be decreased one half. The new process will be introduced in the axe factory at Mill Hall, Clinton county. The present building will be considerably enlarged for the introduction of the necessary machinery. It will also give employment to about sixty more hands at that place. The present capacity of these works are 600 single and 350 double bit axes per day. By the new process the output will be increased to 1500 double bit axes per day.

An Old Tree.

An oak tree thirty inches in diameter was recently cut down in Hares Valley, Huntingdon county. S. B. Green blocked the tree and with the aid of a glass counted its yearly growths and found that it was 436 years old. As this tree was alive during the life of Columbus and thirty-five years before he discovered America, a section may be taken to Chicago and be exhibited at the Columbian Exhibition.

New System.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is about to discard the old method of stamping tickets with ink, and will punch the year and day clear through the ticket by means of powerful stencils. This is done to keep scalpers and others from altering the date and thus extending the limit of mileage.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

What the Solons at Harrisburg Are Doing.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—A negative report was returned in the senate yesterday on the bill to close the polls at 4 p. m. The license bill for the sale of brewed and malt liquors, at a fee of \$500, was favorably reported. The bill prohibiting the trial or imprisonment of children under sixteen years in company with adults, and the bill to compel the examination, registry and licensing of undertakers by a state board to be created were passed without opposition. The bill to extend the powers of the state banking superintendent was defeated. In the house the bills permitting the printing, sale and delivery of Sunday newspapers, and five bills providing for the distribution of the common school fund were reported negatively. The bill providing for the teaching of vocal music was reported favorably, as was the bill taxing corporations for local purposes. Among bills introduced were: Amending the ballot law by prohibiting the printing of the name of a candidate in more than one place on a ballot, and requiring a voter to place a cross after the name of each candidate he desired to vote for. This does away with voting under party groupings. The house refused, by a vote of 91 nays to 78 yeas, to take up the postponed bill prohibiting the furnishing of liquors by sale, gift or otherwise on Decoration Day.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—In the senate yesterday the reapportionment bill introduced by Mr. Meredith was reported favorably. It is substantially the same as that vetoed by the governor at the last session, adding an additional congressman each to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Republican judicial apportionment bill of last session was also reported favorably, with an amendment making separate districts of Lebanon and Dauphin. Mr. Henninger's bill to enforce the section of the constitution prohibiting the consolidation of parallel and competing railroads was negatively reported. Mr. McCarroll secured final passage for the house bill repealing an act permitting physicians to take out pharmacists' certificates without an examination. The bill now goes to the governor. The senate bill to prohibit fish spearing was defeated. In the house the bills to prevent the formation of trusts and to abolish the inheritance tax on money bequeathed to sectarian hospitals were reported negatively. Bills passed: Appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purchase of free text books for the public schools; changing the manner of electing members of the state board of agriculture. The Democratic members of the committee on the Andrews-Higby contest from Crawford county presented a report declaring Higby entitled to a seat. The report will be taken up next Wednesday.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—In the house yesterday the bill authorizing the election of chief burgesses in boroughs for three years and abolishing the office of assistant burgess was reported from committee with a negative recommendation, as was also the bill to prohibit the destruction of fish by the fouling of streams. Bills introduced: Authorizing any soldier or sailor to bring suit against any county, city, ward, borough or township for bounty money; appropriating \$5,000 for the completion of a monument to the memory of the revolutionary soldiers buried at Ephrata, Pa., to prevent foreign corporations from engaging in mining anthracite coal without license and to prevent its exhaustion; limiting the charges by electric light companies to twenty-five cents per night for each arc light; Mr. Losch, of Schuylkill, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee to make all arrangements for the attendance of the legislature at the dedication of the state building at the World's fair. The resolution was reported to the committee on centennial affairs. The negative anti-discrimination bill was committed to the committee on railroads. Adjourned to Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The senate was not in session.

HARRISBURG, March 15.—In the senate yesterday petitions signed by 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of the Marley milk bill were presented. Bills introduced: Restricting the powers of electric companies to construct lines along public streets and highways; assessing cemetery associations for expenses of municipal improvements; authorizing citizens to hold and convey titles held by aliens not authorized by law to hold the same; requiring dealers in oleomargarine to display a white placard showing the words "oleo-margarine sold here." A resolution was introduced requesting the governor to furnish a detailed statement of the expenses of the state board of World's fair managers. The bill providing that ownership of stock in a company distilling or brewing liquors shall not be a bar to obtaining a retail license was passed. These bills were defeated: Providing for notices by the court to lien creditors of orders made respecting lunatics or habitual drunkards; extending the minimum school term to seven months. Mason Wideman was confirmed as judge of Schuylkill county. In the house the senate bill enlarging the powers of the state board of agriculture was reported favorably, as was also the senate bill to prevent the adulteration of dairy products. Bill introduced: Making it the duty of juries in first degree murder cases prescribe the penalty at either hanging or life imprisonment; a new wholesale liquor act; amending the Boyer revenue act. W. N. Porter and A. D. Hunter took seats as representatives from Westmoreland county.

Hugh Dempsey's Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The appeal and petition for a special allicitor in the case of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Hugh F. Dempsey has been filed in the supreme court. The appeal is taken because it was alleged that the Allegheny county court erred in overruling the motion to quash the indictment and the rule to show cause therefor. It is also alleged that the verdict is contrary to the law laid down by the court as to the last five counts of the indictment.

Murdered and Buried Under Rocks. FAIRFIELD, Pa., March 14.—The body of a man named Maub, missing for a month, was found buried under rocks, and the police are after Henry Heist as the murderer.

A GOOD BILL.

When the state senate reported favorably a bill to punish persons who willfully publish, or furnish false news for publication, they struck the keynote of an important and much needed reform. This bill would include two classes—newspaper publishers and editors, and the newspaper reporters.

There are plenty of papers published to-day that have built up a large circulation upon sensational journalism. Everything is distorted, highly colored and grossly exaggerated to catch the attention of the lower classes. Crimes are depicted that never occurred; the good name and reputation of many a woman has been made to suffer in order to furnish this class of readers with some startling news, that makes sensational journalism a financial success. Some of our inland Sunday newspapers are striking illustrations of this order.

Next we come to the industrious reporters. Through the enterprise of our large city daily papers and the great demand for live news, and the great competition this has aroused in recent years, a new branch of workers have been established throughout the country. In every town of the size of Bellefonte, there are several young men who are engaged to furnish the leading papers and press associations with telegraphic dispatches of everything of any importance that occurs in their community. These reporters are paid according to the amount of space their articles fill. Hence their first object is to write against space. Second, their articles must have some special news feature in them. Third, if that is lacking or even weak, their subject matter may be rejected and then they draw upon their imagination, which always becomes very fertile, to make their articles appear important and insure publication in the city paper. One half, we truly believe, of the dispatches from this class of reporters, that appear in our city papers, are impositions upon the publishers who are anxious to get only the correct news; a swindle upon the reader who purchases the paper; and a misrepresentation of the community in which such fellows are allowed to exist.

Bellefonte, as well as neighboring towns, suffers from these sources. We have reporters here who write against space the few pennies there are in it and which they eagerly chase. Huntingdon county has one of these kind of reporters who, when he gets hard up for cash, writes up some startling discovery or scandal. At Sunbury an unscrupulous reporter recently brought the character of several decent females into bad repute for a time, by a sensational dispatch.

We hope the bill will become a law. Let all publishers and reporters who engage in such business be well punished.

Chief Burgesses Cannot Preside.

Judge Paxson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, recently filed a decision relative of the right of the Chief Burgesses of boroughs to preside over the borough councils. As it affects the business of borough councils all over the state it is a decision of much importance.

It is a question decided for the first time by the Supreme Court, and the decision is that the chief burgess of all boroughs incorporated under the general borough law have no right to preside at any meeting of borough councils, unless they are members of such bodies. The question has been frequently decided by the lower courts, and while one or two have been made in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, there are a great number of decisions conflicting with it, and Judge Clayton, of Delaware county, as late as December 3, 1892, decided that chief burgesses had the power to decide over the councils. Of course, this decision of the Supreme Court settles the question.

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 inter-state 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 nobody thinks of refusing to go to bed on that account.

Williamsport Enterprise.

The Keystone car door and supply company, of Williamsport, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000. Offices will be established in Williamsport and Chicago. Colonel Coryell will be manager of the office at Williamsport.

TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.

The Government Experimenting With a New Flying Machine.

IT IS SAID TO BE A SUCCESS.

Models Constructed Under the Ban of Secrecy in the Smithsonian Institution Alleged to Have Solved the Mighty Problem.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley, the successor of Professor Henry O. Baird in the control of the Smithsonian institution of this city, which is one of the recognized leading scientific institutes in the world and is under control of the government, has developed a flying machine which he believes is practicable. The machine is a working model. It is not intended to carry passengers.

In configuration the body portion closely simulates a mackerel. The backbone is a light but very rigid tube of what is technically known as "title metal," one of the many alloys of aluminum and steel. It is 15 feet in length and 5 centimeters or practically 2 inches in diameter. To give rigidity to the skeleton longitudinal ribs of stiff steel are provided, intersected at intervals by cross ribs of pure aluminum, the result being a lattice framework of great strength.

The engines, which are located in the portion of the framework corresponding to the head of the fish, are of the double oscillating type. They weigh 60 ounces and develop one horsepower, the lightest of that power ever made. There are four boilers of thin hammered copper weighing a little more than seven pounds each, and they occupy the middle portion of the fish. Instead of water a very volatile hydrocarbon is employed, the exact nature of which is a matter of secrecy, but which vaporizes at a comparatively low temperature.

The Fuel Used.

The fuel used in refined gasoline, and the extreme end of the tail of the fish is utilized for a storage tank with a capacity of one quart. Before passing on to the boilers the gasoline is volatilized by going through a heated coil.

There are twin screw propellers which would be made adjustable to different angles in practice to provide for the steering, but which, in simply a working model, are necessarily fixed at a certain point for a given trial. Screws of various pitches and ranging from 30 to 80 centimeters in diameter have been experimented with, but it is not yet definitely determined which shall be adopted for trial. With the smallest the engines develop a speed of 1,700 revolutions a minute. With the larger ones the speed is somewhat decreased.

A thin jacket of asbestos covers the upper portion of the body of the fish. It is unusually porous and probably is employed to prevent undue loss of heat by radiation. The wings or aeroplanes, are sector shaped and consist of light frames of tubular aluminum steel, covered with china silk. The front one is 42 inches wide in the widest part and has an extreme length of 40 feet from tip to tip. The rear one is somewhat smaller.

Both aeroplanes are designed to be adjustable with reference to the angle they present to the air. A tubular mast extends upwardly and downwardly through about the middle of the craft, and from its extremities run stays of aluminum wire to the tips of the aeroplanes and the ends of the tubular backbone, and by this trussing arrangement the whole structure is rendered exceedingly stiff.

A Profound Secret.

The machine was constructed and perfected to its present degree in a secret room in the Smithsonian institution, where it now rests. It was conceived about 30 months ago by Professor Langley, who associated with him in the work of experimentation Chief Clerk W. C. Winlock and Dr. Kidder, a scientific expert employed at that time in the institution. Four skilled workmen in mechanics and metallurgy were put to work at 50 cents an hour under pledge of secrecy. The work went on at odd hours, mostly at night and on Sundays.

At the institution the strictest injunctions were laid on the watchmen to keep all intruders off the scent. The watchmen themselves were instructed to turn their backs or walk to the other end of the corridor when word was passed from the chief that some article was to be conveyed to or from the secret chamber. It is said that one employe was discharged merely for being seen on the third floor of the building.

The Models Will Fly.

Professor Langley went to France to personally superintend the making of the central tube which constitutes the backbone of the structure and brought it back with him among his personal effects to insure careful handling. It is so light that it can be handled easily by an infant. During his French visit, while in touch with the most advanced investigators, he is believed to have reached his conclusion as to the best model for the general conformation of the proposed air craft—namely, the long, thin, tapering lines of the mackerel.

Trolley Roads for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Councils committee on street railways reported favorably the bills giving permission to construct and operate trolley roads to the following companies: Germantown, People's, Green and Coates, Centennial, Northern, Chelton Avenue, Frankford and Southwark, Lehigh Avenue, Citizens, Moyamensing and Penrose Ferry, Second and Third, Lombard and South and the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 15.—Charles Dougherty, ex-congressman to Londonderry in 1890, died here yesterday. He was born in 1836.