

# The Centre Democrat.

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## DAIRY PRODUCTS OF THIS STATE

They are Worth Nearly Twenty Million Dollars Annually.

### CANNOT SUPPLY THE DEMAND

Our Dairymen Must Make Better Butter and Cheese and They Should Have More Effective Legislature Protection—There is Great Opportunity to Dispose of Fraudulent Butter.

Ancient the approaching meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairy Union, Professor Harry Hayward, secretary of the union, says regarding the dairy interests of the State:

"The dairy industry of Pennsylvania is one of the largest, if not the largest, of the State's agricultural interests. The total annual valuation of the dairy products of the State is \$19,676,527, besides what milk is sold for immediate consumption. Pennsylvania stands third in butter production, with a total product of 96,199,428 pounds; sixth in cheese production, with a total of 5,457,897 pounds, and fifth in the number of milk cows, with a total of 927,254.

"Still, with this enormous production of dairy products, not nearly enough is produced to supply the demand for butter and cheese in our own markets, and as a result, in certain portions of the state, Western New York or Ohio butter and cheese supplies the trade, and in nearly all markets of the State Pennsylvania dairy products are discriminated against. The reasons for this cannot be definitely stated, but from information received it is reasonable to suppose it is due, in the first place, to the fact that the butter and cheese made in Pennsylvania, if not really inferior to the Western butter and cheese, is not as constant in supply, nor is the product as uniform. This can only be remedied by skillful manufacture and winter dairying.

"Again there are but few large dairy producing States that are not doing more to protect and encourage the industry by legislation, field instructions, dairy schools and competitive exhibitions than is Pennsylvania. Some States have established dairy boards of trade, where all butter and cheese sold are guaranteed to be extra in quality, and which are subject to the inspection of official inspectors appointed by the Board of Trade. All this has tended to advertise the products of these States, encourage and educate the men who make the butter and cheese and stimulate the farmer to produce more and better milk at a minimum cost. In brief, almost everything has been, or is being, done for the welfare of the dairy industry in these greater producing States which sell their product in the markets of Pennsylvania.

"All that has been done in other States for the welfare of dairying needs to be done in the Keystone State, and one thing more, and that is absolute protection from fraudulent butter. Pennsylvania have more cities with 10,000 inhabitants than any other State in the Union, with one exception, there is greater opportunity perhaps to dispose of fraudulent butter within its borders than in almost any other. The only way Pennsylvania dairy interests can be protected and encouraged is by an organization of those interested in its welfare, working harmoniously, systematically and intelligently for certain definite objects which they desire to accomplish.

"There is an organization of this kind, recently formed, which has for its object the accomplishment and correction of some of the faults that exist in this industry. This organization is known as the Pennsylvania Dairy Union, which will hold its annual meeting and exhibition at Williamsport December 12 and 13, just prior to the annual meeting of the State Grange, which will be held in the same city December 13-17. The best speakers on dairy matters that could be obtained will be present. More than \$500 is offered in prizes in a butter and cheese exhibit, which will be judged by experts."

#### Has Re-enlisted.

George Dellett, of Centre Hall, who served three years in the 17th U. S. Infantry, and fought through the Santiago Campaign, has re-enlisted in his old regiment. He has gone to Columbus, O., where the regiment is stationed, and is far more contented in the regular army life than that of a civilian. George is just about twenty-one, and his discharge papers give him a most excellent record.

#### New Industry.

Samuel Mills, of Milroy, has taken a twenty-one years' lease on S. Bruss stone quarry, near the pike midway between Centre Hall and Peasant Gap. He is now at work taking out stones for building and paving purposes. He will put a machine there for sawing stones to order, and ship to all points by rail.



UNCLE SAM HAS GOOD REASONS FOR BEING THANKFUL THIS YEAR.

### THANKSGIVING A HOLY DAY.



THIS nation stands out alone among all the nations as having no established religion or no recognition of God in its constitution and laws. When our fathers met in national convention to frame the magna charta of this country the spirit of infidelity was strong in that body, and a fear has been expressed frequently that the godlessness of many of the delegates had as much to do with its silence as did the general demand for religious toleration. There were those who felt that there should be a recognition at least of the super-ruling Deity who presides over the destinies of nations and who determines the issues of battles and the duration of empires. But the fathers who build so wisely in other directions chose to be positively silent, and as a nation the United States started out godless and distinctly materialistic. Washington, himself a religious man, was so held in the thrall of the skepticism of the times that he durst not proclaim a day of general thanksgiving to God, until he was so directed by the congress; and he waited for the same authority before he issued his second and last proclamation. Many years elapsed before another president had the courage to issue another, the war of 1812-1814 having ensued and ended before this was done. Nor was it until after the civil war was fairly on that Thanksgiving became general in its observance, Lincoln being the first to place it where it is now held fast, namely, the fourth Thursday in November.

Even as it now stands, a fixed holy day, it is in no sense binding as to its observance. It is a maxim of law, that there can be no statute that is binding except it have a punitive clause, and the president's proclamation contains no sentence of punishment against people who refuse to observe its provisions. Common consent of the people gives it recognition to the extent that places of business are closed; but the individual man does as he pleases in that day. The various churches hold a service; but, as a rule, there is a painful emptiness of benches, and so many sanctuaries have suffered from absenteeism that it is the practice in most places to hold union services of many congregations, so as to assure a somewhat decent attendance. Usually at these services, even, there is a marked absence of men, women supplying the worshippers in far the greater part.

No effort is made to accuse the people of to-day of a lack of religious sentiment. But it is a fact that the people have seen fit to make of the day one of home-bringing and home love and a sumptuous home feast. It is a day of roast turkeys, cranberries, plum puddings, mince pies and other dainty and somewhat delectable viands. Usually at the absent ones seek to get back under the home roof to spend the hours with those they love.

The Puritans established it as a day of worship and praise of God for His abounding mercies. To this day in parts of New England one may find suggestions of the former-day spirit; but throughout the other portions of the country what of religious spirit pertains to the day is to be found in the silent, unspoken worship that clings to hearts that are warmed in the thought of a happy home and of the loved that are gathered under the home roof. For it is from the individual to pass sentence of condemnation upon such as hold the day in this manner; yet the fact punctuates the statement that the great republic of America is yet very far from being a Godful nation as such. As a day of home life and home love, there is that that is very pretty in the day of Thanksgiving; but there are many who feel that the lesson of the day should point to a more direct and positive individual recognition of the God who alone has the power to cast down and to raise up, and from whom comes all the good that men have and enjoy. Richest of all the nations, most blessed of God, it yet declines to recognize His omnipotent hand in the fruitage of the fields and the yield of the mines and in the product of the mills.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

#### An Opinion Indorsed.

"What folks order do," said the old colored man, "is ter try ter gib ebberybody aroun' 'em some 'eseuse foh bein' thankful."  
"Yes," cried Erastus Pinkley, with emphasis; "da's whut dey orter; 'stid o' buyin' new locks foh dah chicken coops,"—Washington Star.

### FREEDOM'S THANKSGIVING DAY



ET Columbia's thankful anthem ring to-day from sea to sea. For 'neath the sky in beauty waves the banner of the free: Baptized in blood at Lexington, the nation calls to him, It droops not to a foreign foe, it owns no king's behest; Its stars reflect new glory underneath the autumn sky. Its added stripes of white and red wide to the breezes fly; No more the crimson river rolls between the Blue and Gray, And all the people celebrate the land's Thanksgiving day.

The harvest song still lingers where the golden waters run Through far Dakota's acres to the seas of the West; The cities teem with labor for the workman's eager hand. Our granaries groan with richest store, no hunger in the land; The cotter's little family on the rugged mountainside Takes up the song of plenty till it echoes far and wide. And we send across the billows as they ceaseless rise and fall This message to the nations: "We have food enough for all!"

God smiles upon the nation that has set a people free; We worship but at Freedom's shrine from surging sea to sea, The boy who drives the cattle home across the mesa bare Looks up with pride nor feels ashamed beside the rich man's heir; Our navies ride the oceans with our starry flag unfurled, Our traders bear their cargoes to the harbors of the world; Aye, back to us from lands as fair and distant as Cathay Come ergodies that help to crown this glad Thanksgiving day.

Old Glory proudly waves to-day o'er battle-fields afar, The foreign foe hath humbled been beneath the clouds of war; Aye, back to us from the northland 'neath the stars and stripes Recounts the story of the men who crushed the might of Spain; No longer ride her boasted fleets, no longer dash their guns, The seal of silence hath been placed on them by Freedom's sons; With victory on our banners fair we gratefully kneel and pray, And thank the watchful Father for this proud Thanksgiving day.

There's plenty in the southland where in white the cotton blows, There's plenty in the northland 'neath Katahdin's crest of snows, The east has heard the reaper's song o'er countless fields of grain, The golden corn has gathered been on many a western plain; The winter has no terrors for the land we dearly love, The skies that promise happy times are blue and bright above; Our nation in its splendor can take up the glad refrain: "O Father, Thou hast blessed us. Let Thanksgiving come again!"

We've seen the years fall from His hand like leaflets in the wind, The crown He's set upon our land is harvest's crown of gold; The anthems of Thanksgiving, rising high 'twixt sea and sea, Stir every heart that beats beneath the banner of the free; In the turmoil of the battle we were born to bless the world, Our fathers on historic fields our matchless flag unfurled; With five and forty stars to light to greater deeds the way, We as a nation celebrate this glad Thanksgiving day. O bells that tell the story of our country's rise to fame, Ring out the peans of glory 'neath the flag we love to name; With plenty all around we can lift the joyful strain, And the harvest song is echoed in the nation's heart again; Let the benediction sweeping o'er the land from shore to shore Shake the mountains with the chorus: "Praise the Lord forevermore! Praise our Father for His goodness, reaching far from sea to sea. He has blessed us as a nation; He has made and kept us free!" T. C. HARBAUGH.

### FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

"Incidentally," remarked the man with a basket on his arm as he came into the presence of the New York Sun editor, "I might mention the fact that if you want the finest and fattest turkey for your Thanksgiving dinner, my store is the place to get it; but that is not what I am here for. I came in to bring you an item of interest. You may not know, notwithstanding an editor knows more than anybody else on earth, that the first proclamation of Thanksgiving day that is to be found in print is the one issued by Francis Bernard, captain general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of the Massachusetts bay in New England, and vice admiral of the same, in 1767." The editor admitted that it had not occurred to him previously.

"I'm glad I'm giving you something new," continued the turkey man, "and now let me read it to you so you may compare it with the modern style. It is headed: "A PROCLAMATION FOR A PUBLIC THANKSGIVING."  
"As the business of the year is now drawing toward a conclusion, we are reminded, according to the laudable usage of the Province, to join together in a grateful acknowledgment of the manifold mercies of the Divine Providence conferred upon us in the passing year; wherefore, I have thought, and I do with the most grateful and obedient hearts, to appoint and I do with the advice of his Majesty's Council, appoint Thursday, the Third Day of December next, to be a day of public Thanksgiving; that we may thereupon with one Heart and Voice return our most Humble Thanks to Almighty God for the gracious Dispensations of His Providence since the last religious Anniversary of this kind, and especially for that He has been pleased to preserve and maintain in most gracious Sovereign, King George, in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honor, and to extend the Blessings of His government to the remotest part of His Dominions; that He hath been pleased to bless and preserve our gracious Queen, Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal family, and by the frequent increase of the Royal issue to assure us the Continuation of the Blessings which we derive from that illustrious House; that He hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the Preservation of Peace, the Encrease of Trade, and the opening of new Sources of National Wealth; and now particularly that He hath been pleased to favor the people of this Province with healthy and kindly Seasons, and to bless the Labour of their Hands with a Sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea.

"And I do exhort all Ministers of the Gospel with their several Congregations, within this Province, that they assemble on the said Day in a solemn manner to return their most humble thanks to Almighty God for these and all other His Mercies vouchsafed unto us, and to beseech Him not withstanding our unworthiness, to continue His gracious Providence over us. And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to see that the said Day be observed as a Day set apart for religious worship, and that no servile Labour be performed that day."  
"Given at the Council Chamber in Boston the Fourth Day of November, 1767, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. BERNARD, Secy."

"God Save the King."  
"I know that the food a person eats has much to do with the eater's characteristics. "Is that so?" "It is. You will notice that about Thanksgiving day many turkey-eaters will become gobblers."—Judge.

"It is certainly a terrible thing," mused the turkey, as it saw the farmer approaching with his ax, "to be cut off like this in my prime. But after all death has its compensations. At least I shall hear no more Thanksgiving jokes about getting it in the neck."—N. Y. Journal.

"A Programme. Thanksgiving comes in glad array, The poet's jocund text, With tukey and mince pie one day And billions the next."—Washington Star.

"The Dinners They Had. Tommy—I had to go to bed for three days after our Thanksgiving dinner. Johnny—Huh! I had to take six kinds of medicine after ours."—N. Y. Truth.

New Pastor for Sunbury. Rev. J. Calvin Leinbach, who resigned as pastor of the First Reformed church, Sunbury, will locate in Reading. His successor will be Rev. Robert O'Doyle, of Shenandoah, who is well known in this county.

## MODERN GUN'S DEADLY WORK

How the British Slaughtered the Dervishes.

### AN ARMY EASILY DESTROYED

War in the Future Will Be Different—Maxim Gun's Terrible Work—Company B to be Reorganized at Once—Will Bellefonte Have Two Companies?

The battle of Omdurman fought recently in the interior of Africa, and its wholesale slaughter of the onrushing Dervishes by the rapid-fire guns and repeating rifles, have given military strategists a pause. They are trying to figure out how far such a terrific fire as modern invention has made possible in these latest instruments of warfare will interfere with previous accepted theories and plans as how a campaign shall be planned and how a battle shall be fought.

It is safe to say that hereafter no military commander who knows his business will expose his troops in any large body within the range of an enemy's rapid-fire attack. To do so would result in a carnage beyond description. Ten minutes' exposure to a modern battery of Maxims would literally wipe them out, and there would be left none to tell what had happened. The mowing down of the Dervishes in such multitudes in such short order has proven that at close range there is no resisting the destructiveness of the modern guns, tried as they were for the first time at Omdurman upon a large body of the enemy.

The Dervishes fought with a blind devotion to their flag that was born of fanaticism. They poured a wild, shouting, infuriated horde, into a murderous fire and cross-fire which was death to face. The blood-red field of Omdurman and the twelve thousand dead and dying followers of the Khalifa who fell in that short conflict, the bloodiest hour in the history of the world, taught the lesson that to engage troops at close range means utter annihilation. There will never be a Charge of the Light Brigade in the face of a Maxim battery supplemented by modern repeating rifles.

It is more than probable that war in the future will be a game of chess. An elaborate series of manoeuvres will lead up to a possibly bloodless victory. The most skillful strategist will win the day by sheer military science. No general will dare to place a battalion within range of the enemy's guns. A hideous mistake on the part of a commanding officer would result in a carnage that might instantly annihilate a regiment, and by a blunder of the staff the entire force of a nation might be wiped out of existence in ten minutes. That is the appalling prospect which stares civilization in the face to-day.

#### REORGANIZING CO. B.

On Monday Captain Hugh S. Taylor received instructions and blanks from Adjutant General Stewart for the reorganization of Company B, N. G. P., at this place, at once. In April this company went to Mt. Gretna, where it was mustered into the U. S. Infantry, and was located most of the time at Chickamauga. Several weeks ago the company was mustered out.

According to the instructions sent Captain Taylor all members of Company B who did not enter the U. S. service, are still members of the original company and will be required to report to Captain Taylor, when they are called upon. All members of the company who were recently mustered out will be given first opportunity to re-enlist and there will likely be enough of these to bring the quota up to 65 men.

#### COMPANY M.

While Company B was in the service a second company was organized at this place, known as Company M, 21st Regiment. It now is a question as to what will be the future of this organization; whether it also will be continued. On Friday, December 2nd, Major G. W. Simpson, of Indiana, Pa., will be here to hold an election for 2nd Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation and removal of Wm. C. Cassidy.

#### Over 100 Years Old.

Mrs. Ellen Bolden, a colored woman of Williamsport, died in that city Monday at the advanced age of 104 years. She has been married three times. She survived all her husbands and her 8 children. She has a sister residing at Port Royal, who is 90 years old.

#### Various Drawers.

An exchange says it takes a rich man to draw a check, a pretty girl to draw attention, a horse to draw a cart, a porous plaster to draw the skin, a toper to draw a cork, a free lunch to draw a crowd and an advertisement in your home paper to draw trade.

## TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

Will Be Held in Bellefonte December 19th to 23rd.

The fifty-second annual session of the Centre county teachers' institute will be held in the court house, Bellefonte, from Monday, December 19th to Friday, the 23rd inst. From present indications it will be one of the most pleasant and profitable institutes ever held in the county. The instructors will be Hon. John Q. Stewart, deputy State superintendent; Dr. C. C. Miller, ex-State superintendent of Ohio; Miss Lizzie Partridge, author of "Quincy Methods," Lansdowne, Pa.; Dr. A. T. Smith, professor of pedagogy, West Chester, Pa.; Prof. W. W. Deatrick, professor of psychology, Kurtztown, Pa.; Prof. P. H. Meyer, musical director, Boalsburg.

The evening entertainments will be as follows: Tuesday evening, lecture, "Wit and Humor," by Wallace Bruce, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wednesday evening—lecture, "Character Building," by Prof. John DeMotte, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Thursday evening—lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," by Gen. John B. Gordon, ex-United States Senator from Georgia. The citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity can buy a course ticket for these lectures for \$1.25. Single admission will be 50 cents. These are all first class entertainments and should be liberally patronized by our citizens, especially by the merchants, who increase their sales by having the institute meet here. Reserve seats cannot be gotten until Monday, Dec. 19. The school directors are entitled to a free admission to all the evening entertainments except the one on Thursday evening.

The first hour of the morning session will be given to the teachers for the purpose of discussing questions relating to school work. The following are among the topics to be discussed: "Special exercises for Friday afternoons," discussed by L. W. Messer, W. H. Ott, Mary Ward, W. F. Leathers, Bella Rankin, G. W. Andrews, A. R. Rutt, etc.; "What and How to Teach the Chart Class," discussed by Anna Johnson, H. M. Hosterman, Rufus T. Strohm, Helen Bartholomew, J. C. Morris, J. F. Harrison, D. O. Eiters, etc.; "Do you favor the display of school work at county institute? If so, how conduct it?" Discussed by T. M. Barnhart, Bessie Dorworth, Jennie Morrison, J. Frank McCormick, W. P. Hosterman, D. M. Wolf, etc. Each topic is open for general discussion. Supt. Gramley will soon send to every teacher in the county the annual pamphlet giving full information and instructions as to how the institute will be conducted.

#### A PENSION SCHEME.

Circulars Being Sent Out Relative to Monthly Installments.

Those who draw pensions will be interested in knowing that circular letters are being sent out setting forth reasons why it would be much to their individual advantage to have laws passed by congress next winter to do away entirely with the payment of pensions with the monthly installment and instead to pay them off in one lump ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The object to be attained by this, it is claimed, is the benefit of both the government and the pensioner, as the recipient would thereby be enabled to go into business or make good investment of the money so received, while the government would save an enormous sum in clerk hire and pension department employes, as after some time the whole department would be done away with. The object of these circulars is to find out the wishes of the pensioners in the matter.

#### Good Hunter.

The Lock Haven Democrat says—County Treasurer Jameson returned home Friday from a hunting expedition on Rattlesnake run. Mr. Jameson was in a party consisting of Neils Weaver, A. Swenson, of Renovo, James Kelly, of Hyner, and Harry Marshall, of this city. The gentle men were successful in bringing down three deer this week. During this season so far they have killed twelve deer and three bears.

#### Fee Will Be \$100,000.

A special from Washington says ex-president Benjamin Harrison has been retained by Venezuela to represent that government before the arbitration commission that sits in Paris within a short time to settle the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela over boundary lines. General Harrison is said to have received a retainer fee of \$100,000.

#### Post Master Resigns.

On Tuesday of last week D. B. Brislin resigned his position as postmaster at Centre Hall. Owing to serious charges preferred against him, to be heard at next session of court, the ladies of the town petitioned for his removal. A postoffice inspector investigated the matter and his resignation was asked for by the department and he complied.

#### Eclipse of the Moon.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur December 27. The eclipse begins at 5:37 and ends 7:36 o'clock in the morning.