

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, proprietor.

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A DEFENCE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

In Reply to the Opinion of Hon. John G. Love

EXCEPTIONS TO HIS RULINGS

Insist That They are not an Injury to the Public—Not Composed of Excitable and Fanatical People—Entitled to a Hearing

Our issue of March 27th we published an interesting opinion delivered by Hon. John G. Love, refusing to grant a charter to the Christian Scientists of Howard, Pa. It was a strong denunciation of that faith or belief, with some very pointed comments that reflected on the followers of that form of worship and practice of healing. The opinion attracted attention over the country and brought forth considerable comment from the daily press. It was about as scathing a rebuke to this class as we ever saw and naturally a reply to the same was expected. This week we received a letter from Mr. W. H. Long, of Howard, asking that we publish the following reply to the opinion of Judge Love. This we deem it our duty to do as we believe in full and fair discussion of all such questions, and especially after publishing the opinion of the court entire. The following is the article sent in reply to Judge Love:

Boston, Mass., March 27th, 1902. In your issue of the 20th you published a dispatch from Belleville, Pa., reporting that Judge Love had refused to grant a charter to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Howard. In his opinion, the judge stated: "We have not been furnished with a copy of the discipline of said church; we are not, therefore, fully informed of its faith, purpose and usage. We, however, from other sources of information are advised that the special object and purpose of the organization is to disseminate the doctrine of physical health or cure by faith in the exercise of divine power." No doubt Christendom will be shocked at this attempt, whether it be ignorant or intentional, to curtail religious liberty. What right has a judge to give a decision based upon unauthenticated and unverified rumors circulated by the enemies of this faith? He acknowledges that he is unacquainted with the Christian Scientists, and yet he ventures to render a decision. We have no desire to meddle with the courts, but we believe inasmuch as this judge has departed from the dignity of the bench to give a decision based upon prejudice rather than legitimate testimony, this matter is not worthy to be regarded as a legal proceeding and should be denounced.

He states, "From our investigation, the results of the practice based upon such doctrine have not demonstrated that they are certainly beneficial to society, but on the contrary have mostly proved to be failures and hurtful." This decision betrays the source of his information. Multitudes of people in this country have not only been benefited spiritually, but have been saved from sickness through Christian Scientists after having exhausted all hopes in other remedies. It was due to Christian Scientists and especially to the body of people petitioning for a charter, that this man should make a thorough investigation of Christian Science and its good works rather than to decide that it is not beneficial because of the misinformation which he has obtained from the enemies of this faith.

He declares: "Those who practice the faith cure are mostly persons uneducated and subject to the influence of religious superstition and excitement." I have nothing to say in respect to faith cure except that Christian Science is not in any sense akin to it, though we must confess that we fail to see wherein faith could perpetuate ignorance or generate superstition. We would resent vehemently the insinuation that the people who compose the Christian Science denomination are "uneducated" and "subject to religious excitement." Even within the past few weeks, some of the most prominent people of this country have identified themselves with Christian Scientists. The people who compose the Christian Science denomination are admittedly above the average in intelligence and education. They are not in any sense fanatics, but are a rational, common sense class. That a judge should attempt to decide what sort of religion or medicine people should have is contrary to Americanism.

This man declares that Christian Scientists ought to be able to raise the dead. Do the practitioners of the medical schools raise the dead? Why should they not be required to do this? Christian Scientists have never claimed that they could raise the dead. Nevertheless, a great many of us are alive and well today who would certainly have been dead years ago but for Christian Science. The writer is among that number.

We will grant that when Truth, as it was understood and practiced by Jesus Christ, is fully demonstrated by mankind. "The necessity of sustaining life in accordance with natural laws will no longer be required." But we are in the infancy of Christian practice, and we all know full well that none of us comply with the exalted demands of Christianity. For if we could we would fulfill the prophecy of the great Master: "He that keepeth my sayings shall never taste of death." Jesus also said: "This is life eternal, to know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Here we have the clear declaration that a proper knowledge of God and His son, His image and likeness, will establish the permanency and substantiality of life. Christian Scientists make no boasts in respect to what they can do at the pre-

sent time. They accept the literal teaching of the Bible and put it into practice as far as possible. They look forward to a fulfillment of the Master's injunction: "Be ye therefore perfect even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," though in their present immature condition they have not so attained.

We venture the assertion that in their theory, Christian Scientists are no farther in advance of their practice than Christians of other denominations.

(Signed) ALFRED FARLOW.

NEW SMALLPOX CASES.

With the approach of warm weather there was every hope that the smallpox visitation in certain parts of this county would subside. This does not seem to be the case for this week two more cases have developed, one at Rebersburg and the other at Millheim. At Rebersburg the case is that of William Shultz who lives a short distance northwest of the Frank home where the disease has been confined the past month. Mr. Shultz is the father of Minnie Shultz, the girl who was at the Frank home and was among the first to take ill. After that another boy and a little girl were taken ill with the disease at his house and he assisted in removing them to the Wm. Frank house where all the other cases were quarantined, and under the direct care of an experienced nurse. On Saturday the physicians found that Mr. Shultz had contracted the disease and was at once removed to the Frank home so that he can be properly treated. All the other patients at the Frank home are about recovered and able to be about but the quarantine regulations prohibit them from leaving the premises. The development of this new case will keep them there much longer.

At Millheim John Houseman, who lives in the same house with Ed. Winters and is his father-in-law, has been stricken with what seems to be the disease. We are informed that his attack is termed varioloid, which is nothing more than a mild form of smallpox, but contagious and with an element of danger connected. At Millheim the authorities are exercising every precaution to confine the disease to the one location, and thus far they have been successful. A competent nurse is in charge of the patients, and the property is guarded so that no one can enter or leave and this is kept up during the day and night.

Lightning Rods.

The present state of science is such that no man can tell whether a lightning rod does more good than harm or more harm than good. It is likely that if the rod is big enough and sufficiently well grounded, and the lightning flash is aimed directly at one's house, that some part of it or possible all of it may go to the ground over the lightning rod. This is all that can be said. If a house has a tin roof it is reasonably safe anyhow. If it has a steel frame construction or is full of water pipes it is still safer. If it is a frame house with a shingle roof you can secure entire safety for it by building a copper wire outside of it. This, we believe, is the only efficient lightning protection.

The whole matter of lightning rods was conceived in ignorance and has been exploited in folly. It is not now believed that the ordinary lightning rod does any good, or, on the contrary, that it does any particular harm. Insulators will not help it nor will they harm it. If we were living in your house we would rather not have the lightning rod.—Electrical Review.

A Growsome Record.

The Chicago "Tribune," which keeps account, so far as it can, of murders, and lynchings in this country, report that in 1901 there were 118 legal executions—one less than in 1900. It reports for the year 135 lynchings (20 more than in 1900) of which 72 occurred in the South and 63 in the North, as compared with 107 in the South and 8 in the North, in 1900. The number of negroes lynched last year was 107, the same number as in 1900. Of these 39 were lynched for murders, the same number as in 1900. There were fewer lynchings last year in Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. But more in Alabama, Tennessee and Texas. The figures bring out one fact that should be noticed at least once a year. The number of negroes lynched every year for murder is more than twice as great as the number lynched for criminal fault.

Mother and Child Killed.

A mother and one child were killed and a child maimed for life near Mahafey on 9th. Mrs. William Brady, carrying a 15 month old baby, and accompanied by her 6 year old daughter and her sister, Alice Hughes was along the Pennsylvania Railroad when three of the party were run down on a curve by a train. Mrs. Brady and the 6 year old girl were crushed to death, their bodies being horribly mangled. The baby Mrs. Brady tried to save by throwing it from her, but the child fell across the rail. Both arms were cut off, and it sustained other injuries from which it can hardly recover.

OUR HISTORICAL REVIEW

Old Documents of Local Interest Republished

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBTORS

Article of Agreement for the Purchase of a Town Clock—Entertainment at Aaronsburg—Old Assessment, Potter Twp., 1790

In Chapter 46 of our Historical Review mention is made of the will of Gen. Potter, by which his mulatto man Bob, was willed to his son James, Oct. 27, 1789. Miss Celia C. Armor, of this place, has kindly furnished the Centre Democrat, a copy of a bill of sale of Bob from A. Boggs to G. Anshutz, which is worthy a place in our Review:

BILL OF SALE OF BOB FROM A. BOGGS, TO G. ANSHUTZ.

For the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars to me in hand paid by George Anshutz, Commission merchant of Pittsburgh, I do hereby sell and transfer my black boy Bob to him the said George his heirs and assigns for six years from the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirteen at the expiration of which time the said Bob is hereby declared to be a free man.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, Dec. 25th, 1812.

A. BOGGS.

Witness.
CHRISTIAN LATHAW.
Bob was born with Coll. Cook, of Pennsylvania, Centre county, formerly Milfin and Recorded in Milfin county. He was sold by Coll. Cook, to Doct. Davis, of Belleville, by Doct. Davis' Exors to Roland Curtin and by Roland Curtin to A. Boggs. He is now about eighteen years of age. A. BOGGS.

While rummaging through a lot of old documents, in a box stored in a former school apartment, probonatory M. I. Gardner found the following papers:

PURCHASE OF TOWN CLOCK.

This Agreement of warrantee, made this fifteenth day of March, 1856, between VanRiper & Buel of the Town of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., of the first part, and the Chief Burgess, Assistant Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Belleville in the County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania of the second part. Witnesseth that the party of the first part in consideration of the agreements hereinafter contained on the part of the party of the second part hereby agree to sell, to warrant and guarantee to the party of the second part the Town Clock placed in the dome of the Court House in Belleville by the said party of the first part to be one of their No. Six clock's as described in the schedule hereunto annexed and that the same is constructed and finished in a workmanlike manner and is warranted with proper care to prove a timekeeper for the period of two years from the date thereof, except in case of any damage caused by the elements.

The party of the second part agree to purchase of the party of the first part the aforesaid Clock and to procure a competent person to take charge of the same, to see that it is not injured by exposure to the weather or improper handling and that it is wound up regularly once a week and oiled once every two months in all its pivots and journals and escapements with the best kind of watch oil; also to see that the oil oil is cleaned off and the machinery of the Clock kept clean. If for any cause said clock does not perform as mentioned (the foregoing stipulations as to care and protection having been fulfilled) written notice of such failure is to be at once sent to the first part at Cazenovia aforesaid and a reasonable time allowed said party of the first part to put the same in repair.

Witness Present
MORGAN J. TROUBRIDGE
C. DEER

VANRIPER & BUEL,
J. K. SHORMAKER
Pres't Town Council.

Received on the day of the date of the within article three hundred and thirty-dollars on account of the Clock and Dials, leaving two hundred dollars to be paid on the 15th of September 1856, and one hundred dollars in two years from the date hereof. Subject to the provisions of the guarantee.

VANRIPER & BUEL.

Belleville Borough
Centre County, Pa.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the High Constable of the Borough of Belleville Greeting,

Whereas the Chief Burgess, assistant Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Belleville, on the twenty first day of May 1831, obtained judgment, before our Chief Burgess of the said Borough in a plea of Debt, against Benjamin Stauber late of the said Borough, and defendant in the said plea, for the sum of eighty dollars and fifty cents lawful money, as also the sum

of fifty three cents like money, costs, besides the costs of levying this execution. We therefore command you, that of the goods and chattels of the said defendant, you levy the said debt and costs, together with the interest due thereon, by distress and sale thereof according to law. But for want of sufficient distress that you take the body of the said Benjamin Stauber and him convey to the Jail of the said County of Centre and deliver him to the keeper thereof, who is hereby commanded to receive him of you, and him safely keep until the said debt, interest and costs are paid, or be otherwise legally discharged. And how you shall have acted in the premises return to our said Chief Burgess, on or before the second day of August next, and have you then there this our execution. Witness our said Chief Burgess, at Belleville the 9th day of July AD 1831.

J. G. LOWERY, Chief Burgess.

Levied on Staubers property July 11th 1831
2 stoves
1 Sorrel Horse
1 stilling apparatus
3 Doz hats more or less
1 desk
1 hat Blocks & Irons
1 hatters Kettle
Received July 23 on the within Execution Twenty five dollars.

D. I. PRUNER.

Recd 25 July 1831 of D. I. Pruner High Cont. of Belleville Borough—twenty five dollars on this Execution.

JAS GILLILAND Treas.
act. 2d August 1831

The Chief Burgess, assistant Burgess & Town Council of the Borough of Belleville

vs
Benjamin Stauber col. Taxes 1828-9

Real Debt Execution \$80.50

Int fr 21 May 1831 0 10

Constable 0 10

De on Ex Burgess 0 43

July 25, 1831, Stayed the within execution until the first day of September, A. D. 1831.

By order Received

F. B. SMITH
Pres.

In one of his studio drawers, Dr. Hollaway came across a program of the Aaronsburg Academy, printed in the Kurtz job office, for the Aaronsburg Academy's Annual Exhibition, to be held in Academy Hall, October 23rd, 1856. As participating in the exercises, in orations, etc., we find the following names:

Orations:—P. H. Foster, Wm. Schoch, Wm. Alexander, N. Cronmiller, A. F. Winkleblech, G. L. Buchanan, Charles Shoop, W. Hays, Franklin Russel, Daniel Hosterman, Peter Smith, J. H. Stover, Wm. J. Poorman, Henry V. Stitzer, W. V. Gotwald, A. J. Heller, J. P. Norman, Wm. H. Shoop, J. G. Haas, H. C. Holloway, Jos. Holloway, T. G. Erhard, Daniel Dinges, D. M. Wolf.

Dialogues:—A. V. Wolf, Daniel Rote, W. B. Mingle, Alfred Hains, Daniel Rote, A. V. Wolf, Franklin H. Foster, William Foster, J. S. Brisbin, W. H. Larimer.

Essay:—Wm. Wagner.

Valedictory:—J. S. Brisbin.

ASSESSMENT LIST OF POTTER TOWNSHIP FOR 1790.

(a—acres; b—horses; c—cattle.)

Anderson, John, a 150, b 2, c 1.
Allender, Joseph, a 50, b 2, c 2.
Burns & McBride, a 20.
Benn, Henry Jr., a 100, b 2, c 2.
Biggs, Alexander, a 30, b 1, c 1.
Bear, Samuel, a 150.
Barber, David, a 200.
Carnahan, William, a 100, b 2, c 2.
Cavanaugh, James, h 1, c 1.
Clinson, Thomas, a 150.
Colbert, John, a 50, h 1.
Clover, Philip, a 50.
Corser, Anthony and John, a 100, b 2, c 2.
Duncan, James, a 10, b 1, c 2.
Dunlap, Alexander, a 2.
Davis, Joseph, h 1, c 1.
Eyers & Foster, a 100, b 2, c 1.
Elson, Peter, a 100, b 2, c 3.
Elson & Peter, a 800.
Earnest, John, (1 still) a 100.
Frankton, Arthur, a 150.
Frankton, Nathaniel, a 50.
Gregg, Andrew, a 200, b 2, c 3.
Glasgow, Samuel, a 100, b 1, c 2.
Gardner, James, a 30, h 1, c 1.
Gordon, Thomas (1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill) a 50, b 2, c 2.

Graham, James, a 100, h 1, c 1.
George, William, a 200.
Huston, James, a 100, h 1, c 1.
Hurst, John, a 30.
Hunter, William, a 50.
Hastings, John, h 2, c 2.
Hastings, Enoch a 300, b 3, c 2.
Hendrickson, Cornelius, a 250, b 2, c 2.
Ingram, John, a 50, e 1.
Jordan, Benjamin, a 50.
Jordan, Hugh, a 80.
Jack, Michael, a 100, h 1, c 1.
Jack, Jacob, h 1, c 2.
Johnson, Richard, a 100, h 1, c 1.
Johnson, Alexander, a 200, h 2, c 4.
Kealley, Christian, a 150, b 2, c 2.
King, William, (1 stove) a 100, b 2, c 4.
Livingston, James, a 150, e 2.
McCashin, James, a 100, h 1, c 1.
McVicar, Duncan, a 50, h 1, c 2.
McFadden, James, h 1, c 2.
McConnell, Elizabeth, a 100, h 1, c 1.
McKim, Robert, a 100, b 2, c 2.
Moore, James, (1 still) h 1, c 1.
Moore, Abel, a 200, b 2, c 2.
Moore Joseph, h 1, c 1.

(Continued on page 4.)

A SERIOUS DISEASE

With Which Our Board of Health Can Not Cope,

IS BECOMING CONTAGIOUS

Not Classified by Our Medical Experts but Known as "Foreign-Purchase-Fever"—Causes Great Injury—Prevalent in Belleville

There are people in Belleville as well as other towns, who from time to time become afflicted with the disease, which up to date no one has tried to name.

It is both infectious and contagious, and the only human remedy yet discovered is a mixture of common sense and pride in one's own town taken in allopathic doses.

There are quite a number of women afflicted with that particular form of disease which prompts them to buy every thing, or as much as possible, out of town. This habit is as insidious as the morphine habit, and as a rule it has no more good reason in it. It grows on the patient by degrees until the case becomes desperate. Finally the victim becomes convinced that to get a gown made or a hat trimmed, a piece of ribbon or some buttons, it is necessary to send to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, or perchance the patient feels it necessary to go in person to one of these for everything.

Watch the expressman and see how many groceries, clothing, dry goods, footwear and other goods are shipped here that might be purchased at home. Talk with our merchants and you would be surprised at the great amount of out of town trade. And then these merchants, who suffer, frequently ask the local editors to denounce this practice, where they themselves not only send all their job printing out of town, but buy all their other necessities away from home. Some firms in Belleville are not deserving of a bit of local patronage and are more guilty of the practice than the general public.

The above comments are not mere surmises, but the cold facts, and apply not alone to business men, but also to the professional class, who also live directly upon the local community (and we do not exclude the ministry from the list) all of whom should be more considerate, as a dollar kept at home will circulate and may return, while if sent away, is forever gone.

This matter of patronizing home institutions is an old theme and it needs to be continually impressed on the public mind.

Some of our people, from a false pride, deem it crude to make their purchase at home where the common herd buy their necessities—these are to be pitied for their lack of plain, ordinary, common sense.

The man who has the coin can spend it where he pleases, and if he caves not for the goodwill of his neighbors, the prosperity of the community, if he is cold hearted, thoughtless, inconsiderate, he usually buys everything away from home. When such men pass away sordid pelf can purchase costly shroud and a profusion of cut flowers, but few tears are shed or kindly thoughts are aroused among those who knew him well.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

At present the postoffice authorities are figuring on two more Rural Free Delivery mail routes in this county. One will be established at State College and three or four routes from that point have been mapped out but nothing definite was done. The inspector was at Zion the past few days where the following route was laid out:

Start at Zion eastward to the Gordon farm, then cross the Ridge into Marion township and come westward on main road as far as Daniel Grove's farm, and then to Zion; then up to Nigh Bank and across to the South Side road, then down to Hecla and back to Zion.

This makes a good trip. The department offers \$600 a year for this service. Franklin Grove will be the carrier over the above route.

Sunday School Convention.

The County Sabbath school convention in Centre Hall, Tuesday, 8th, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. J. M. Rearick, Centre Hall.

Vice president—Rev. J. D. Shortess, Millheim.

Recording secretary—Miss Anne Hamilton, State College.

Corresponding secretary—Rev. A. A. Black, Bolsburg.

Treasurer—A. Lakenbach, Belleville.

Primary superintendent—Miss Elizabeth B. Thompson, Lemont.

Home department sup't—Rev. D. E. Hepler, Lemont.

The attendance was small owing to the inclement weather.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

"FIGURES" OFTEN LIE.

I saw her in the ballroom,
A figure most divine,
A shape that Venus might have envied,
Superb in every line.

I saw her at the seaside;
The contrast made me sigh,
I cannot help believing now
That "figures" lie.

This is the time of year

When o'er the spirit stealing,
A languor doth appear—
It is that "tired feeling."

He shook his heavy underwear,
And put his summer garments on.
The chances are he does not care—
He won't need any where he's gone.

There's something in the gentle spring—
A voice to music set—
That seems to sing this simple thing:
"Don't shed your flannels yet."

A sharp man never cuts his acquaintances.

The crop that never fails is the dead beat crop.

When a fellow is a bad egg don't try to beat him.

The obituary poet attends to the last sad writes.

A cheap suit must be taken for better or worsted.

Even the little boy with the kite may be a high flier.

It's the rapid young man who dies of old age at 40.

It doesn't take an acrobat to make a backward spring.

If fortune has gender the feminine must be misfortune.

It takes more than a dentist to kill the nerve of some people.

If a girl is pretty and doesn't know it she is truly handsome.

Never tell a girl she is pretty unless you intend to keep it up.

Dogs cannot fly, in spite of the fact that there are sky terriers.

Few people die of love, although lots young folks are dead in love.

The thief who stole a watch, instead of gaining time is now serving it.

Compliments are silly, but even sensible people inwardly enjoy them.

Riches are the wings that make an angel of just a plain, ordinary girl.

It's the policeman's duty to watch so that others may not prey.

The people who don't always say what they think avoid a lot of trouble.

It's only natural that at the close of day we should wear the clothes of night.

A gentleman called at a hotel one day, and ordered for his dinner a plate of turkey. As the waiter was returning with the order, the plate slipped from him.

"Well," said the gentleman, "that's the downfall of Turkey, the upsetting of Greece (grease), the breaking up of China, and the disappointment of Hungary (hungry)."

A resident of Everett, Kan., went on the bond of a "jontkeeper" for a \$1,000 the other day, whereupon the local paper printed the following paragraph: "If this man is able to go on the bond of criminals he certainly ought to be able to pay for his wedding invitations which he got of us a few years ago. And we will take 50 cents on the dollar for the account."

In the Boer war, just after the fall of Bloemfontein, soldiers were called upon, owing to the scarcity of civilians, to work the railway. The weary men were living in camp one night after a hard day's work, when a sergeant called out:

"Any of you men want to put your name down as railway porters, drivers, stokers, guards, or for any other appointment connected with the railway?"

The silence was broken only by snores, then one Tommy slowly raised his head and drowsily shouted—"Put me down as a sleeper."

What Man is.

Man born of woman is small cabbage. In infancy he is full of colic, paragonic and catnip, and in old age he is full of cross words and rheumatism. In his youth his maternal ancestor taketh him across her knee and extendeth to him all the sympathy in her nature with the heel end of her slipper, and when he is a man full grown he dogdeth the tax collector and Sheriff the rest of his life. He speaketh like a camphor tree, and getteth a political job, and his friends cling to him like a sandspur to your pantsleg. He swelleth with vanity and cutteth frozen water for time, but is melted like wax in a fire at the convention and cast in the ash barrel, where his name is Dennis. Out of office his friends forget to cling to him like a vine round a rotten stump, and he soon goeth busted, which maketh him lie down in the cow pasture, where the redbugs get in his hair and beneath his under clothing. He dieth out of the world and goeth to a place too warm to wear clothes. Verily the last end of that man is worse than the beginning, and the band playeth "A Hot Time in the Old Town."—Albuquerque News.