The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ .....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Feb. 16, 1882.

The Allegheny county democracy have instructed in favor of Hon. Jas. Hopkins, of that county, for governor.

Another B is absorbing a great deal of attention just now—the new Baby-elephant. The thing now runs as Beaver, Butler, Bosses and Baby-elephant. Who ever knew B's thus to B-uzz in winter?

The Virginia senste has passed a bill abolishing the whipping post. It is thought the House will also pass the bill. The whites hate being whipped for crimes, while the negroes prefer the lash to imprisonment.

Oscar Wilde is going home again. Just what all youngsters feel like doing when out on their first tramp.

Senator Cameron will be satisfied to give away the State ticket, so that he succeeds himself in the United States Senate. This insures the perpetuation of his power in the distribution of spoils, which is all he wants. He can only be deprived of his office of boss by electing an anti-Cameron legislature, and this can be done by the Independents uniting with the Democracy, not other wise. So long as Cameron is in the Senate it matters little to him who is Governor or Supreme Judge, Lieutenant Governor or Secretary of Internal Affairs, to gain which seems to be the only object of the Independents. The Don will run the Machine and laugh at the simpletons who imagined they downed him. So says the Pittsburg *Post*, and it is just the truth. The next election is the time when all who wish to squelch Cameron and bossism must put in their licks where they will tell—right between the eyes.

Oscar Wilde must have read last week's REPORTER, for we notice that since that issue Oscar has discarded knee-breeches. What made Oscar wear knee-breeches on coming to this country, was a mistaken idea about some things in this country. He evidently imagined we had no bridges here and knee-breeches would save the trouble of rolling up his pants to wade across our many streams.

The indications point very clearly to the rejection of the pending apportionment bill in the house in the present shape. The democrats are generally against it, and many of the republicans are openly opposing it.

Representative Blackburn says it is an unjust measure; that it ignores the rapidly growing western states, and gives increase in representation to eastern states that are declining in population. He says it will be rejected by forty majority.

Up in Vermont a dying man, who never had been suspected of wrong-doing, confessed to having committed a number of thefts and a murder.

The American senate thinks of going into the vaccinating business, by offering to purchase $15,000 worth of scabs for distribution. These senators have lofty ideas, by-times, and the bill could have been greatly improved by an amendment that the senate shut up shop for 6 weeks and every member take his pint of scabs and go out vaccinating.

As between the Bosses and Beaver, the popular sympathy is for the latter. But as for the Bosses with Beaver, the people will have none of it. There is a distinction with a difference here.

Should congress find vaccinating scabs becoming short of the demand let it pass a bill confiscating the 306 Grant medals for that purpose, they can be guaranteed to cause a good many sores.

The Republican state convention is so near at hand that there is scarce a chance for any new candidate for governor creating a sensation unless he wears long hair and knee-breeches—an æsthetic individual, for instance.

The Tyrone *Herald* of last week openes out with a two-colum rehash of the old, stale slander that President Buchanan was in sympathy with the rebels. Such stuff would do for ignoramuses, and probably, the sheet aforesaid takes its audience to be such; yet it is even an insult to offer such literature to the ignorant in the face of recent articles which appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* completely disproving the silly slander.

The Rochester University students made fools of themselves by "going for" silly Oscar Wilde during his lecture, a few days ago. They began their insulting conduct by turning out the lights in the balcony, and welcomed Mr. Wilde with shouts and hisses. Manager Gobay called a number of the police force, who succeeded in keeping moderate order. One of the students was struck in the face with a whip by a policeman, and it was feared a riot would insue, but as it was the insulting band served to annoy the audience and disgracefully insult the lecturer. When the lecture was about half finished an old colored man, hired for the purpose by the students, walked down to the front seat of the parquette. He was æsthetically dressed, having white kid gloves, knee-breeches, and wearing a large boquet of various flowers, and his entrance was greeted with uproarious shouts. It is not known what steps will be taken in regard to the disgraceful affair.

THE GREAT MONROE DOCTRINE.

So much is said about the "Monroe doctrine" now-days, we present it as taken from the Message of President Monroe. It was supposed, at the time, or perhaps ascertained, that several monarchies of Europe (Excepting Russia) had conspired to assist Spain in reconquering the South American States and Mexico. The following are the mild but firm and conclusive words of President Monroe, to wit:

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and amicable relations between the United States and those Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence, and whose independence we have on great considerations and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between those new Governments and spain we declare our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgement of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

John Sherman's secret investigation of the charges that he had repairs done at his private residence, while Secretary of Treasury, and the bills charged to the Government, does not hide all his crookedness. The other day Ex-Custodian Pitney was recalled before the Senate Treasury Contingent-Fund Investigation Committee for cross-examination upon the points of his testimony taken some time ago, in which the allusion was made to the cabinet work alleged to have been done by Treasury workmen, at the Government's expense, upon Mr. Sherman's house. It is reported that upon being closely pressed by Republican members of the committee, who sought to throw discredit upon his testimony, Pitney produced several notes written to him both by the Secretary and Mrs. Sherman relating to that kind of work, stating what was needed at different times and asking him to see that it was attended to.

THE LARGE STATES AND THE SMALL STATES.

The *Sun*: On opening the debate in the House on the bill for apportioning representatives under the last census, the usual conflict arose between the small States and the large States. The former complained that the latter had combined to deprive them of their due share of members.

There seems to be no way of relieving the small States. Take New England, for example, which suffers a decline in membership under the pending bill. Those six States do not increase in population so rapidly as the Middle and Western States; and of course the membership of the former must be reduced.

It is none the less irritating, however, to the shrewd, ambitious Yankees to see their power in the House steadily waning. In a Congress with hardly half as many representatives as the next will contain Maine had eight members. It will now get but four. For a long time New Hampshire had six members. It now must take up with two. Vermont, which in days gone by had six, now drops to one. Rhode Island has always had two members. The pending bill gives the State barely one. The time was when Connecticut had eleven. It will now stand at four. When Webster was first chosen to Congress from Boston, Massachusetts had fourteen representatives. The State has since grown in population, opulence and wealth. But in a House twice as numerous wherein Webster made his speech on the Greek revolution it can scarcely obtain twelve members. In short, under the pending bill, New England, which formerly elected one-eighth of the House, will be allowed to elect only one-thirteenth of it during the next ten years.

But New England finds compensation in the Senate, as do all the small States which look with envious eyes upon the increased representation of the large States in the House. New England will have only twenty-four members in the House, but she retains her twelve Senators. The six States which lie immediately west of her, reaching from New York to Illinois, will have one hundred and twenty-five members under the new apportionment, or more than five times as many as the six New England States; but they have only their twelve Senators.

The enterprising sons of the Pilgrim land know how to utilize their power in the Senate. The twelve Senators are Chairmen of six first-rate committees, and of five of the second class. But the twelve Sanators from the other six States just referred to are Chairmen of only two important committees, and of five of an inferior grade. And thus it has been ever since the Republicans controlled the Senate.

When the smaller States grumble at the larger because of their increased membership in the House, the former must draw consolation from their comparatively superior power in the Senate.

A. M. Soteldo, Clerk of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, visited the office of the Washington *National Republican*, on evening of 9, to procure the publication of a statement in reply to a charge made against him in yesterday's *Republican*. The editor in charge, Mr. C. M. Barton, declined to have anything to do with him. A scuffle ensued, pistol shots were fired and Barton and Soteldo were both wounded, the latter fatally, by a shot from a pistol in thehands of his brother intended for Barton. He died since.

Three hundred Jewish refluges from Russia will sail from Liverpool on Saturday in the steamship Illinois. A pastoral of the Chief Rabbi at London points out that tens of thousands of Jews are likely to flee from Russia, and urges his coreligionists to help them to migrate to distant and happier lands. He says enormous sums will be required for that purpose.

General Beaver is the only æsthetic candidate for the republican nomination for governor—he wears knee breeches on one leg.

There is an unpleasantness between Congressman Dezendorf and Senator Mahone over the Norfolk postmastership.

It is rumored in Washington that indictments had been found against a number of Star-route men, among them Brady and Dorsey.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive for one year the REPORTER and the Chicag "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 willsecure the "News" and the REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulction.

In all rheumatic diseases rely wholly on Peruna.

Another B is making trouble for the republicans—Blaine is doing it; he is the half-breed chief and has put on the war paint to scalp the stalwart tribe. A writer from Washington says:

Among some very intelligent and sagacious politicians the impression prevails that Blaine has made up his mind to break down the present administration, even at the expense of disrupting the Republican party. In short, rather than the wing now in power shall have a renewal of the lease four years hence, which it now holds by accident, he would much prefer to have the Democracy secure possession of the national helm. The recent letter written by Blaine touching the change on the President's part of the South American policy finds many admirers. No matter how it may be regarded in the light of sagacity, there are plenty who hold that Blaine has struck a key-note which can not but make him popular with the masses.

—The prevalence of small-pox throughout the country has caused some strange exhibitions of fright and selfishness. Only nine miles out of St. Louis a negro lay sick with the disease on a pile of straw at the road side. The next morning he was discovered, and as the weather had been cold it is probable that he was badly frozen; but no body would go to his aid, and he was left to die all alone, which he did after another night of exposure. An Indian woman was similarly left to herself in a suburb of Cincinnati. After her death the shanty in which her body remained was set on fire by throwing blazing wads of straw at it. Three children were abandoned by their parents at Selma, Tenn., and in this case there was no excuse of real danger, for the father and mother had been protected by recent vaccination. In a Wisconsin lumbermen's camp three men were left by their companions with food and water for three days. After that they could have starved to death had not a man, who heard of their plight through the fugatives, gone to their succor. On the other hand, cases of self-sacrificing bravery are also numerous.

According to the Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the whole commotion as to the Pope's leaving Rome comes from abroad. There are constantly reports in Rome of his intended departure, as there has been for ten years past, but few people in Rome believed in the probability of its really happening. As to what is said about the unfitness of Rome as a capital and the regrets of successive Ministers that they are compelled to stay there, it is all nonsense. Public offices have been built and others are still being planned. There are schemes for building new Houses of Parliament, new law courts, new military establishments, and new railways; and why should Italy have fortified Rome against a surpaise if she is prepared to hand over the forts built around the city? That the Pope's position in Rome is a painful one no one will deny, and it has become much more so since the disgraceful scenes at the funeral of Pio Nono. But were he once to leave the Vatican, what chance would there be of his return? And are the Catholics prepared to give up Rome as the capital of the Catholic world.

Jesse Williams, who lived the life of a hermit for many years, was found dead in a miserable hut in Nottingham twp., Penna., on Monday last. At one time he was a wealthy resident of Philadelphia, and frequently entertained Clay and Webster, and other statesmen of that day, at his mansion in that city. He introduced into Pennsylvania the famous breed of Cochin-China fowls.

An invaluable strengthener of the nerves, muscles, and digestive organs, producing strength and appetite, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Among the frequent instances of selling and exchanging wives none is more peculiar than that of Mrs Barnum, of Peoria, Ill. She and her husband agreed that they had better part. Neighbor Morris was known to be very much in love with her, and Barnum said he would sell her for $100. The Barnums having come to this amicable understanding, the next move was to make an offer to Morris. Mrs. Barnum dressed herself carefully, arranged her hair in the most becoming style, and, thus looking her very best, went with her husband to Morris' home. The matter was explained to him and the price stated. There was some haggling over the costs of a divorce, but a bargain was closed without difficulty.

I had Chronic Rheumatism for one year; had been given up to die by two physicians. Peruna cured me. Wm. Curtz, Pittsburg, Pa.

Washington, February 8.—Two colored children, a boy one year old, and a girl four years old, were burned to death to-day. They had been locked in a room by their mother, Mrs. Harriet Sim.

It seems to satisfy a family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jines, Albany.

TRICHINAE'S TERRIBLE WORK.

Fort Wayne, Ind., February 8.—The family of August Yeager, five persons in all, residing in the northern part of the city, were found to-day in great agony from trichinosis, caused by eating raw ham. It is thought that the children cannot recover.

RADICAL FLOP OF A PREACHER.

Chicago, February 5.—Rev. George C. Milner, pastor of Unity Church, formerly presided over by Rev. Dr. Collier, announced from the pulpit to-day that he had abandoned his belief in a Deity and in the immortality of man. Consternation among the congregation resulted.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

A despatch from Navasota, Texas, says: "The Navasota and Brazos rivers, which had overflown their banks so as to become virtually one, are subsiding. A gentleman coming seven miles across the bottom in a small boat reports that hundreds of cattle are drowning.

A Special despatch from Helena, Ark. says the Mississippi River at that point is only eight inches below the high water of 1867, and rising steadily. Fears are entertained that the levees cannot much longer withstand the pressure.

SPARKS FROM A LOCOMOTIVE FIRE AN OIL TANK.

Over a Hundred Thousand Barrels in Flames.

Bradford, Pa., February 12.—This evening sparks from a locomotive set fire to little pools of oil in the low grounds near Olean, N. Y., where the Union pipe line have a number of large iron tanks located. In a few minutes the flames were communicated to three of the tanks, containing in all 105,000 barrels of oil, which is now burning. The pipe line men from all sections of the oil regions were summoned by telegraph to the scene of fire. Superintendents Snow and Smedley left here with a large force of men by a special fast running train. They took picks, shovels, a cannon and a chemical fire extinguisher. Trenches and embankments will be formed to prevent the spread of the burning oil when the overflow occurs, which will be at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Olean creek runs near the scene of the fire, and strong fears are entertained that the oil will strike the surface of the stream and destroy a number of railroad bridges and houses near the bank of the creek. The oil will be drawn off rapidly as soon as possible by perforating the tanks with cannon ball. The night is bright as day for several miles around the tanks. What the result will be cannot now be conjectured.

FRIGHTFUL FATALITY.

Baltimore, Md., February 13.—Five trackmen were killed about noon to-day in the tunnel of the Baltimore and Potomac road near the Union depot in this city by a locomotive drawing a train of the Western Maryland railroad. The men, named David Grier, Timothy Kennedy, Edward Birmingham, James Irvin and Patrick McGoff, stepped from one track to get out of the way of a passenger train to the adjoining track and were killed by another passenger train.

THREE BURGLARS SHOT DEAD

Bedford, Ind., Feb. 6.—Three burglars, Nicholas Vaughan, Virgil Wilson, and S. Whitter, were instantly killed at Tunnelton, this county, last night, while attempting to rob the saloon of Thomas Clark. A confederate, named Willoughby, who had agreed to participate in the burglary, betrayed them to Clark, who, procuring assistance, waited heavily armed for the men to appear. When the burglars had effected an entrance a signal was given and Clark's men fired at once. The burglars fell dead in their tracks.

A CHINAMAN HANGED.

Winnemucca, Nevada, February 9.—Charley Hing, a Chinaman, was hanged to-day for the murder of Ah. Lick, a fellow countryman, last May. On the gallows he said that he committed the act in self-defense and claimed that $600 had been used to bribe the witness to swear falsely. When the trap was sprung the condemned fell with a scream which was cut short by the dislocation of his neck.

For the REPORTER.

A TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

I shall now write you a second letter on my trip to the South. Writing on such a trip, it is impossible to write at length even on the most interesting subjects, a mere passing notice can be given in a letter of proper length. Having visited the principal places of interest at Chattanooga, Tenn., I next resumed my journey through the state of Georgia. After riding distance of one hundred and thirty eight miles, I found myself, on the morning of December 24, in the city of Atlanta, known as the "Gate City." The warm sunshine and the balmy air of the southern clime gave us a friendly greeting. Of course to be a good "Yankee," as we are called by the southern people, innumerable questions had to be asked about the city just entered. Well might they be numberless when in Atlanta, for the place is not unknown to the pages of history. Its past days painted an indelible picture on the canvass of the memory of many a soldier. It was once the centre of active engagement during the Civil conflict. A breast work of ten miles in circumference still marks it as a stronghold. Cast your eye wherever you will about the city, and vast bulwarks are visible. Eighteen years ago the roar of the cannon shook these hills and valles and died away as distant thunder, but the face of the country still bears the scar of warfare. This was the Confederate centre, against which Sherman marched with 98000 men from Chattanooga. On July 20, 22 and 28, 1864, fierce battles were fought, and the city was besieged until September 1, when General Hood set fire to the city and evacuated it. Out of the smoke and ashes springs up one of the finest cities of the South. The smoke of numerous factories now gently curls over the city, myriads of spindles and wheels lend their music to the busy workmen. Immense business blocks, that rival many of the northern cities, are the places of an active trade. The population of nine thousand increased to thirty-five thousand since the war. Atlanta is the capital of the state and has a number of fine public buildings. Its location is rather peculiar, being on a plateau eleven hundred feet above the sea, at a point where five ridges of the Blue Ridge Mts concentrate like a star. The court-house roof forms a perfect water-shed, from one-half the water flows into the Gulf of Mexico, from the other side into the Atlantic. A Confederate cemetery is located at this city, where lie the remains of many thousand soldiers. It was my lot to spend Christmas in Atlanta, and a wet one it was, raining all day. There is a marked difrence between a Northern and a Southern Christmas. Here are howls, doleful horns, queer instruments expressing juvenile joy; cannon-crackers popping under the coat-tail of the pedestrian; gay fantastic processions fill the streets as on the 4th of July, only occurring in December. During the last three months Atlanta thronged with visitors from all parts of the world, to attend the Industrial and Cotton Exposition. To attempt a description of so vast a collection of products would require volumes. There were similar buildings and departments as at the Centennial only on a smaller scale. The growth and manufacture of cotton were represented in all its phases, from the stock in the field to the weaving of muslin and other cotton goods. The North was well represented in machinery of every description. The products of the inventive Yankee truly confounded the cotton grower, and opened to his mind a world of unheard wonders. Here were brought together the merchant, planter, miner, manufacturer and Artificer representing the varied industries of this great nation and of the world. Here each one could acquire a knowledge of the products of all the nations at a small expense. The Exposition at Atlanta was not only beneficial in this respect, but more so in another. It brought together a once divided people, on a once hotly contested soil to compare the products of a once divided country. Thus giving a bond of union so much needed. Each party looked upon the other from a distance with partisan spirit but when brought together they see that neither is a human monstrosity, but a common brotherhood. More commingling of the two sections and the banishment of petty politicians, will wipe away the old hatred. Men can now better talk and reason on past mistakes and more easily forgive. I shall now speak of Georgia as a state, giving such figures and facts as to give a fair idea of its standing with other states. Its surface is quite diversified. In the north are the Blue Ridge and Etowah mountains with other spurs of the Appalachian chain. The centre is an elevated plateau from four to six hundred feet above the sea. South of this are other smaller table lands, while the surface near the coast is quite swampy. In the north the summers are comparatively cool and the climate healthy, but in the southern low-lands the thermometer often reaching 110 deg. Far. The winters are very mild, the temperature seldom falling below 30 deg. Agriculture forms the most important industry of Georgia, the soil and climate being adapted to the growth of cotton and the cereals. The products of the state in their relative order are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, rye and tobacco. Georgia is the second rice growing state; and grows more sweetpotatoes than any other state except North Carolina. Georgia, in 1880, produced eight hundred thousand bales of cotton, which sells at fifty dollars per bale, and twenty-seven million pounds of rice. Much of the land having become exhausted by cotton now the smaller grains are being introduced. I will now give the average value per acre of clear and timber land of a few southern states, from which can be seen that land in the South is very cheap. In Georgia clear land is worth $6.92 per acre, timber land, $5.45; North Carolina, $6.77 and $5.53; South Carolina, $8.64 and $6.24; Alabama, $6.53 and $4.08; Mississippi, $7.88; Louissana, $14.36 and $3.53; Pennsylvania, clear land $45.75, Ohio, $47.53 and $41.67; Indiana, $30.46; Kansas, $11.32 and $19.22. Georgia leads all the southern states in cotton manufacture. Immense deposits of iron ore are found in the metamorphic rocks; coal is abundant. What this state needs is Northern capital and Yankee pluck to develop its mineral wealth. A marked improvement has been made in this direction during the last few years and the work is just beginning. If the state is ever developed as it ought, its only hope is in the infusion of northern spirit and capital. The constitution of the state provides for free common school education for both white and colored. Education is yet in a lamentable condition, only about three months of school a year and not many attendants. The negroes take more interest in schools than the ordinary white and excel in point of class grade. I shall now speak of the condition and characteristics of the people and many of these things were gained by personal observation. The South is from fifty to a hundred years behind the North in most every respect. For this there are many reasons. No doubt slavery was the principal cause for this condition. Negligence and indifference are the bane of the southern people. Indolence is everywhere visible to the traveler. This is a known characteristic of the negro and the white has fully imbibed the same spirit. Both must have, by common council, agreed to sit down in the chair of lethargy and let the world take care of itself. Very few in the country have any idea of comfort, their houses are rude, many of them miserable, dirty hovels, unfit for human beings, no windows or doors. The condition of the laboring or pauper whites is no better than the lower grade negroes. Their women do most of the field work while the man enjoys the comforts of life. Many of the women chew tobacco, squirt spit and hit a fly on the wall with the facility of a male expert. It is amusing to see the teaming done here. The poor come to the cities with a little gag of wood, often not more than a man could haul on a wheelbarrow; as a motive power they use a little runty steer, mule, bull or a mule and steer for double team. The women frequently haul the wood with such propelling power. On Sunday the women ride to church on a bull or steer, which is their usual mode of traveling. In the same manner the young lover takes his lady love to the parson to get married. Imagine such a custom introduced in Penns Valley. Although there are many things and customs in the South that are very odd, and the people indolent, yet there are many points worthy of praise. It has never been my fortune to meet with any people more hospitable and ready to give you any information. Strangers invite you to to stay at their homes free of charge. They generally have good warm hearts beating within their breasts. We imagine them to cherish the old war feeling as bitterly as ever. This may be the case with a few, but the common people admit the blunder and are forgiving. The women are most unforgiving. Many regard the war a great blessing to the South claiming they are only now commencing to live by getting in contact with the North. A young man remarked, "we did not know what a cookstove was before the war." Machinery is now introduced and rapid advancement is made all through the sunny land. What they need is, to be taught that labor is honorable and indolence disreputable. Teach this principle and the southern people will build on a firm foundation, and the songs of industry will cheer every valley from the Atlantic to the golden shores of California.

J. D. MITTERLING.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

A Large Crop of Candidates and a Lively Race For the Gubernatorial Nomination.

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—The condition of affairs in the Republican party of Pennsylvania is assuming all sorts of aspects and there is now no knowing what a day may bring forth. The Beaver men are so thoroughly frightened at the appearance of State Treasurer Butler in the field as a Gubernatorial aspirant, that they have begun to hedge. There are rumors more or less authentic of an intention on the part of the Camerons to offer the second place on the ticket to Butler, and so serve the first place for Beaver. While Butler evinces some willingness to accept such an offer, his friends, who are running his campaign for him, will not listen to the proposition. They believe that the Independent and Continental factions of the party will coalesce around Butler and so force the Cameron man to throw Beaver over. The latest political surprise is the reported entry of Judge Henderson, of Harrisburg, for the race for Governor. He has just resigned from the bench, and his friends, who are very numerous and influential, are pushing his name forward. He himself is reticent upon the subject, but is believed to be more than willing to run.

In several counties where the "bosses" hoped to prevent delegate conventions until after the regular State Convention was held and Beaver nominated, the committees have concluded to convene and ascertain the feeling in the party. General Beaver privately acknowledges that his chances, which at one time were sure, are growing rather dubious. In Chester county, where Butler is making inroads upon the Beaver element, Chairman Cooper proposes to run himself and get the votes of the county as a compliment. These votes he will turn over to Beaver at the convention. The Independents say they can thwart his scheme.

SULLIVAN SUCCESSFUL.

TWENTY-SIX MINUTES AND NINE ROUNDS DECIDE THE FIGHT.

The Trojan Knocked Completely Out of Time—A Sharp and Decisive Battle. First Blood and Knock-Down Given to the Bostonian—The Brutish Sport Witnessed by a Large Gathering of People.

New Orleans, February 7.—The great crowds of sporting men from nearly every section of the United States who had congregated here to witness the prize fight between Ryan and Sullivan, left New Orleans last night and early this morning for the battle ground. The excitement was fully equal to that which attended the great fight of 1870 when Mace conquered brave Tom Allen near this city, and also the great farce between Joe Coburn and Jem Mace, at Bay St. Louis, Miss., November 30, 1871.

It is quite safe to say that fully $250 000 were wagered on the fight and both sides up to the moment of the battle were confident of winning. The odds in the betting varied in different localities, but Sullivan seemed to have the call in New Orleans right along, notwithstanding the fact that most all the veterans of the ring were backing Ryan. Both pugilists were in the very best condition, and both determined to do all in their power to win fairly and without favor.

THE MEN.

Ryan, the Tipperary lad, came to America when a mere boy and located in Troy, N. Y. He was a fighter at an early day and was victor in many small battles. His greatest fame sprung from his victory over Goss a few years ago in West Virginia. His backer was R. K. Fox, of New York, who promised Ryan if he vanquished Sullivan to take him through England and match him to fight any man in Europe for $10,000. He was splendidly trained, is older, heavier and taller than Sullivan and has longer arms. He was born in Ireland, is 29 years of age, weighs 190 pounds and is 6 feet 1½ inches in height. Ryan's colors consisted of a large white twilled silk handkerchief, with a blue star-spangled globe in the centre, surrounded by a spread eagle with the inscription, "Paddy Ryan, Champion of America." The corners of the handkerchief were adorned with the coat of arms of New York state, the harp of Erin, an American harp and other emblems. The handkerchief is hand painted 36x36 inches and quite handsome. A number of them were sold before the fight at prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars each.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

John L. Sullivan is a native of Boston and is twenty-three years of age. His weight is one hundred and seventy-five pounds and height five feet ten and a-half inches. A little over three years ago he made his first appearance as a boxer with John Woods, of Boston, a veteran pugilist, whom he defeated. Later he successfully encountered a number of noted men of the ring, including Dan. Dwyer and Mike Donovan. In 1880 he met Joe Goss, the famous fighter, and knocked him out of time in two minutes. Subsequently he triumphed over a big Canadian, Jack Stewert, and also John Flood, who fought him on a barge on the North river for $1,000 a side. During the past two years Sullivan has been giving exhibitions throughout the country, but has found no competitor who compelled him to exert himself. His colors were white with a green border, and in each corner were two flags, one the Irish emblem, the other being a combination of the federal and confederate banners. In the field of the latter were but thirteen stars, arranged on a crossbar similar to the rebel flag. This arrangement caused considerable talk, especially among northern men. Doubtless Sullivan knew nothing about it.

SULLIVAN'S FIRST FIGHT.

The battle to-day was Sullivan's first with the naked fists. He has always been known as a science d boxer, a terrific hitter and an ambitious young man. He has fought several fights with gloves on, according to Queensbury rules, but he was never under naked fire. His muscular strength when sixteen years old, gave him the title of the "strong boy." When twenty years of age his hitting was so very hard that offers of fifty dollars would not tempt men to stand before him a few rounds with the gloves. He was in fact the unconquered hero sparrer of the country under Queensbury rules. Billy Madden trained him for to-day's fight, commencing at Bay St. Louis, fifty miles from here, on the twenty-seventh of last December.

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

The articles of agreement were signed in New York, October 5, 1881, by Richard K. Fox for Ryan and Billy Madden for Sullivan, that the men should fight a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the prize ring, for $2,500 a side, February 7, within 100 miles of New Orleans, between 0 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the fournoon of that day, all expense to be borne mutually. Harry Hill was the stakeholder. R. K. Fox not only put up the $2,500 for Ryan, but gave him $1,000 extra to-day on entering the ring to bet that he would win the fight. Sullivan posted $500 for himself, aided by Billy Madden with $500, a Boston sporting man with $500 more, and James Keenan, of the same city, with $1,000. The friends and admirers of both pugilists gave written guarantees that either man winning would receive at least $10,000 and the title of championship of the world. Sullivan was given a purse of $1,000 to accept Ryan's personal wager.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

Sullivan's fine appearance was greeted with applause. His mustache was shaved off, which gave him a better look. His muscles and flesh looked as hard as iron. Ryan trained at the Lake house, seven miles from New Orleans, under Johnny Roach's care. Ryan was reduced from 230 to 190 pounds. He wore a clean face, was a little pale, but had a good color. He was as near physically perfect as any man in the world. Like many other men, Ryan this morning remarked that if he won the fight he would never step into the ring again. Tom Kelly, of St. Louis, seconded Ryan and James Dunn, of Brooklyn, assisted.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

The ground selected for the fight was at Mississippi City, and can be overlooked from the Barnes hotel.

Long before daylight the depot of the Mobile road, at New Orleans was thronged with a crowd of eager excursionists composed not only of sporting men, both local and from all sections of the country, but also many prominent citizens of New Orleans. Among the most noted sporting men and characters well known in the arena who attended the battle were Tom Kelley, ex-prize fighter; John McMahon, late champion wrestler; Wm. L. Kennedy, ex-champion; Harry Slade, amateur boxer of England; Joe Goss, ex-champion pugilist; Billy Madden, Pete McCoy, Bob Farrell, Jimmy Gallagher, well known sparrers; Jim and Mike Keenan, of Boston; Johnny Roach, Charlie Perkins, Wm. Emmett, Arthur Chambers, champion light weights; Eugene Beebe, of Montgomery, Ala., and Fred Englehart.

There was a large number of newspaper correspondents, representing the prominent papers of the north and west. Crowds of people assembled from every direction, and the crowds from the city poured into the hotel grounds. Sullivan took a room at the hotel opposite Ryan's room and within two hundred feet of the ring, which was pitched in front of the Barnes hotel, under a grove of live oaks. The sheriff had found some business in Biloxi. The balcony and trees were black with people.

THE FIGHT.

At 11.45 the ring was cleared and Sullivan cast his cap into it amid great applause. The enthusiasm was great when at 11 54 Ryan entered the ring and, winning the choice of corners, selected the southwest corner, leaving Sullivan with the sun in his eyes and face. A dispute took place over the choice of a referee, which was finally adjusted by choosing two referees, Alexander Brewster, of New Orleans, and Jack Hardy, of Vicksburg, who acted jointly.

At 1 o'clock the men stood up for the first round, Ryan offering Sullivan a bet of $1,000, which was promptly accepted.

The first round ended by Sullivan knocking Ryan down. First knock down and first blood claimed for Sullivan and both honors allowed.

The second round was ended by Ryan throwing Sullivan.

In the third round Ryan was again knocked down by Sullivan.

The fourth round ended by Ryan knocking Sullivan down.

In the fifth round the men clinched and Sullivan threw Ryan.

In the sixth round Ryan was fairly knocked down again.

In the seventh round there was some sharp fighting, in which both men were severely punished and both went down together.

The eighth round was ended by Sullivan knocking Paddy completely out of time.

In the ninth and last round Ryan came up groggy and Sullivan at once forced him into his corner, delivering one heavy blow, but Ryan recovered and drove Sullivan out and just beyond the middle of the ring Sullivan got in a right hander under the left ear and Ryan went down senseless.

When time was called Ryan did not respond and the fight was declared in favor of Sullivan amid great cheering. Time of fight, twenty-six minutes.

CONDITION OF THE MEN.

Ryan and Sullivan were visited after they had gone to their quarters. Ryan was lying in an exhausted condition on his bed badly disfigured about the face, his upper lip being cut through and his nose disfigured. He did not move, but lay panting. Stimulants were given him to restore him. He is terribly punished about the head. At the conclusion of the fight Sullivan ran to his quarters at a lively gait and laughing. He laid down for a while, a little out of wind, but there was not a scratch on him. He chatted pleasantly with his friends. The fighting was short, sharp and decisive on Sullivan's part throughout. Ryan showed weariness after the first round.

CRUEL BUTCHERS.

Humane People of Chicago Calling Them to Account.

Chicago, February 7.—The Humane Society has lately undertaken another reform at the stock yards. The practice in killing cattle at the yards consists of what is known as the spearing process—sticking them in the back of the neck. The officers of the Society have recently discovered that the cattle killers, maddened by an animal's restlessness and squirming around, have resorted to the cruel device of punching out its eyes, to prevent it from seeing their movements, with the spear. The officers soon became satisfied that the workmen at the several houses are doing this on their own responsibility, and that the proprietors of the several houses discountenanced it altogether. Phil Armour, in fact, lately gave direct orders that the practice should be summarily stopped at his establishment, and the head men there aided the Society's officers in procuring the arrest of one James Kenney, a workman of theirs, who had adopted the eye-punching practice in connection with the cattle-spearing business. The case came up to-day before Justice Walsh, when Kenny waived examination and was held in $300 bail to the Criminal Court. Several other warrants are out, and further arrests may be expected in a few days. The Society is determined to break up the cruel practice, and, to the credit of the packers, has their hearty sympathy in its course.

Any of our subscribers paying all dues and $2.25 in advance, will receive the REPORTER and the Chicago "Weekly News," a large sized 32 colum paper. The $2.25 will secure the "News" and REPORTER for one year. This is the best offer made, and we only make it with the hope of inducing advance payment and increasing our circulation.

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	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 30	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 50	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 13