The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Mar. 9, 1882.

We have not the least doubt that Gen. Grant would accept a penny collection from the Sabbath schools in addition to his pension. Can't his right bower, Logan, get up a move in this direction the poor fellow?

The verdict in Private Mason's case, who attempted to shoot Guiteau, has been agreed on by the court martial and sent to General Hancock. It leaks out the verdict is guilty and the sentence three years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

The Democrats of New York have had one member added to the senate by the election of Baucus to fill the vacancy caused by the death of senator Wagner, rep. Wagner, it will be remembered was burned to death in the recent Spuyten Duyvel railroad disaster.

And now it was queen Victoria who was shot at and missed. How near we were to another assassination that would have shocked the civilized world as did the shooting of Garfield. All will rejoice over the escape of the queen. Particulars in another colum of the REPORTER.

Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, sent a letter to the senate vehemently protesting against the confirmation of Conkling as associate justice. We think Mrs. Scoville is getting a little too letter-writy; like her brother, she seems to have a hankering for notoriety. Mrs. S. should keep quiet and let the world wag as it will—it will wag its own way anyhow.

The Co. Auditors have cut down the Sheriff's charge for keeping prisoners to 25 cents per day. On account of removing fish baskets they have taken off $400. Various other parties have been reduced in their charges for legal services from $10 to $60. The Co. Commissioners have had charged back to them $300. This is the substance of the, Audit we believe. An appeal will be taken from the report of the Auditors, we are informed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Ex-Senator Conkling as associate judge of the Supreme court and also that of Ex-Senator Sargent as minister to Germany.

The vote on Conkling's confirmation is understood to have been thirty-nine yeas against twelve nays. Eight democrats and four republicans, namely: Hoar, Dawes, Morrill and Hawley. Sargent's nomination was confirmed without a division.

There is prospect that the House will give the Grant pension bill a black eye. It is reported by a member of the house committee on military affairs that the bill to put Grant on the retired list of the army is bitterly opposed in committee, and will be fought by the democrats in the house to the end. Every possible effort will be made to kill it indirectly, but, if necessary, the democrats will make an open and obstinate fight against it. This member, though a republican, seems to regard its chances as problematical.

The rope to hang Guiteau is to come from Ohio.

The republicans in congress are shaping things so as to dodge the tariff question. That will make no difference with the Centre county tariff shrieker, he will swear to the soundness of his party anyway.

Governor Hoyt denies that he will call an extra session of the legislature to pass an apportionment bill. Right, Governor.

After much debate the Iowa senate has agreed to a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The measure now goes before the people.

Still more indictments have been found against star routers. This kind of work threatens to reduce the republican vote largely.

The *Times* thinks the respectable merchants, manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia who publicly engaged in the more than questionable business of collecting money for the Indiana election in 1880, won't relish the plain truth told about the waste and theft of that contest by so reputable a Republican journal as the New York *Times*. In a careful examination of the inner management of that contest it is ascertained that out of all the enormous contributions sent to Dorsey in Indiana, estimated at from $250,000 to $400,000, not over $55,000 was legitimately expended. The following extract presents the whole matter:

> The labor was finished before Senator Dorsey and staff arrived in the State, and that the result would have been the same would he have remained away is maintained by those who were in a position to know. It is generally believed that there was sent to Mr. Dorsey not less than $250,000 to use in the State, and by others it is claimed that $400,000 was the amount sent. Be this as it may, there is no record to show that over $55-000 was expended, and the remainder of the sum sent into the State, whatever it may have been, it is charged, stuck in the pockets of those in whose hands it was placed for distribution.

A Washington special of the Pittsburg *Post* says: "At the Democratic Congressional caucus held a few days ago there was a full interchange of opinions concerning the future prospects of the party. The most encouraging reports came from every quarter. Southern Representatives were confident that the Mahone movement could not extend beyond Virginia, and that in other Southern States liberal elements would be absorbed by the Democracy, and young men given a chance. As to New England, we expect to carry Maine on a fusion ticket, and elect all the four Congressmen who, under the new apportionment, will be run on a general ticket, and that Gen. Butler will be nominated by the Democrats and elected Governor of Massachusetts. Blackburn says the bolting movement in Kentucky, inaugurated at Louisville, only represents a few malcontents, and will amount to nothing. Leading Democrats are sanguine of securing the next National House of Representatives. There is a great rejoicing among New York Democrats over the success of Baucus for Senator in place of Wagner, Republican, deceased, and the wiping out of a Radical majority of 5,000 in the district.

At the faintest pain Perunа should be thought of

WHO ARE THE BOURBONS?

As used in the North, this word "Bourbon" designates a class of white men composed chiefly of the leading citizens of the Southern States. The Bourbons are the principal business men, lawyers, physicians, teachers, clergymen, merchants and farmers of the South. They are everywhere the leaders of society in the best sense of the word. They sustain the churches, and give such efficiency to the normal activities and dicipline of the loyal communities as they have thus far attained. Taken broadly or generally, the class includes the best people of the South, or most of them. They are Bourbons because in politics they are Democrats and act in opposition to the principles, policy or methods of the Republican party, which has administered the national Government since the time of the civil war.

In the Southern States the term Bourbon has no distinct significance. It is applied indiscriminately, by all classes of politicians, to anybody who differs with them. It is there a convenient though empty epithet or name of reproach. Every politician insists that his party is the party of progress, of improvement, the representative and embodiment of the only ideas by which society can exist or civilization be maintained; and he is, of course, entitled to stigmatize his opponents as Bourbons. The word is a sham for burlesque weapon in the South, and is used there by everybody in political wrangling for "all it is worth."

As to the Southern men who compose the class to which this name is generally applied in the North, I am compelled to say that, aside from political matters, they are much like other people, or like the best people in our Northern communities. They do not love what is wrong for its own sake, prefer falsehood, baseness, cruelty or injustice to the virtues and good qualities which are elsewhere revered by good men. They are amiable, truthful, conscientious, kind, public spirited and religious, resembling very closely the formost men in our New England towns in all the important elements of personal character; differing only, in general, in being more communicative and having less reserve than is usual among New Englanders. As to their political action, it seems to me to have been for some years largely inevitable; the necessary product and result of the peculiar conditions of life and society in the South since the civil war. It does not appear to have been owing to sheer depravity on their part, nor to any choice or agency of theirs, that there was for some years a disturbed and unsettled state of things in the Southern States. Collisions between different classes followed unavoidably upon the elevation of the emancipated slaves into political superiority over the disfranchised white citizens of the country.

There has never been any such completeness of organization among the people of the South since the war, as many persons believed to have existed. That part of our country is distinguished by much greater feebleness of community and a less organic life than belongs to northern society; and the Bourbons are not responsible for everything that was done south of Mason and Dixon's line. I shall have more to say hereafter of Southern politics. Here I wish only to place the so-called Bourbon type as plainly as possible before my readers. The men thus designated are, as a class, eminently social, hospitable, honest and upright men. They have in a large measure, built up and maintained such moral, social, industrial and religious organizations and activity as the South now possesses; and much of what is best and the most encouraging in the present state of things in the principal Southern States is due to them and to their efforts for practical recognition in a time of extreme difficulty and uncertainty, when their resources were so discouragingly slender, and when they had no precedents to guide them except such as were furnished by the experience of mankind in the long contest between civilization and barbarism in the past. I think they have made mistakes and have done wrong things since the war. I am not certain that we or anybody else would have done better than they.—*February Atlantic.*

"This is supposed to permanently shelve any Presidential aspirations ex-President Grant may have." This paragraph the REPORTER finds going the rounds of some of the republican organs as a sort of doxology to articles referring to Grant's new pension of $15,000 per year. From this it appears that the republicans are about to introduce a new policy—when Presidential aspirants can not have their greed satisfied by a nomination and election from that party they will pension them with a princely sum, unwarranted by the constitution and contrary to any intention of the founders of the government.

What entitles Grant to this extra $15,000 per year during life? He was commander in chief and resigned to become President; then his salary was doubled to make him comfortable, and he was given a second term so that he might make enough out of it for the rest of his days without needing to seek any employment. While he was President the thieves reveled in the spoils and Grant got his share of lucre from them; he left the office immensely rich; last summer a purse of $250,000 was raised for him by begging; besides which he accepted previously gifts of houses, corner lots, stocks, horses and other things down to bull pups, which alone would make him comfortable during life, and now to get rid of him he is allowed $15,000 a year for life. When will we hear the last of this unblushing begging? ain't he ashamed? twice president, and to get rid of his importunities for a third term he must be fastened as a leech upon the treasury sucking a teat to the tune of $15,000 a year for life! It is a shame and an outrage. None of the Presidents from Washington down received any such extras and would have scorned the offer of them.

We have no doubt Grant would be willing to accept penny Sunday school collections if tendered him.

GOV. CURTIN'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 2.—Quite an interesting debate took place in the House this afternoon on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, the principal speakers being Whitthorne, Hewitt, Orth, Kasson, Curtin and McLane, the last four having served as Foreign Ministers. Governor Curtin spoke with great effect of the importance of maintaining our standing abroad as a first-class power, and held that we should protect all American citizens in foreign countries, whether natives or naturalized. He was opposed to the proposition to economize in the consular service by cutting down and consolidating our diplomatic representatives, and urged that Foreign Ministers should be allowed to appoint their own Secretaries of legation. This was Governor Curtin's first speech in the House, and it was well received, being heartily applauded at its close.

For nervous debility take Perunа.

NO MORE SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

The proposition to make a baby-state out of Dakota, is attracting attention to an abuse in this regard which is being carried too far. That these little states with a few thousand population should have as much power in the senate as states with 4 and 5 million, is simply unreasonable, and when a party sets up in business to manufacture these pocket states only to gain electors and to keep control of the senate a grave injustice and wrong is done which should have a check.

There is one remedy that might be applied, which could not be open to reasonable objections, and that is, let there be a change in the constitution doing away with senatorial representation in the electoral college, and have each state choose electors to equal its apportionment in the lower house. This would give each state the number of presidential electors based upon its population and place the large and small commonwealths upon an equal footing. The *Herald* speaking of this unequal representation says:

> "The House Apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at three hundred and twenty-five only lacks the signature of the President to become a law. It will enlargen the Electoral College from three hundred and sixty-nine, of which one hundred and eighty-five are a majority, to four hundred and one, of which two hundred and one will be requested to elect. The admission of Dakota as a state would increase the electoral vote to four hundred and four and the majority to two hundred and three. The most striking thing about the Electoral College is the disproportionate power of the small States. In the new College Rhode Island will have a vote for every sixty-nine thousand inhabitants and Florda one for every sixty-seven thousand, while it will take a hundred and forty-one thousand in New York and nearly a hundred and forty-three thousand in Pennsylvania to represent an electoral vote. This makes every ballot in Rhode Island and Florida count as much as two in New York and Pennsylvania. Taking Delaware and Nevada the disparity between the large and small States becomes still greater. With a population of a hundred and forty-six thousand Delaware will have three electoral votes, or one for every forty-eight thousand inhabitants, and Nevada, with only sixty-two thousand people will cast three electoral votes, or one for every twenty thousand inhabitants. Hence in a Presidential election it will take about three votes in New York and Pennsylvania to offset one in Delaware, and about seven to count as much as one in Nevada. Nevertheless there are politicians who urge the immediate admission of Dakota as a State; although nobody pretends that the people there are suffering under the Territorial government."

We think the REPORTER's suggestion above, to have no senatorial electors, would be just and is the only remedy against this inequality.

GRAIN GAMBLING ILLEGAL.

The decision of Judge Moran, of Chicago, recently rendered in the case of Foot against Hooker, to the effect that certain trades made on the Board of Trade, which were agreed beforehand to be for differences only, and not for actual delivery of property, were gambling contracts, and, therefore, invalid under law, has caused considerable excitement in Chicago.

"Do not rules of the Board of Trade provide for such transactions as Hooker agreed to make?" a leading member of the board was asked.

"Not at all; but, on the other hand, the whole spirit and tenor of the rules are that contracts must be fulfilled by the actual delivery of property, or, to put it differently, the rules of the Board of Trade are intended to secure the specific performance of contracts between its members, and in default thereof the payment of legitimate damages."

"Have there been any decisions by the Courts respecting contracts as ordinarily made on 'Change in this city?"

"Yes the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that time contracts made in good faith for the future delivery of property under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade are not prohibited by the common law, nor by any statute of the State, nor by any policy beneficial to the public welfare. The United States District Court of Wisconsin, in the case of Stevens against Foss, rendered a decision establishing the validity of our contracts, and the Supreme Court of Indiana has recently rendered a decision enforcing as valid contracts made on the floor of Exchange at Toledo, Ohio."

"Could a member make such an agreement with a customer and act in good faith with his partners?"

"It would be very bad faith to make such an agreement without the knowledge and consent of his partners. To do so is a violation of the spirit of the rules of the Board of Trade, and an imposition on those members with whom he or his firm has made contracts."

This is the view held by all the leading operators, who declare the case of Hooker to have been irregular and exceptional.

MAKE HIM HIGH COCKALORUM.

[From the Boston Post.]

Grant has bull pups, fast horses, Jersey cows, houses, house lots, fat purses of money, two terms of the Presidency, a bank Presidency, a Mexican land grant given him, a house full of trinkets from the Shah of Persia, the King of Siam, and from emperors, empresses, queens, lords, dukes, barons, counts, and Wall street brokers; and now the Senate of the United States has voted to make him General of the Army with a fat salary.

Why not declare Grant to be the grand high cockalorum of the universe and be done with it? The Democratic Senators who voted to make him General of the army, would doubtless be glad to do what they could in this direction. His salary should not be less than $10,000,000.

RUCKER RETIRED ALREADY.

Washington, February 23.—After having been nominally Quartermaster-General about 120 hours General Rucker, who was indebted for his promotion to be Quartermaster-General to the distinguished public services he had rendered in being the father of the wife of the Lieutenant General of the Army, has been placed upon the retired list and relegated solely to the arduous duty of drawing pay. He has accomplished the great patriotic purpose for which he was promoted a few hours ago and has greatly stimulated the ambition of millions of men to become the fathers of the wives of men in favor with the Executive Department of the Government of the United States. The definition of public, military and patriotic services contained in this appointment and retirement will have a positive influence on the rising generation of our great and growing country and will be regarded as a movement in the direction of civil-service reform. General Rufus Ingalls succeeds General Rucker.

Rheumatism, disordered blood, general debility, and many chronic diseases pronounced incurable, are often cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation.

SPEECH OF

HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, March 2, 1882.

The House, as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 3530) making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes—

Mr. Curtin said:

Mr. Chairman, the time may come, and it is possibly rapidly approaching, when it will be quite necessary to exchange with foreign nations ministers or ambassadors. But while we do send ministers abroad to represent this country, in deference to the customs of nations, we should clothe them with all the proper powers and surround them by all appliances which will give consequence to the representatives of this great nation. We should give them that standing among the nations of the world which this country itself holds, nor take from them any of the dignity of their high position. I understand perfectly well in what an embarrassing position a foreign minister would be placed should he have a consul appointed without consulting him, without his selection, who would give access to all of the archives and papers of his office, and to tell of the private and public correspondence, and have full knowledge of his business, and one who would have charge of the legation and the disposition of the affairs of the Government intrusted to the minister at the court to which he is accredited in his absence as charge d'affaires, which is the law. I know full well that it is common to complain of the expenses of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations and of our consular service. Our representation abroad is not made to produce money or revenue. It is a representation of the interests of a great people. And, sir, I do object to making consular appointments abroad a source of revenue.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, to have heard the calculations of expense and profits of the diplomatic and consular service made by the chairman of the committee. He exhibited the numbers of passports issued by various ministers, and the balance in favor of the Government growing out of the consular service. The consular service of the United States we require for the benefit of those engaged in commerce and trade, and a just protection to American mariners. The service, in my judgment, should be rendered free of any expense to the citizen and be paid for by the Government. The fees exacted are a tax levied off the trader, merchant, or mariner, and in restraint to that extent of our commerce with foreign countries. The issue of passports is not properly the business of the minister, although he is clothed with the power. There are very few of the countries in Europe where a passport is required, and American citizens traveling either for business or pleasure are in the habit of securing passports from the Department of State before leaving home. He has direct connection with the court or government to which he is accredited. He conveys to his own Government all that occurs in the country where he resides in relation to or can have any importance to the trade, commerce, and interests of our people abroad, and he is there, as has been said by the gentleman who last addressed the committee, to protect the rights of citizens, whether foreign born or naturalized, and in that respect recent events have clearly demonstrated that to withdraw our ministers, or to abridge their power, would be an acknowledged weakness in our Government which could not be condoned, and a calamity to those of our citizens who have suffered arrest and imprisonment in foreign countries. It would be a source of serious objection, in my judgment, to an American minister at a foreign court to allow a consular officer, without reference to his own wishes or the qualifications of the consul, to be appointed with power to have access to and control of the records of his legation, of the archives, and of all the business interests represented by him at that government.

The selection of a secretary to take charge of such matters should be left with the minister himself, so that the citizen who is best qualified may be selected to fulfill the duties. The relation being confidential, the qualifications of a secretary should be of a much higher grade than those required to fulfill the duties of a consulate. Justice to the minister as well as to the Government severly demands that he should have as his secretary a citizen well qualified, and one in whom he can place most implicit confidence.

Mr. Chairman, I have said that the time may come when we may dispense with this system, and thereby cut down the expense; when steam and lightning will give such rapid communication as to annihilate time and space, and we can assert our rights and protect our interests without the presence of ministers abroad. It may be in the near future; but such a happy condition in the affairs of humanity may be postponed until the lion and the lamb lie down together, or the proclamation of the promised peace and good-will settles down upon the world. But while it is the practice of the whole world—of all the great nations of the world—I hold that we, the American nation, should be represented in every nation, or wherever there is an organized government or exercise of governmental power, and that we should have an American minister, selected for his fitness, to represent our fifty millions of freemen at the seat of government of every foreign nation, and should surround him with all the rights and powers, the dignity and the consequence of this great nation.

Mr. Chairman, we have never been the propagandists of our political ideas. We have never charged our ministers abroad to interfere with governments to which they are accredited, and to commend our broad liberty and the dead-level of our social organization to the civilized nations of the earth. On the contrary, they are expressly forbidden to interfere with the laws or the governments to which they are accredited.

Sir, in the one hundred years of the existence and example of this nation, where free government has been exercising its mighty power over people who enjoy its blessings, and all the governments of the world have felt its power in relieving oppressed humanity, silently but constantly our example has been contracting the power of the ruling classes and remitting it to the masses of the people, where it justly belongs.

Our precepts and example, our liberal political ideas have broken down the barriers between centralized power and the masses of the people, and every concession made in Europe to the voice and control of the people in their government is a signal embodiment of the force of the American ideas of government and the rights of common humanity. The people have power in all the governments in Europe save one. Kings and emperors are lessened in their powers and prerogatives, and in my judgment, believing as I do in the future of this great country and of our form of government, our broad liberty and equality, the emperor and the king will soon remain as the tinsel, nominal heads of the government, if they are not entirely dispensed with as unnecessary in governments which aim to secure individual happiness and prosperity and enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace, and concord; and there will come a time when the rights of humanity will stand up and be asserted and appear in living light in the presence of the American ideas of human rights and liberties. [Applause.]

A PROLIFIC WIDOW.

A remarkable pension case has just come before the Adjutant General. It is that of a soldier's widow, who applies for a pension on account of her husband who died March 13, 1862, (note date) and whose three fatherless children, as set forth in her affidavit, were born as follows: April 11, 1867, September 10, 1869, and March 8, 1873. Some months ago the *Globe* noted a case where a widow applied for pension, in which case, according to the date furnished, her child was born some months before her marriage, which was rather a stunner to the Adjutant General, but when children come dropping in upon a poor lone widow six, seven and sixteen years after the death of her husband, it is getting heartrending, and if the present pension laws do not afford relief, they should be promptly amended to meet the emergency.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE TREASURY.

[The Herald.]

The enterprising lobbyists who succeeded in passing the outrageous Pension Arrears bill seem to have conceived another scheme for depleting the Treasury. Senator Teller has introduced it to the Senate, with the apology that he did so by "request" which is the Congressional way of saying that he does not want to be held responsible for it. The new "strike" is, briefly, that all the volunteer female nurses in the late war shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month during their period of service. This is not creditable to the ingenuity of the Pension Ring. As the object of the bill is to get as much money as possible out of the Treasury they should have so framad it as to include the female nurses in all our wars, including that of the Revolution. There must be a large number of Revolutionary nurses around somewhere. For the last twenty years the "boody guards" of General Washington have been dying at the rate of three or four a week. It would be the easiest thing in the world to prove that their bereaved widows and female relatives generally were all nurses. Then there are 1812 nurses and the Mexican war nurses. Why should a discrimination be made against them? The bill, however, is loosely and carelessly drawn in other respects. Why confine it to "females?" There were thousands of male nurses in the army. What reason is there for excluding them? The Pension Ring is looking its sagacity. If they will put a bill through simply to pay the nurses twenty-five dollars a month they will find that there are "millions" in it. In a few weeks there will be knocking at the doors of the Treasury for every soldier who was wounded at least ten nurses.

THE NEW ROUTE FROM THE LAKES TO PHILADELPHIA.

The engineering corps of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, which has been engaged in making surveys for a new route between Shamokin and Danville, have completed the preliminary survey. They are now engaged in another survey, to attain the same object. The projected route follows the Shamokin creek from Shamokin to Sunbury, and crossing the Susquehanna river at that point, the West Branch is followed, and connection made with the Catawissa railroad at Milton.

The purpose of this new outlet is to give a direct line from the lakes to tide water at Philadalphia, and in connection with the Pine Creek railroad, now under construction, will establish a Vanderbilt trunk line through Pennsylvania.

The engineers favor the route via Sunbury, as it possesses easier gradients than the Danville route, and as it follows the water courses can be constructed at less cost.

The Locust Mountain grade of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, approximating to 130 feet per mile from Ashland or Gordon to Locust Summit, has been urged as an insuperable objection against the economical working of this new short line. But this can be readily overcome, as the Reading company partially constructed several years ago a railroad from Shenandoah to Mount Carmel, that averages but about fifty-five feet per mile. It needs but little outlay to construct this link, and if done a good route is secured, and the heavy grade of Locust Mountain avoided.

THE LAW OF NUISANCE.

What constitutes a nuisance in fact and in law is a question constantly recurring in matters relating to Public Health. Most of our states already have special laws, not only defining nuisances, but the methods of abatement. Our cities have many stringent ordinances in respect to them. They not only include such as are prejudicial to health, but such as interfere with comfort of the average man or woman. Hence, the courts have often held that in reference to smoke or odors it is not necessary to prove injurious to the health, but only such annoyance as renders the ordinary life uncomfortable, and so distress our sensations, even if not causing either pain or sickness. Two or three cases in an adjoining state have served to draw special attention to this subject and to lead its state board to examine quite carefully in its subject. It is first worthy of note what rights under the common law are given to the citizen as to the personal removal of nuisances injurious to health. The law is exceedingly lenient to him in this form of self-protection. We know of a case in which an officer, supposing himself to be acting under a health code, removed a nuisance in his own neighborhood, and was sued for trespass. The court decided that in his official capacity he had been guilty of trespass, but that as a citizen personally injured he had a right and was not a trespasser. The broad principle that no one has a right to use his property so as to injure another is of the foundations of dispensed justice. Chancellor Zebriskie, of New Jersey, in two rulings, says: "Any trade or business, however lawful, which from the place or the manner in which it is carried on materially injures the property of others or affects their health or renders the enjoyment of physical life uncomfortable is a nuisance, which it is the duty of the court to restrain." Again: "The law takes care that lawful and useful business shall not be put a stop to on account of every trifling or imaginary annoyance, such as may offend the taste or disturb the nerves of a fastidious or overrefined person. But, on the other hand, it does not allow any one, whatever his circumstances or condition may be, to be driven from his home or be compelled to live in positive discomfort, although caused by a lawful and useful business carried on in his vicinity."

Constable Point, in New Jersey, has become a great centre of petroleum and other factories which cause such an odor as to drive families away from the opposite shores of Stantan Island. The cases are only hard to reach because citizens of New Jersey have not made complaint in its courts.

Pure air and pure water are as much the inalienable rights of man as life, liberty, and the purest of happiness. There is often delay in the forms of law, but when the case gets fairly in court the principles generally maintained. "Wood on Nuisances," p. 487, says: "The collection of water in artificial ponds or trenches, or the setting back of water by the means of dams or other artificial devices, whereby the water becomes stagnant and emits unpleasant odors or are unwholesome or injurious gases, is a great nuisance and equally actionable or indictable as are furnaces for the smelting of lead, copper, or other substances that send out destructive or injurious vapors." Archbold, in his "Criminal Practice and Pleading," says: "A mill-dam becomes a nuisance when it obstructs the the water to such an extent that it overflows its banks and the surrounding country and stagnates and becomes dead in pools, whereby the air along the highways and around the dwellings is infected with noxious and unwholesome vapors and the health of the adjoining country is sensibly impaired. Nor is it a defense to such a nuisance to say that the dam was built long before any one lived on the margin of the stream or there were any settlements about it." There is no way in which we can validate a nuisance. A nuisance is to be abated because it is a nuisance and no circumstances can show it to be tolerable. Law deals with nuisances in a preventive way, by the large defense it affords to one who himself abates a nuisance deleterious to him and by the intervention of a court of equity. It also gives compensation for the damage done, either to health or property. Or it gives summary jurisdiction by means of such laws as come under the policy regulations of society. Where the process is by indictment, the usual trial by jury allows full force for the broad interpretation of the idea of nuisance. Sometimes a court of equity in a form of injunction gives the parties opportunity to see if they can modify their method of conducting a business as to satisfy experts. This was recently done with success in the case of a firm at Elizabethport, engaged in the recovery of sulphuric acid from petroleum sludge. The Standard Oil Company has been at a considerable expense to take care of its vapor and smoke, so as not to be deleterious. The investgation of Dr. Ballard, of England, illustrated how possible it is to make most factory work innocuous. It behooves those of us who live near or in cities to see to it that nuisances do not get headway. It is not that the law is defective so much as that large money-making companies get control of interests in such a way as to embarrass procedure, and so formidable by reason of power. Many a board of health needs to keep a lookout for factories in process of construction, to see to it that they do not introduce unnecessary nuisances; and many a private individual can protect himself at the time, when afterward there would be more complications.—*Independent.*

FORTY-SEVEN DROWNED.

London, March 2.—Mail advices from the west coast of Africa report that a ferry boat while crossing the lagoon of Lagos capsized, and that forty-seven out of sixty persons on board were drowned.

Six brothers and sisters were buried together in Cleveland. Diphtheria killed them all.

ANOTHER CRANK.

Queen Victoria's Life Attempted by a Lunatic.

By the Associated Press.

London, March 2.—The Press Association says: Queen Victoria was fired at, at the Windsor railway station to-day. She escaped unhurt. There was a large crowd of spectators awaiting the Queen's arrival at Windsor. The Queen walked across the platform of the railway station to her carriage which was awaiting to take her to the Castle. John Brown had already ascended to his seat behind the carriage when a man standing at the entrance to the station yard among a number of spectators, pointed a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report of the pistol it was not very heavily loaded. The Queen, who was not probably aware of what happened, was immediately driven to the Castle, but before she passed the man had been siezed by the Superintendent of the borough police, who was stationed near by. He was also violently siezed by the crowd and was only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the Superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. The man who gave the name of MacLean, was miserably clad, and was conveyed to the police station in a cab. As soon as the Queen arrived at the Castle she ordered an equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. MacLean apparently intended firing again, when the revolver was knocked from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. Eian scholars were prominent in the attempt to lynch MacLean. The Right Honorable Sir Henry F. Pansouby, the Queen's Secretary, proceeded to the police station, and after obtaining all information possible, telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone the facts of the assault. It is understood that the Queen has not sustained any shock. MacLean is said to be an inhabitant of the South Sea Islands. The general opinion is that the act was the result of lunacy.

THE TELEPHONE.

Daniel Drawbaugh, a Pennsylvanian, Puts in a Claim as Inventor.

Washington, February 26.—The vexed question as to who invented the telephone is likely soon to be settled. The general belief that it is the invention of either Edison, Bell or Gray, or the three combined, is finding an active contestant in the person of Daniel Drawbaugh, who has lived in comparative seclusion, for the past twenty years, near Harrisburg, Pa., and during that time has invented some wonderful things, among them, as claimed by his friends, the identical telephone now so extensively in use throughout the world. To prove this, some one hundred and thirty witnesses have been examined by a commisson sitting in Harrisburg, appointed by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court of New York. This committee has now adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on March 1, and then it goes to New York, where the best experts in electricity have been summoned before it to give testimony.

A curious fact is the preservation intact of the first telephone made by Drawbaugh in 1868. It consists of an old-fashioned glass tumbler coated on the inside with plaster of paris, containing a low conductor to modify the electric current. This was used as a transmitter, and was connected by wires with a receiving instrument, consisting of a tin box fastened to a board. One end of the box was covered with parchment like a drum head; to the centre was attached a soft iron armature, and opposite this was fixed an electric magnet, consisting of two coils. This formed a complete telephone, and the experts claim that they will talk through it in the presence of the Court and demonstrate the fact beyond a doubt. He has also a still more complete instrument in evidence, made in 1870, which is the same principle patented by Bell June 2, 1875, and similar to Edison's patented in 1877.

If these facts warrant the granting of a patent to Drawbaugh, as now seems probable, he has declared his ability and intention to so reduce the cost of telephone service, his instruments being very simple and inexpensive, that it will become a formidable competitor with the postal service of the country. Among the scientists and patent lawyers much interest is manifested in the result, which bids fair to be in the interest of the public.

MAD MORMONS.

Salt Lake City, February 23.—Business men are being accosted to-day and their fears worked up by threats of an uprising, of ostracism in business and every other way. Bishop Sharp went east some days since, presumably to bring the railroad interest to the rescue of polygamy and Church rule. Apostle Thatcher went on eastward to-day to stir up business houses interested in the Mormon trade. Apostle Smith went to Washington to keep brother Cannon company. Sunday's preaching at the Tabernacle by Apostles Wells and Thadden affirm that the sum of Mormon disloyalty was their adherence to Jesus Christ; denounced Governor Murray by name, and denounced the proposed legislation by Congress as subversive of liberty, and appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court respecting polygamy to the Court in which were Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. There are no signs of concession, in their superhuman efforts to stave off action of Congress without concession. On the other hand, Gentiles are firm and united.

Yesterday, at the word of command, petitions praying Congress to halt in legislating for Utah were presented at probably every house in the Territory. Children in all the Mormon schools were made to sign or their names were signed for them. Gentiles were asked to sign, and probably a black list was made of such as declined, while many names representing nobody will appear in these petitions.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section, of kidney and nervous disorders, and we commend it heartily to such sufferers.—*Ev'g't News.*

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.

Beware of Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. "MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Samples and Catalogues by mail when requested.

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. O. DEININGER, Proprietor — J. W. HENNY, Superintendent

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS,

and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class.

COME AND SEE OUR WORK

jan27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, Lowbridge Bo. stamp. Ben. Vandolf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, feels anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser can address in confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 22dec7

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward, their address to DANIEL ADEE, 34 Liberty St., New York. & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1dec6m.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Than Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for arms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

6ootly

PE-RU-NA

is nature's greatest remedy. Dr. Hartman prescribed it to 40,000 patients, all of whom recovered or were much improved.

PERUNA can be taken by young or old, the young, the middle-aged, the old, the babe and the mother.

PERUNA always agrees with the patient. It cleanses the system of all its impurities, tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain.

PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired from toil and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

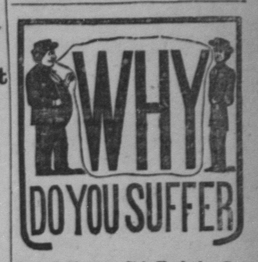
PERUNA should be taken by every body before each meal, when well, to prevent sickness; when sick, to cure. $500 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help.

PERUNA is composed of all vegetable medicinals; each one a great remedy in itself. (See pamphlet.)

It is pleasant to the taste, and will help the stomach to digest any article of food.

For a book which will enable you to treat yourself, address S. B. HARTMAN & CO., ORBORN, OHIO. Always regulate the bowels and pelvic organs with

MAN-A-LIN


WHY
DO YOU