

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA, Jan. 25, 1883.

The manner of holding elections in England differs widely from our system.

The difficulty with which he met in the outset was the fact that no one but officers connected with the polling station, and the legal voters, are permitted within fifty feet of the polls.

A letter to the Chairman of the Liberal Committee secured for him a Magistrate's order admitting him to the several polling places.

"The conservative candidate was Mr. Gathorne-Hardy and the Liberal, Mr. Isaac Holden, the latter being the successful candidate.

"I attended political meetings of both parties in the manufacturing town of Bradford. The audiences were similar to ours, and composed of sleepy and tired working men.

"The polling places are never placed, as they usually are in our cities, in the rear of a corner grocery, but are always situated in a parish school-house or other convenient and respectable premises, the voting being done in a room, never at a window on the street.

"About 200 people vote at a poll, as in Philadelphia. The voter, previous to election day, is designated by a number given him by the assessor to aid in identification, and upon entering the polling room (where no workers or loafers are permitted), he gives his name and number and is handed a ballot paper torn from a stub resembling those in a check book, which is first stamped like a railway ticket, so as to make the stub correspond with the ballot paper, and for additional security the name of the voter is entered upon the stub.

"The ballot paper thus torn off has printed upon it the names of contesting candidates, and the voter steps aside into a stall and there privately makes a cross with pen and ink opposite the name of his choice, and folding the ballot paper so as to conceal the face, he returns to the election officers and deposits his vote.

"Any espionage or influencing of voters is, of course, impracticable under such a system, as it is not possible to judge how a man has voted, unless in the event of a contest, the ballot-box should subsequently be brought into court and the numbered ballots be compared with the ballot stubs in the election officers' book.

"In case of a voter presenting himself whose identity is doubtful or whomay be challenged with good reason, he is given a ballot torn from another stub book of different colored paper, and the vote is laid aside in a packet of tendered votes, and the name and registered number of the voter entered in the tendered-vote list to await the decision of the proper authorities.

"To see that the carefully-framed election laws are properly complied with, and that no fraud is committed, each candidate has a representative at the election officers' desk, called a 'personation agent,' who nearly corresponds to our inspector. He is to watch the election and detect fraud.

"In case of an illiterate voter he must make a declaration of inability to read and write before he is supplied with the ballot paper, and the presiding officer reads over the names of the candidates in the order in which they are printed on the ballot paper, asking him for whom he desires to vote, and marks opposite the name of the candidate designated by the elector.

"No workers or other persons are permitted to loiter in the vicinity of the polls, nor is any soliciting of voters or interference with the voter allowed under any circumstances.

"Petty office-holders in the administrative branch of the Government take little interest in politics, and are not permitted to use their offices for political purposes."

THE INAUGURATION.

Governor Pattison Takes the Oath of Office.

Governor Pattison was duly inaugurated on Tuesday of last week. When he got off the cars at Harrisburg, the local committee had a carriage in waiting for him at the depot, but Gov. Pattison preferred to walk, and walk he did.

There were about 20,000 strangers in Harrisburg—and any number of brass bands, and many civic organizations which made an imposing parade, but without military.

The new governor took the oath before the immense throng in front of the capitol and delivered his inaugural which we publish elsewhere.

PATTISON'S CABINET.

Governor Pattison at a special session of the senate in the afternoon, sent in confirmation of the appointment of W. Stenger, to be secretary of the commonwealth; Lewis C. Cassidy, to be attorney

general; Pressly N. Guthrie, to be adjutant general, and S. Davis Page, to be controller of the city of Philadelphia.

The senate at once went into executive session and the nominations taken up in order for confirmation. There was not a single vote against Mr. Stenger or Mr. Guthrie. When the name of Senator Kennedy was called on the confirmation of Mr. Cassidy, the youthful senator took the floor and made a ten minute speech against the appointment.

The senator said he felt constrained to vote "no" and desired to place his reasons for so doing on the record. In his action he claimed he was but echoing the voice of the people of Philadelphia, and the citizens of the commonwealth, as Mr. Cassidy had been indisputably connected with the politics of that city for the last two decades.

The confirmation, he held, would be a lasting injury to the democratic party, and he knew if every senator would exercise his own wisdom that the name would be rejected. Like Caesar's wife, this appointment should be above suspicion.

He denounced Mr. Cassidy as a tool for the republican party. The public patronage was not to be used for personal ends. He had been taught by the governor in his past utterances that public trusts were to be used for the public good, yet this appointment was a personal one. It is said that he it was who taught the governor's feet to walk in politics.

On this ground he has been selected as one of the chosen few. If sympathy of the people had been regarded this nomination would not have been sent in. It gives the lie to all the protestations of reform as made by the party.

I vote against it because it is made to allow one ambitious man to build a ladder that he may climb to fame.

When the senator had concluded the roll was continued. Mr. Kennedy's vote was the only dissenting one. The nomination of Mr. Page was referred to the judiciary general committee on motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Wallace, to ascertain whether the governor or Philadelphia councils have the power to make the appointment of controller.—Patriot, 17.

GOVERNOR PATTISON TAKES THE OATH AND DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The oath of the office was administered by Justice Trunkay, after taking which, Governor Pattison delivered his address as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and fellow citizens: I adopt, as of direct application of the present time, a sentence from President Jackson's first inaugural, in which he says: 'The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform. So far as the limits of an address like this will permit, let me briefly state a few of the subjects of needed reform. The people demand the abolition of needless offices; the fixing of official compensation at sums commensurate with the service rendered by salaries definitely ascertained. The people demand strict economy in the expenditure of their money; a simple, business-like conduct of the affairs of government. The people demand that the burdens as well as the benefits of government shall be distributed with fairness, justice and impartiality. They demand uniformity and simplicity in taxation and its distribution in such a manner as that, while all should bear their just share of common burdens, those shall contribute most who receive most and those suffer least who can bear least. Our present system, in this State, county and township divisions, is intricate, unequal and ill-digested. It is to be hoped the present Legislature will devise some method for a similar and juster allotment of these burdens. I shall urge upon the General Assembly the passage of legislation necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution of the State. Some of the sections of the constitution, from which more good was expected, than could be secured, have as yet yielded no measure of benefit or left any visible effect. This is particularly true of article 17 of that instrument, regulating railroad and canal companies. By tacit consent a construction of that article has been acquiesced in by which the great corporate bodies of the State have escaped its limitations and been exempted from its provisions. They have violated it constantly, defiantly and flagrantly. The people are entitled to have at least a fair trial made of their ability to bring the vast corporations they have created and fostered under their just regulation and control. More than this is not contemplated for in article 17 of the Constitution. It simply requires corporations to act justly and treat the people alike, with uniformity, fairness and impartiality. At the proper time I may transmit to the General Assembly some further suggestions upon this subject, with possibly some formulated thoughts.

"With the argumentation of corporate power has arisen also other large accumulations of capital devoted to various forms of industry. Our own State, in the development of its peculiar sources of mineral wealth, is exceptionally prominent in this respect. These accumulations of corporate and other capital invested in business enterprises employ armies of workmen concentrated at single establishments. From this has arisen contests between those who pay and those who receive wages. A continual though irregular struggle is now and has for years been going on between these two conflicting elements; complaints of injustice are constantly being made by one against the other, and each in turn appeals to the State for remedial legislation. Such appeals should not be unheeded, but should be attentively listened to and carefully considered. For the Government to shut its eyes and close its ears to the complaints and petitions of any body of citizens is folly. Such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. I cannot but indulge the belief that our political system is capable of providing some other remedy than the bayonet for the settlement of such disputes.

"The exercises of the pardoning power by the executive has been the subject of much public criticism. I shall make it a rule to grant no pardon except for cause appearing after trial and in case of manifest injustice.

"The government of large cities is a subject of growing importance and is attracting much attention from the minds directed to questions of municipal reform. Beyond a few general limitations the State should empower municipal corporations to regulate their own affairs. In this commonwealth, at least, many of the most prolific sources of abuse have

been fastened on cities by the Legislature of the State, from which the people have sought to relieve themselves in demands for the repeal of the obnoxious legislation. Many of their concerns are under the direction of officers who owe no responsibility to the corporations they serve. In some instances the power previously conferred upon cities to regulate matters exclusively affecting the convenience and comfort of their own citizens has been taken from them by the General Assembly. It is this legislation from a distance that has caused many of our complaints from municipalities and that should be stopped and its wrong redressed. The people of cities who best know their own wants should be allowed to spend their own money, fix the salaries of their officers and direct their own private affairs."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

for February opens with a symposium in which six prominent theologians, representing many religious denominations, give expression to their views upon the question of the "Revision of Creeds". Prof. Alexander Winchell, in an article entitled "The experiment of Universal Suffrage", institutes a profound inquiry into the essential conditions of stable popular government, which he holds to be substantially, virtue, and intelligence; but these conditions he maintains are absolutely unattainable under our existing political system, when an electorate either ignorant or vicious or both, by the mere force of superior numbers, practically nullifies the suffrages of the better and wiser portion of the people, whose right to control the government of the commonwealth is grounded in the very nature of things.

Bishop McClintock writes of "The Decay of Protestantism", and in essaying to prove his thesis, makes a very adroit use of the admissions of protestant writers. "The Political Situation" is the joint title of two articles, the one by Horatio Seymour, the other by Geo. S. Boutwell, who offer their respective views upon the causes of the recent overthrow of the Republican party.

An article by Dr. D. A. Sargent on "Physical Education in Colleges", treats a subject of prime importance to the welfare of the youth in our higher educational institutions. Finally, there are two articles on "The Standard Oil Company", Senator Canjones of West Virginia defending that corporation against its assailants, and John O. Welch retorting with the reasons for condemning it as a dangerous monopoly.

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Ingersoll is to help Dukes who shot Nutt. The Democratic State Committee has re-elected W. U. Hensel chairman. Right. Ex-Gov. Hoyt goes to Philadelphia to practice law. Pollock, Hartranft, and Hoyt, all the living ex-governors, except Curtin, made Philadelphia their abode at the close of their terms.

Brockerhoff's store is still open to all for goods at cost. An assortment of everything left yet, and all No. 1 goods. Call in Farmers, mechanics, and laborers, they can accommodate all.

Messrs. Pearson, of Williamsport, Seibring, of Jersey Shore, and Murphy, of Renovo, says the Bellefonte Daily News, have purchased a large interest in the prosperous mercantile establishment of the Valentines in this place. The new firm will trade under the title of Valentines & Co's store, limited. Mr. David Moore, who has acted as manager of the store for a year past, has severed his connection with it, to become a member of the firm Fox, Moore & Co., successors to Fox, Cope & Co., wholesale grocers, Second and Arch streets, Philad.

If there is any house in the entire United States that can show it sells first class clothing for less money than Lewins, of the famous Philad. Branch, we should like to hear of it. There is none—all who have purchased clothing within the last two years, testify to the fact. Lewins, alone, wears the honors.

THE CIRCUS FIRE.

OVER THREE HUNDRED PERSONS BURNED AT BERDITSCHIEFF.

The loss of life by the burning of the circus in Berditschiff on Saturday last was not so great as at first reported, but it is believed that over one hundred and fifty persons perished in the flames. The fire broke out toward the end of the performance and was caused by the careless handling of fireworks on the stage. The curtain became ignited and the flames quickly spread to the walls and roof. The members of the orchestra were the first victims. The audience, numbering eight hundred persons, rushed to the front door, but it opened inward and as the crowd pressed forward it was rendered useless. A rush was then made to the two side doors, both of which were nailed up, thus compelling the people to take to the windows, from which many sprang into the street with their clothing a sheet of flame. The fire brigade arrived within half an hour, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames as the water in the tanks was frozen. The fire lasted two hours. Eyewitnesses state that when the doors were finally opened a mass of burning persons were visible within. The horses and properties of the circus were all destroyed.

Another account says that 400 persons were suffocated, crushed or burned to death in the circus at Berditschiff. Horses running about wildly, increased the confusion. The circus was a wooden structure.

The ice broke while the fire brigade was crossing the river to Berditschiff, thus preventing them from reaching the fire more promptly. It is estimated that 50 men, 120 women and 60 children lost their lives. The victims include the Colonel of Police and the vice president of the Berditschiff Bourne. The audience consisted mainly of Jews.

HOW A WOMAN'S LIFE WAS SAVED. After she had tasted the skill of all the best doctors in Western Pennsylvania and New York, and had paid over \$1,000 without receiving any permanent good, the limbs became affected with even tenfold greater violence, not only eating away the flesh, but attacking the bones beneath. It also affected her head and face, making her almost blind and deaf, reduced to a mere skeleton, weighing about 80 pounds, the doctors pronounced her at death's door. Peruna was then given her, as stated, and with the result given on page 24 in Dr. Hartman's "Life of Life." She took no other medicine and is perfectly well.

NEW DEPARTURE. Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only F—O—R—C—A—S—H or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully, I. J. GRENOBLE, Spring Mills, Pa.

Loon Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it.

Office of the F. M. F. Ins. Company, of Centre County, Pa. CENTRE HALL, January 8, 1883.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the twenty-fifth annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

Table with columns for ASSETS and EXPENSES. ASSETS: Bills receivable, Premium notes, Due and payable, etc. EXPENSES: Compensation of Directors, Salary of Sec'y, Salary of Treas., etc.

LOOK! LOOK!

GREAT MARK DOWN IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AT THE

BEE-E-HIVE BEE-E-HIVE

ON F PRICE STORES. Prior to our Annual Inventory in February, we have decided to close out as many goods as possible, by offering special inducements to our many patrons and the public at large.

10 & 20 per cent

FURS. LADIES COATS & DOLMANS

GOLDSMITH BROS. Bellefonte, Pa.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS.

Cards—Attorneys.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Feb 1st. D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte. C. T. Alexander, C. M. Bower, LEXANDER & BOWER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Gorman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law, Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa. J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

Druggists. J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer In DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept.

Dentists. DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Either administered. 14447. DR. S. G. GUTELIUS, Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House. BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. G. G. McMILLAN, Prop'r. Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Bus to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and Jurors. 29Jan16

BUSH HOUSE. W. K. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. June 16th

BUTT'S HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. BANK X LERAM, Proprietor. Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer and other Terms Reasonable. 29Jan16

BANKS. PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO., CENTRE HALL. Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. Wm. Wolf, Pres. W. B. MINGLER, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. (Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.) Receive Deposits and Allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons. AS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

Rest. not life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer. 29Jan16

HARDWARE. HARDWARE. HARDWARE. JAS. A. HARRIS & CO., JAS. A. HARRIS & CO., ARE SELLING

REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPERS, REAPERS. And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, ROPE BLOCKS, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c. AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE. JAS. HARRIS & CO.

CUT THIS OUT. AGENTS \$15 TO 40 PER WEEK. We have stores in 15 leading cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our factories and principal offices are in Erie, Pa. Send for our New catalogue and terms to Agents Address M. N. LOVELL, 523 French Street, Erie, Pa.

Wise. people are leary on the outlook for a chance to increase their wealth; the more they improve their opportunities, the more they improve their opportunities. 29Jan16