

# The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL,  
NEW SERIES, XVI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1883

NO. 12.

## THE CENTRE REPORTER. By FRED KURTZ.

The house, the other day, put its foot on the boarder raid bill.

An improved telephone was successfully used between New York and Cleveland.

In the Illinois legislature the House passed a bill punishing wife-beaters by whipping.

Senator Cameron's trouble was fistula. An operation was performed last week, and he is now getting better.

There is talk of nominating the fraudulent ex-President Hayes for Governor of Ohio. If a subject like Hayes, having accepted a stolen Presidency, can be elected Governor of the Buckeye state, then there can be precious little honor and state-pride left there. It would even be a shame to have him placed in nomination.

The prohibitionists have no fair prospect of getting their constitutional amendment passed. The trouble seems to be want of harmony among the advocates of the measure. The amendment to prohibit the manufacture pure and simple, encountered the proposition coupled with damages, both propositions having friends among the temperance advocates, and here is where the question seems to be have come to a halt for the present.

The Philadelphia Building Commission is the Old Man of the Arabian Nights upon the back of the Philadelphia tax-payer. Between seven and ten million dollars have been spent in the last few years by the Commission in putting up new city buildings, and the end is not yet, neither has the city any room yet in these costly, unfinished marble palaces; the consequent taxation resulting from the extravagance in this is grinding in the extreme. It is an enormous job in the hands of the corrupt ring, that has used thousands of the money to carry elections and cover election frauds by which Philadelphia settled the hash in the last 15 years for the Democracy of the state, and drained the pockets of the citizens of Philadelphia that the bosses might revel in power.

When the repeal was asked for in 1871, before the corrupt Commission began its work, the leading Democratic press of the state, with the democratic organ in Philadelphia, *The Age*, and some of the anti-ring republican organs of the same city, cried out for the repeal of the act, so the city might be saved from the ravages of the corruptionists—but money bought up the committee on municipal corporations in the House, and the votes of the corrupt ones were printed in the *Age* at the time, and the bribery charged—the facts were also given in the *Reporter*. Philadelphia is now suffering under this curse; the city is begging the Legislature for relief—demanded by all parties. *The Times*, of 13 instant, on 12th page, second column, gives a history of the foul transaction in 1871, with the names of the guilty ones. The article is headed "Hot War at Harrisburg," and may be interesting reading even for a citizen of Centre county.

Persons fond of slandering the South and magnifying every lawless incident happening down there may read the following with profit, from the *Pittsburg Post*, as it has reference to the great republican stronghold in Pennsylvania. The *Post* says:

If there exists anywhere in the South a population equal to that of Allegheny county, that can furnish more brutal murders to the square mile, it is now in order to rise and name it. We claim to carry a heavier load of Christianity, rise higher in the intellectual and moral plane than our Southern neighbors, but there is a screw loose somewhere, and as we hold the South responsible as a community for its crimes, we cannot escape the comparison in blaming it on the criminal classes. Our jails and workhouses are filled to overflowing, and the nightly brawls, which so frequently end in murder, demand more room.

Centre county has some 70 places licensed to sell strong drink. This would make about one to every 530 of population. Taking half to be males it would make one drinking place for every 265 of our male population—and assuming that one-third of these males are over twenty-one years of age it would make one license for every 88 males, and if half of these drink it would allow one licensed house for every 44. But the *Reporter* would think it fair to base the last calculation upon the supposition that only one-fourth of the males drink intoxicating liquors which would bring it down to one license for every eleven men over 21

years of age in this county. It takes about ten times as many to support one of our church charges.

From all parts of the country comes the cry of indignation over the acquittal of Dukes who murdered Nutt. The people of Uniontown and Fayette county, the home of the parties, almost with one voice condemn the verdict of the jury. Dukes ruined and then slandered the daughter of Mr. Nutt, a family of good name and standing, and then shot the father. Was ever a more damning outrage perpetrated unless it be that of the jury in bringing in a verdict finding the libertine and murderer "not guilty." Elsewhere in the *Reporter* we give some particulars of the trial.

### LEGISLATIVE.

The House at Harrisburg passed finally the bill to prevent delay or discrimination by railroad or transportation companies. The bill exempting building and loan associations from taxation was amended and passed. It also passed bills relative to the eligibility of candidates for District Attorney, requiring two years practice; providing for the reissuing of warrant and survey of land, the title to which is in the Commonwealth, and extending the time for closing soldiers' orphans' schools. In the Senate the bill relative to the investment of surplus funds in bonds of the State or United States, was agreed to on the third reading.

In the Senate an anti-treating bill was offered by Greer, of Butler. We would like to see it tried. Treating is a practice that leads the young men to intemperance more than any other.

A large number of petitions were presented in the Senate praying for the passage of the prohibitory amendment. Among the petitions were the following, signed by 318 males and 62 females in the Allegheny Workhouse, and presented by Mr. McNeill, who had the petition read: "We, the undersigned prisoners, now confined in the Allegheny County Workhouse, feeling the horrible degradation resulting from the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors, petition your honorable bodies to make an effort to save us from a fate from which we are unable to save ourselves and to protect those who have not yet acquired the habit of strong drink. We petition you to abolish the importation, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Pennsylvania."

We hope our intellectual neighbor at Millheim, after a two week's rest from an exhaustive and fruitless effort of weeks to annihilate the defunct *Aaronsburg Berichter*, has recovered sufficiently to be about again. We think he will profit by his experience, and when we can put in a little friendly advice for his benefit, the *Reporter* will be only too glad to do it—our good nature is inexhaustible.

In the opinion of the *Reporter* there is one noteworthy fact that presents itself in the Dukes case. Before the trial not a single hand was raised threateningly against the murderer, altho' he freely walked the streets of Uniontown and even visited the capital of the State, where he remained perhaps a week. Yet the public detestation of the deed he committed and the wrong he done Miss Nutt was just as deep as when the jury started the whole country with a verdict of acquittal; then only did the pot of public indignation begin to boil and men become frantic with a desire to lynch the worse than murderer who was tarred loose by an unprincipled jury.

Before the trial, while Dukes was out on bail, no indignity was offered him, not even a hiss in the town where the foul deed was committed. This fact speaks loudly for the law-abiding disposition of the people of Uniontown, while they were resting in the hope that the criminal would fall under the stern hand of the law for his crime. That this quiet and repose should be maintained when the people beheld a damning mockery of the law is unnatural. The deep indignation now felt against Dukes and the jury is most righteous, and the people of Fayette county have proven that while they are law-abiding under the severest test, trusting in the vindication of the law, yet they have the manhood not to smart quietly under such an outrage as let the seducer and murderer go scot-free. In our opinion the United States should not be big enough to hold Dukes and his jury.

M. de Lesseps has embarked for Tunis to direct surveys in connection with the project to convert the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea. If Lesseps succeeds in this he will need no monument. The sea of Lesseps will carry his name down to the end of the world.

The coal trade in the Phillipsburg region has reached large proportions and will, no doubt, grow in enormity from year to year. The *Phillipsburg Journal* speaks of the out-put as follows:

Below we furnish statistics showing the out-put of bituminous coal from this region each year from 1867, when operations of any consequence were first begun. It will be observed that the increase continued rapidly, excepting two years, when a strike and panic interfered, until now the trade has reached the magnitude of nearly three million tons. The reputation of the Clearfield coal for excellence in quality has made for it a big demand and future developments will no doubt show wonderful results:

1867	109,219
1868	178,288
1869	259,594
1870	379,963
1871	542,896
1872	811,215
1873	1,022,760
1874	1,399,630
1875	1,928,297
1876	2,374,927
1877	2,852,291
1878	3,374,927
1879	3,928,291
1880	4,511,215
1881	5,122,760
1882	5,811,215

The act making the minimum school term in this State six instead of five months has become a law, and will go into effect on the 1st of June. This law applies to all which at the time of the passage of the act did not have the maximum number of months levied for school purposes—that is thirteen for school.

Dukes says he intends to take his seat in the Legislature. We guess there will be some trouble over it.

Mr. Amalong, one of the Dukes jurors, was so severely beaten at Belle Vernon that his life is despaired of.

Dukes is writing a letter for publication in his own behalf, but will not give out any of its contents now.

The Independents of Rhode Island have placed ex-Gov. Sprague in nomination for Governor.

At Watertown, Mass., a woman was beaten to death with a piece of rock while standing in her own doorway. The murderer escaped.

One would hardly thought they knew how to commit a murder up there, and all they could do was to yell when there was a little fracas south.

### FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The Bill that has Passed the House and will Soon be Acted upon by the Senate.

Harrisburg, March 17.—The Nicholson bill, which has passed the House and gone to the Senate, to prevent delay or discrimination by railroad or transportation companies or their officers or their agents, underwent so much hacking, sawing, patching and boiling down that few have complete knowledge of the important measure which will soon cause a stir in the upper branch of the Legislature. The bill declares unlawful "any undue and unjust discrimination" by any common carrier, "either in the charges of freight or tolls or in furnishing or refusing to furnish facilities for transportation. No 'person, firm, railroad or other corporation or association' shall have discrimination of this kind made neither in favor of or against himself or itself. Property transported over any railroad must be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the rates for transportation of property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station. The forbidden discrimination is to include 'abatements' and 'drawbacks' and also giving preference in the furnishing of cars and motive power.

Violation of this act is to be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and the party injured may recover treble damages in a Court of Common Pleas. The question of what if unjust or undue discrimination shall be a question of fact for the jury.

### PRIZE FIGHT IN A MANSION AT ALTOONA.

Altoona, Pa., March 16.—A hotly contested prize fight between a man named O'Neal, of Pittsburg, and Kohne, of Philadelphia, took place in the parlor of Col. Rohme, a very wealthy gentleman of Altoona. The parlor had an elegant Brussels carpet on the floor and the walls were hung with handsome pictures. In the center of the room, a very large one, a twenty-four foot ring was marked out with chalk on the carpet, and on top of the chalk mark silver sand was spread. In a room adjoining this all kinds of liquors could be had, as could also a small lunch. These things were all furnished by the Colonel. This, no doubt, was the first fight that ever took place in a private parlor, and in one so handsomely furnished. About 1 o'clock this morning probably thirty persons were in attendance.

Thirty-seven rounds were fought, resulting in a victory for O'Neal. Both men were very badly bruised, but neither seriously hurt. Kohne appeared to have received the worst of the fight, but O'Neal had more cuts on his face than his opponent.

### EXCITEMENT OVER THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS STILL INTENSE.

A few days ago an attempt was made to blow up one of the government buildings in London. The damage to the

building and neighboring houses was great.

The excitement in London continues intense, and the scene of the principal explosion is constantly thronged by thousands, who are not, however, permitted by the police to approach within 100 yards of the wrecked building. The police continue to guard the residence of Ministers, the houses of Parliament and the Government offices. The Scotland Yard detectives, and a large number of special officers, are busily at work endeavoring to find some clue by which to trace the perpetrators of the crime, and rumors were current that several arrests have been made, but this cannot be traced to any authoritative source, the police being very reticent. The experts employed by the Government to make an analysis of the explosive material used to blow up the Times office, announce that it is the same as that used to explode the Glasgow gasworks recently.

### HANGING THE EGYPTIANS.

Cairo, Feb. 15.—The prisoner sentenced to death by the Alexandria court martial for having massacred Christians at Tanta last summer are being executed on public market days at the spot where their crimes were committed. Seven of the malefactors have already been hanged during the past week. One of them—named Youssef Aboo Diab, who murdered four Europeans, including a little girl six years old—tried to excite the sympathy of the bystanders by seizing his little child in his arms just before mounting the scaffold and shouting "Mazoom!" signifying "Victim of injustice." These executions are carried on in the presence of British and Egyptian troops, who are absolutely necessary to prevent the criminals from being set free by the mob. The hangmen are Arabs—carpenters by trade—who perform the operation very adroitly. The "drop" is about five feet, and in every case the neck is broken.

Last Wednesday a Bedouin named Halabe Nouri was hanged at Sout for having cut the throat of an Egyptian tobacco merchant because he asked too high a price for Syrian tobacco. This execution, unlike those at Tanta, was carried out in a purely Egyptian manner. The Cadi of the town sat down under the shade of a large acacia tree. All the nobles of Sout were present. On the Cadi's right were seated the family of the murdered tobacco merchant. At some distance and on the Cadi's left were the family of the murderer. A few Egyptian policemen "kept the ground." The murderer was brought before the Cadi with a strong tarred rope around his neck. The Cadi turned to the eldest male member of the family of the murdered man and asked him:

"Will you and your family pardon Halabe Nouri?"

The reply was:—"No, never. Let his sin be upon his head!"

Cadi remained silent for two or three minutes. The eldest male member of the family of the murderer then presented a petition written in finely executed flourishes to the Cadi requesting that he deliver it to the family of the murdered man. The Cadi turned gravely to the eldest male member of the family of the murdered man and asked him:—"Will you accept this petition which humbly asks you to forgive Halabe Nouri for his great crime?" The reply was:—"No. We will not accept it." The Cadi then made a sign with his hand, and the end of the rope that was looped around Halabe Nouri's neck was passed over a stout projecting branch of the acacia tree. Four Arabs pulled at the rope and Halabe Nouri, the murderer—whose face, by the way, was not blindfolded—was hauled up to the bough of the tree, and the other end of the rope was secured to a cleat that had been fastened to the trunk of the acacia tree. The unfortunate wretch was left kicking and hanging until death ensued from strangulation. On the same day another Arab was hanged at Beni Souef for having killed a Copt.

### AN ELEPHANT'S FIGHT.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 8.—Elephants have a well-known fondness for dogs and are invariably more easily managed and controlled when dogs are their companions. A large mastiff was recently purchased and imported as a companion for Jumbo and placed beside him yesterday for the first time and the other dog, a shaggy one, taken away. Jumbo immediately evinced his displeasure at the change by low grumbling and suddenly catching the mastiff around the body with his trunk threw him nearly across the building with terrific force striking another vicious elephant called Pilot killing the dog instantly and enraging Pilot to such a degree that he broke the chain holding him and began fighting all the other elephants. For some time nothing was heard but the wild trumpeting of these huge beast and destruction to everything in the building seemed imminent. The trainers and other hands employed made a rush for the doors and windows and succeeded in escaping but one, named Conrad, barely eluded the tusks of Pilot. Mr. George Arstinghall and Mr. Frank Hyatt, from outside of the building, threw great ropes made into slip nooses on the floor of the interior, and succeeded, after about an hour in catching the legs of the animal and throwing him to the ground, when the employees all came in and finally conquered the obstreperous beast, but not until after severe measures were adopted and considerable damage had been done. During all the excitement Jumbo, the originator of the disturbance, was quietly feeding but Queen, the mother of a baby elephant, was much exercised on behalf of her young one. Chief, Mandria, Pilot and some others of the herd of elephants were much bruised by the repeated blows given by the maddened elephant.

## The Resurrection Proven from the History of Redemption.

A SHORT ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF REDEMPTION AS RECORDED BY ST. LUKE.

Two men went to Jerusalem about three score furlongs from Jerusalem. And they talked of what had happened. And while they talked together, Jesus himself drew near and went with them, but they knew Him not. And Jesus said, What manner of communications are these that ye have as ye walk and are sad. And Cleopas said, Art thou a stranger in Jerusalem that thou knowest not the things which are come to pass therein these days? And he said, What things? And the disciples answered, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all people; how the chief priests and rulers delivered Him to death and crucified Him. We trusted he would redeem Israel, and today is the third day since these things were done. Yea, and certain of our women astonished us, who were early at the sepulcher and found not his body and returned, saying, that they had also seen a vision of angels which said He was alive. And certain of them which were with us went to the sepulcher and found it even as the women had said; but Him they saw not. Then Jesus said unto them, O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the prophets have spoken: ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself. And as they drew nigh unto the village, whither they went: He made as though He would have gone further. But they constrained Him, saying, Abide with us; for it is towards evening and the day is far spent. And He went in to tarry with them. And it came to pass, as He sat at meat with them, He took bread and blessed it, and break, and gave to them. And their eyes were opened and they knew Him; and He vanished out of their sight. And they said one to another, Did not our hearts burn within us while He talked with us by the way, and when He opened us the Scriptures. And they returned to Jerusalem and found the eleven gathered together, and them that were with them, saying, The Lord is risen indeed and hath appeared unto Simon. And they told what things were done in the way and how He was known to them in the breaking of bread. Luke 24:13-35.

This is the history of redemption in a few words.

THE TRUTH OF THIS STORY.

It is most certainly true, for it is attested by both friends and foes:

1. BY CHRIST'S FRIENDS.—1. They were not a few, e. g. Mary Magdalene, Peter, the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, the eleven apostles—Paul says by more than 500 at once, men and women—12, 70 and 500 all harmoniously attest the truth of His resurrection. 2. They were not credulous men. None of them wanted to believe it. Thomas wanted to see the nail marks in his hands and feet—they were not easy of belief. 3. They were not strangers; they knew Him for three years; they followed him in trial, danger and even to death. 4. They were not self-interested witnesses. Before His crucifixion they expected a temporal kingdom, but this hope was buried with Him in the grave, yet they witness for Him. They lost property, honor and happiness, and still they testify in His favor. The Scribes and Pharisees would have given them more money for false testimony if they would have taken a bribe. 5. They were constant witnesses. In spite of councils, courts, stones, prisons, fire and wild beasts they were witnesses for Jesus. Were they not convinced of the truth of the resurrection, which seals the whole work of Christ's redemption?

2. BY THE TESTIMONY OF HIS ENEMIES.—1. By learned Jews, e. g. Josephus, who says that Jesus appeared alive the third day after his death—not one of them denied it. 2. Heathen writers, e. g. Tacitus, 100 years after Christ, and Piny in the beginning of the 2d century, testified to the death of Christ and the spread of Christianity, and that his followers were willing to die for him. Thousands attested the truth of Christ's death, resurrection and ascension to heaven.

THE PROOF OF THE TRUTH OF THE RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD FROM THE HISTORY OF REDEMPTION.

The certainty of the resurrection of the believers is proven by the resurrection of Christ. The resurrection of Christ proves:

1. THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.—Not only by committing His spirit into the hands of His Heavenly Father, but also by the infinite price He paid for the redemption of the soul. Mat. 16:26. More than the whole world—with perishable things you cannot buy an imperishable and eternal treasure. To redeem immortal souls the God-man must die. The price must be infinite.

2. THE UNION OF SOUL AND BODY.—Christ died publicly before his enemies and committed His soul into the hands of His Heavenly Father. The third day He arose by the union of both parts of the human body. The body of Jesus was again inhabited by the soul and went out of the grave. Herein consisted the resurrection of Christ. He did not die as a private person, but as the surety of the human race. I. Theas. 4:15. The resurrection of Christ explains the nature of our resurrection:

1. THAT THE PERSON WILL RISE WHOSE BODY WAS LAID IN THE GRAVE.—In Christ's case the same body rose again that died. The nail prints could be seen in it, or the disciples might have doubted. I. Cor. 15:38. Paul says, Each his own body.

2. THAT THE RESURRECTION BODY WILL BE IMMORTAL.—Christ died no more. The resurrection body will die no more. There is no need of sin in it and, therefore, can't be dissolved to all eternity. In a place of perfection there can be no destroying, only the preserving element.

3. THAT IT WILL BE A GLORIFIED BODY.—Christ arose in a glorified body. His body was spiritual, but not without bodily parts. It was a light and perfect body—no sin in it. The disciples did not fully see Him. His partaking of food was more an act of condensation than an act of eating. We shall be like Him. I. Cor. 15:45-49. Phil. 3:21.

## REFLECTIONS.

1. The resurrection of Christ is an historical fact. A man might as well deny that even the four great monarchies, the Chaldean, the Medo Persian, the Grecian and Roman existed, as to deny the resurrection of Christ. We know from history that we must die. And how know that we shall rise again? Why, from the resurrection of Christ and of those whom He raised from the dead. I. John 1:1-3. He who contradicts history stultifies himself. Will you deny the resurrection because you do not understand it? Can you understand where the wind comes from. John 3:8. The cause of the ebbing and flowing of the tide and a thousand other things? No. A hope founded upon history has an immovable basis.

2. It has been shown that the resurrection of Christ is a truth that can not be contradicted, founded on the testimony of competent witnesses. We may therefore, hope to rise from the dead and say: I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, where I shall see for myself, and mine eyes behold, and not another. Job. 19:26-27. J. I.

## A MARRIAGE BY A DEATH-BED.

A marriage under most peculiar circumstances has just been celebrated in Hartford. The mother of Annie McDermott, the bride, being in a dying condition, wished the ceremony performed before she passed away. It is unusual for Roman Catholics to marry during Lent and a dispensation from the bishop was necessary. This was obtained. Then two more dispensations had to be obtained—one because the bans were not announced in the church and the other because the marriage was to be performed outside the church edifice. At last the couple were married at the bedside of the dying mother.

## DYNAMITE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 18.—It is reported to-day that dispatches from Moscow announce the discovery in the basement of the Imperial Opera House, in the city, of a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives. The report causes a feeling of consternation in court circles, as showing that the nihilists have not relaxed their activity, and the outlook for the Czar's coronation is considered a gloomy one.

## ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF HIS FIVE COMPANIONS.

Fort Fetterman, Wyo., March 13.—Al Pacha, who nine years ago committed some horrible murders, was arrested yesterday. The story is that Pacha belonged to a party of six prospectors and one night while camping in Colorado he murdered his five companions while they slept. He was arrested a short time after, but escaped.

## The Way of all Flesh.

"Have you noticed," said Gen. Hoke, of North Carolina, the other day, "the rapid disappearance of one-armed and one-legged men? At the close of the war in the South—as almost every southerner was in the army—men without an arm or a leg were to be seen everywhere and on all occasions. In a few more years it will be a rare thing to see one. You will appreciate this still more if you notice the next assembly of soldiers at a reunion or in procession on some occasion. It is pitiful to see how old and grizzled they look. The youngest of them are middle-aged men. Why, the day I surrendered I could place my hand on my saddle-horn and vault over my horse's back. Now, about all I care to do is to climb up one side of him."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

## MOST WONDERFUL.

Very seldom do we read of an actual case of recovery, where hope had altogether been lost, to equal that which was on Monday investigated by a *Dispatch* reporter who had heard, in various quarters, persons talking to their friends of a cure, seemingly little short of miraculous, that had been performed. We are told that the name of the young man in question, is now employed at H. K. Porter & Co's Locomotive Works, Pittsburg. His disease was Chronic Rheumatism. The enormous swelling and pain in the joints of his arm soon produced paralysis of his left arm. He gradually grew worse, his ankle and knees were soon even worse than his arms, his cheek bones began to enlarge, spreading his face out of all resemblance to his former self. Two physicians pronounced him hopeless. *Ferrus* cured him. Page 26 Dr. Hartman's "Will of Life."

—During the Wiggins storm period that was to be, there was one curious incident called up by it. Many people made up their minds while the Wiggins band would play, they would have a nice time at home, hence there was an unusual rush and constant stream of two weeks previous, to Sechler for good family groceries. The storm didn't come, of course, but the folks had a pleasant time all the same, at breakfast, dinner and supper, discussing meteorological questions while partaking of the nice things on the table from Sechler's world renowned grocery.

—The standing of the Philad. Branch for cheap clothing and genuine goods is maintained. No other parties can compete with Lewis, and he sells you goods that do not have any shoddy in them.

—The largest line and finest assortment of body and tapestry Brussels carpet ever brought to Bellefonte, just received at the Bee Hive one price stores.