

The Centre Reporter.



VOLUME OLD SERIES, XL
NEW SERIES, XVI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

NO. 36.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CAPT. ROBERT TAGGART,
Of Warren County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. JOSEPH POWELL,
Of Bradford County.

County Ticket.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE

Dr. J. B. SMITH,

of Pine Grove Mills.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

W. C. HEINLE,

of Bellefonte.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

ELLIS L. ORVIS,

of Bellefonte.

Mehemet Pasha, the Governor of Florina, who, with several councillors, was captured near Salonica by Arabian brigands, on the 21st, ult., and held for a demanded ransom of \$20,000, has been safely rescued by the party of soldiers sent for the purpose. The soldiers succeeded in dispersing the brigands, after killing four of them.

Violent riots against the Hebrews began at Egerszeg, Hungary, on Friday night, 24th, ult. Two thousand peasants took part in the outbreak. They wrecked all the houses and shops of Hebrews in the place, and shouted, "Murder all Jews!" Troops were called out, but were unable to suppress the violence of the mob until they were reinforced. The rioters also released a number of prisoners.

A force of infantry and cavalry proceeded to Egerszeg from Buda-Pesth. The peasants were armed with muskets and stoutly resisted the troops. It is reported that twenty soldiers and many rioters were killed.

Riots against the Hebrews have also occurred at Churgo, Kisthely, Kanisa and Nagy (Great Kanisa). At the last-named place troops had to be called out to suppress the disturbance.

Advices from Ekaterinoslav, the scene of the recent riots against the Hebrews, say that 349 houses were wrecked and plundered during the progress of the riots and that the losses sustained by Hebrews are estimated at 611,000 roubles. Fourteen of the Russians who were wounded by the troops in quelling the outbreak have since died, making the total number of persons killed 23.

In the House on 29th, ult., the Amnerman resolution to submit the formation of apportionment bills to an arbitration committee of ten prominent citizens was passed by a vote of 83 yeas to 64 nays. In the senate the proposition was defeated by the republicans.

As the "office bee" is looked upon by some as a honey bee, some of the fellows in this county who have such an insect after them, will take warning from the following item:

David Woods, in York State, was stung to death the other day by honey bees. His team was also killed.

We have known persons to be "killed" by the sting of the office bee, too.

Emory Stors, of Chicago, now at Saratoga, is said to have 300 neckties. Emory must have a life tough as a cat—we've known fellows to kick the bucket in seven minutes from one "neck-tie."

A newspaper in Nevada says: During the last trip but one from Elko, a mare in Mr. Yeates' team gave birth to twin colts, one a horse and the other a mule. Last Saturday when the team was here again, the colts were along and both being suckled by the mother. This reminds us of Stewart and Cooper trotting alongside the machine in our state.

The greenback state convention met at Williamsport, last week, and nominated T. P. Ryder for Auditor General, and A. T. Marsh for State Treasurer. Most of the Reporter readers in Centre and Clinton counties know Ryder—we once cooked a dinner for him—and you bet he was hungry as a grasshopper.

Two men fought a duel in an Illinois town the other day and killed each other. This is a happy improvement on the old style of duelling in which only one of the parties would be killed.

The President is still out fishing and the clerks are frolicking around while the clerks are running the government.

From all appearances the recent agitation of the railroad matter by the Reporter, resulting in the meeting last Thursday, promise to bear good fruit.

Arthur has been fishing all summer yet the price of the article has not gone down, neither has his presidential stock taken much of an upward rise.

Shapira's Deuteronomy manuscripts,

for which he wanted \$5,000,000, have been officially declared to be forgeries, and Dr. Ginsburg has made a very learned and interesting exposure of them, showing that they must have been concocted by a person who had learned Hebrew in Northern Europe, and who in dictating it to his Asiatic accomplices so pronounced some words as to create tell tale phonetic errors in the Moabite text. Certain learned Germans, who were in ambush waiting to see what the Museum authorities might do, now come forward and declare that the manuscript was offered to them long ago and they declined it as a forgery. They also discuss Mr. Shapira in a way which has the effect of sending that learned gentleman back to Jerusalem without a rag of character left.

Stableness on the part of the Republicans of the Senate, in order to secure a dishonest and unfair apportionment, has caused the extra session of the Legislature.

It has cost the tax-payers nearly \$200,000, so far, and will run up \$3000 for every day the extra session lasts.

This is all at the bidding of the Cameron ring bosses so that Don may have districts enough to re-elect him to the U. S. Senate, willing or unwilling.

The railroad meeting held in this place Thursday afternoon of last week was well attended and nearly all the active and earnest friends of the road, in the valley and Bellefonte, were present. The resolutions passed are conservative but firm in tone setting forth the injustice done the people of the valley on the part of the Penn'a railroad in leaving our road unfinished after forcing the stockholders to pay up and cutting up the best of our farming lands. After the objects of the meeting were stated by the chairman, there was a full and free discussion upon the resolutions reported by the committee. Mr. Alexander thought a fair statement of the situation, made to officials of the Penn'a R. R., would lead them to do what was right to our people; while there was great wrong done to our people by that company, yet he thought there was little legal remedy for our wrongs, and that all that was left was to beg of them to do justice to our people.

Mr. Spangler advocated moderation, on the part of the meeting, and if that failed he believed if the case were placed in the hands of eminent counsel like Mr. Gowen that the Penn'a railroad might find cause to regret the course it had pursued.

Col. Milliken spoke like one who is booked in railroads; he admitted that there was wrong done the stockholders in our county, and thought that if a fair statement were made of what was paid by the people and promised by the agents of the company, that a favorable hearing could be had at headquarters. Col. Milliken is identified with the Pennsylvania railroad, yet his remarks were expressive of a kindly feeling for the interests of our people in this matter, and he endorsed the tone of the resolutions.

General Beaver said he was a stockholder and that it was the only railroad stock he ever had. He had made repeated appeals to the Penn'a railroad company to complete its work here and do justice to our people, and had always received favorable assurances of their intentions to go on with the work, admitting, however, that in the delay there was great injustice done. The General seemed confident that the company intended completing the road soon.

Judge Orvis being called upon, very decidedly expressed his doubts about any party having any franchises or privileges as a railroad company along the route of our road, as all rights may have been forfeited, and that there was no necessity of begging for justice when our rights should be demanded in the most decided tones. The remarks of the Judge were applauded and infused new life into the movement, with hope of ultimate good results.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Gilliland, Thompson, Dale, Rhone, Kurtz, Hess and others; upon the whole, the meeting was a success, with every indication that it will result in the end desired. The proceedings and resolutions are printed elsewhere in the Reporter.

Martin Luther's memory will be honored on Thursday of this week at a grand open air jubilee near Frederick, Md., to be participated in by all the Lutheran congregations in that part of the state.

The Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, will be the orator of the day, and the Rev. Dr. Domer, of Washington, will deliver an address on the idea set forth by historian Froude, that "had there been no Luther, the English, American and German people would be thinking differently, would be acting differently, would be altogether different men and women from what they are at this moment."

FUNCTIONS OF THE NEWSPAPER.

WILL L. KURTZ.

(Sophomore prize essay, at the last Commencement, University at Lewisburg for a copy of which we are indebted to the Williamsport Daily Sun and Banner.)

Journalism of to-day presents a noble contrast with that of the past. Improvements have left their indelible mark in every department. Instead of being mere dry records of more dry events, our newspapers of the present embrace an enlarged scope containing a breadth and variety of subjects never before attained. Art and philosophy enrich its columns, and the varied literature of the present, as well as the golden wisdom of the past, is spread before the eyes of the reader. Newspapers are treasures of thought, emotion and action; centres of literature, discussion and daily actions, photographing minutely the thousand stirring and exciting occurrences of the day.

The chief functions of the newspaper are to gather the news, to discuss and criticize and to furnish reading matter. Taking the first function, that of news-gathering, it readily divides itself into the presentation of current events, and furnishing information upon various topics. Now comes the question as to what the duty of the newspaper really is in giving to the public the news of the day. Scattered abroad over the globe, is a host of faithful reporters, observing and recording every word and deed worthy of mention. Flashed by lightning from continent to continent, and from hamlet to city, a mass of news is collected which would fill many times the columns of the largest newspaper. From this aggregate mass of intelligence it is the duty of the newspaper to sift and select the most important and interesting part, and to determine what shall and what shall not be placed before the eyes of its readers. It should suppress the immoral and indecent, and give prominence to the important events and actions that have transpired, and not dishonestly keep back information which may be of value to any one. It is the duty of the newspaper to present faithfully and truly all the happenings and transactions which are of any importance whatever, so that those who rely for information upon these journals may be in no wise deceived by false statements or withheld intelligence. The columns should contain an account of the debates and decisions of parliamentary bodies, of revolutions and wars, disasters on land and sea, murders, suicides, robberies, local happenings, and the many other occurrences, taking place day after day, in fact, all the important news of our country as well as of the world.

By the publishing of the current events the newspaper becomes a historical record. When the historian of the future takes up his pen to inscribe on the pages of history the record of the past our record, he will find no more fertile field of information than among the files of the newspaper. They will open to him an unsurpassed mine of wealth. Heroes, authors, poets, statesmen and all will no longer be buried in a misty haze of doubt and uncertainty, but the noblest record of their lives and actions will be found portrayed in the minutest detail. The newspaper file is a rich heirloom, a casket filled with precious gems, which succeeding generations will regard and protect with fitting care. How important it is then that the proper discretion should be used in the publishing of news. It is the undeniable duty of the newspapers to present nothing but the truth, and to record all events impartially.

Coming under the head of the furnishing of information, is the advertisement department of the newspaper. Some may sneer at this, but let them remember that every community is made up of consumers and producers—buyers and sellers; that the consumer has certain wants to be supplied, which is done by the producer. This is the foundation of trade. Now, unless the producer and consumer are brought into contact with each other, there can be no trade. A producer may be ever so willing to dispense his wares and the consumer may be just as anxious to secure them, but unless they are both cognizant of the fact, no exchange can take place. Here it is then that the columns of a newspaper are brought into play. By advertising the producer makes known the valuable qualities of his wares and gives to the consumer information necessary to secure them, and vice versa, and thus an active trade springs up. Advertising is done in many ways, but practical experience has decidedly shown that nothing can excel the columns of the newspaper for the purpose of advertising thoroughly. Read by every intelligent person, no better vehicle of information can be obtained. It is just as truly the function of the newspaper to present facts of this kind as to give the happenings and events of the day. Indeed, some newspapers exist solely for this purpose. Our courts make known legal affairs through these columns, and to them the aid of the newspaper is invaluable. The day has passed by when the courier dashed over the country with dripping steed, proclaiming the mandates of rulers and princes. Quietly, but with wonderful thoroughness, the newspaper does the same work.

The second part of the subject brings us to a very important function of the newspaper. It may be resolved into the discussion of the news, criticisms upon public men and officers, opinions upon public affairs, the inaugurating and heading of measures of reform, and the reviewing of literary works. It is plainly the duty of the newspaper to comment and throw light upon the important part of the news published in its columns; to analyze and thoroughly sift it; to show the relation between it and something that may have occurred previously. It is the business of the press to give its readers impartial and stirring comments upon public events whenever there may be demand for it.

Coming to the subject of criticism upon public functionaries, we have a broad

question to consider. One of the commendable features of our constitution is that it allows liberty and freedom to the press within the proper limits, and makes it at once an attribute of a free government. The law has given the press the privilege of discussing public men and public measures—the judges who occupy our highest tribunals not excepted—and the path of duty clearly lies in the improving of this opportunity. When a man who has been elevated to some position within the gift of the people, betrays his sacred trust, it is the duty of the press to honestly and fearlessly criticize him. A censor of official infirmities is what is needed in this country of ours to keep clean the judicial ermine and to prevent the defiling of the law-maker. Our representatives are laboring for the welfare of the public, and the criticisms of a free press can alone serve to protect the State and national interests, by a free and open discussion of the characters of the men who present themselves for the suffrages of the people.

The newspaper should also give its attention to the enterprises and affairs of the people. When any popular fancy or craze seizes the public mind, the press can serve a useful purpose of waging an unceasing warfare upon the evil. When strikes and troubles arise between capital and labor, the newspaper's position should be to act as a mediator, and to honestly and heartily advocate any measure which tends to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. When folly and mad passions run riot and the political sky is overcast with gloomy clouds, like a guiding star should the press be fixed in the dark heavens until the sun shines forth in all its splendor.

The newspaper by its peculiar position can often occupy a prominent place in reformatory and healing measures of reform. The press should be aggressive when there is need of a change in any matter, or when a revolution in some branch or department of the government is demanded for the good of the people. When fraud of any kind is discovered, the duty of the newspaper is to help in its exposure and to aid in bringing criminals to justice. This is forcibly illustrated by the fearless warfare waged upon the notorious "Ivied Ring" of New York, by some of the journals of that city, which resulted in the complete overthrow of the ring, and saving millions of dollars for the people. The press can find no better employment than in an exhaustive battle for the principles of right. Every legal and political measure looking for the interests of the public should not want an earnest and fearless advocate in the newspaper. Our country has witnessed the press engaged in just such conflicts as these, and the integrity and majesty of our courts, as evinced by the respect entertained for them by the people, owe no little of their purity to the undaunted attacks made by the press upon those who had disgraced the bench and the bar.

At one time it was only with the greatest difficulty that the qualities of a new literary work could be brought to the notice of those who would naturally be interested in it. Besides, those purchasing a new work were compelled to remain, to a certain extent, ignorant of its merits. The advent of the newspaper, however, gave a new phase to the matter. Books were examined by competent judges, and the result of the investigation placed before the people. Through this they were enabled to become acquainted with the tone, qualities and comparative worth of the book they were purchasing. Within the past few years this has grown to be quite a distinctive feature of the newspaper, and where any one is desirous of securing a new literary production, reference to this department of a newspaper is generally made. Many have come to rely upon it, and never venture a literary purchase without consulting its columns. The maintenance of such a department in the newspaper is of the greatest value and its worth not to be underestimated. That a proper and judicious attention should be paid to it, is evident; and that an impartial and searching examination should be made of every work likely to find any great sale among the public is not unjustly demanded. This, too, is a valuable function of the newspaper.

The third and last function of the newspaper is to furnish reading matter for the public. Many people have no other source of literary food. The newspaper furnishes to them all that they receive, and to it they look for their supply. Treating of current events, it is the only literature that occupies the attention of the man of toil. He is interested but little beyond that. The reading matter of a newspaper treats of all subjects, and serves to relieve the monotony of pursuing a page after page of dusty volumes. The tastes of the most cynical are satisfied, and every one finds some portion worthy of general interest. Its columns are embellished by history, biography, philosophy, theology, science, art, poetry, literature and all that pertains to the educational interests and the moral and social welfare of the people. Some of the world's finest writers and authors contribute to its pages and make them sparkle with gems quarried from an exhaustless mine of hidden beauties.

Having then considered the functions of the newspaper in its separate details, we may say in conclusion that the public has a right to receive through the newspapers the views and opinions arrived at after calm deliberation, and the best obtainable information upon all matters of public importance. The guiding principles of the newspaper should be to inculcate into the minds of its readers the principles of right, honor and self-sacrifice. The press is generally found to be no better than the people it represents, and, in a country like ours, where liberty and justice hold sway, we naturally expect a press free from vice, owning no master, an undaunted champion of right, laboring for the welfare of the people, and keeping full pace with the spirit and genius of American progress.

Reporter for the campaign 25 cts. each.

THE BASQUES.

The Basques are in many respects the most peculiar people dwelling in civilization, of which they really form no part. For centuries they have undergone very little change, being scarcely affected by revolutions or progress of any kind. They number about 800,000, 130,000 being citizens of France, but the bulk and the most distinctive of them occupying the Basque Provinces in Spain—Biscay, Guipuzcoa and Alava. There is no record of their ever having been subdued. Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Frenchmen or Spaniards have effaced their marked traits, corrupted the purity of their race, or even modified their time-honored customs. They are of medium size, compact of frame, singularly vigorous and agile, having light gray eyes, black hair and complexions darker than the Spaniard. Simple in manners and character, they are proud and impetuous, determined and fiery patriots, and merry, sociable and hospitable. The women are comely and strong, capable of, and often doing, masculine work, are notable for vivacity, suppleness and grace, and wear gay head dresses over their variously braided and twisted locks. Both sexes are exceedingly fond of games, festivals, music and dancing. The national costume is a red jacket, long breeches, red sash, square knotted cravat, hemp shoes and pointed cap. Their manners are patriarchal and their habits also. While the sexes mingle without restraint, they are very moral, and marriage vows are religiously kept. Their soil is fertile, and the Basques are so industrious that they produce good crops generally, notwithstanding their primitive agriculture. They are, practically, democrats, the condition of all being very nearly equal, as the nobility, who derived their origin mainly from the Moors, are very few. They have very few towns or villages, their habitations being scattered over most of the heights of the three Provinces. Politically, they are divided into districts, each of which chooses an Alcalde, who is both a civil and a military officer, and a member of the Junta, meeting annually in some one of the towns to deliberate upon public affairs. The Alcaldes are always men of age and experience, and fathers of families. The Basques' rights are protected by written constitutions (*fueros*), granted them by ancient Spanish kings. They are supposed to be the last remnant of the old Iberians, and have ever preserved an exalted reputation for courage among their native mountains. They were the Cantabri of the Romans, who admired them for their sturdy defence of liberty, and are alluded to by Horace as a people very hard to teach to bear the yoke. Centuries later, they fell in the renowned battles of Roncesvalles, upon Charlemagne and his army when returning to France, slew his bravest paladins, and compelled him to fly for his life. Euzalduna is the name the Basques give themselves, and their country they call Euzkalandia. They are prouder even than the Spaniards, and the mere fact of being born in their district secures the privilege of universal nobility.

A HORSE'S REVENGE.

The Society for the Protection of Animals against the cruelty of human animals is not remarkable for its activity in this country, writes the Paris correspondent of a London paper. The police appear to think it no business of theirs when carters or coachmen brutally maltreat their horses in the streets, or when boys amuse themselves by torturing dogs and cats, or whatever other creatures have the ill luck to fall into their hands. The horses would appear to be aware of the supineness of their supposed protectors, for they have taken the matter into their own hands, or rather into their own teeth and feet. A carter by dint of hard flogging at his three horses, persuaded them to drag 16 tons of coal to the foot of the steep hill which leads to the Boulevard Bessieres; but his powers of stimulation utterly failed to induce them to proceed any further—a thick steam rose up from their panting sides and nostrils. "Budge!" said the fiend; and straightway the carter began to lash and swear. A crowd gathered around the ferocious beast, who abandoned the lash and began to bang his stick about the horses' heads and kick them with ho-nalied boots in the sides. The leader of the team took upon himself to protest against this extreme measure. He turned round, seized the carter's arm with his teeth, tossed him to the ground, and trampled him with his hoofs; then seized him again with his teeth and tossed him about. The crowd and the police, which had looked approvingly on while he tortured the horses, interfered for the protection of the human monster, who was with great difficulty torn bleeding and mangled from the just equine resentment. He is justly punished; but surely some penalty should be inflicted on the railway company which sent out this heavy load of coal to be drawn up-hill by three horses, whence twice the number would barely have sufficed for the work. The carter has paid his penalty; let theirs now be inflicted. Why should not the police be armed with full power to dispatch to the *fourriers* any vehicle loaded beyond the power of the horses harnessed to it.

TENTH ANNUAL PIC-NIC.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Centre County will hold their Tenth Annual Pic-nic on

NITTANY MOUNTAIN, near CENTRE HALL, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883.

Hon. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD, Lecturer of the National Grange. Col. R. H. THOMAS, Sec'y of Penn'a State Grange. Ex-Gov. W. G. CURTIS, and others will be present to address the audience.

SEVERAL BANDS

will be present to furnish music. Several manufacturing companies have requested permission to exhibit, and the same privileges are extended to others. The public generally are invited to attend and participate in the enjoyment of the day.

All applications for restaurant privileges must be made to J. D. Sourbeck, of Bellefonte.

By Order of County Grange,
Geo. W. CAMPBELL,
Linden Hall P. O. Chairman.

TIME TO STOP IT.

It's too bad, Sir or Madam, but don't get frightened. Your hair is falling out—that's certain. A glance in the mirror, or an investigating committee of fingers tell the dismal story. We won't discuss the possible cause. It is enough that Parker's Hair Balm used now will prevent further destruction. Is your hair somewhat gray, too, and crisp? Alas, yes. The Balm will give back the original color, softness and gloss. Not a dye, not oily, elegantly perfumed, a perfect dressing. sep44

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The Academy is flourishing with over 40 scholars. The primary school closed for a few weeks. Miss Maggie Hanna, being sick. For puto drugs and a full supply in that line, call on E. C. Anand, Druggist. The place to get the highest price for your grain—let your quality be good or poor—is at Grenoble's. J. D. Long is one of the most up-right grain dealers in the county. There are some other dealers in grain when the quality is good—farmers should remember this. For choice fruit trees, call on Thos. B. Jamison. Apples in this section will be scarce.

HALF OUT OF HIS HEAD.

"Blessed be the man," said Don Quixote's weary squire, "who invented sleep." Saucio's gratitude is ours, but what if one cannot for any reason enjoy that excellent invention? "Nervousness in me had become a disease," writes Mr. William Coleman, the well known wholesale druggist of Buffalo, N. Y.

"I could not sleep, and my nights were either passed in that sort of restlessness which nearly craves a man, or in a kind of stupor, haunted by tormenting dreams. Having taken Parker's Tonic for other troubles, I tried it also for this. The result both surprised and delighted me. My nerves were toned to concert pitch, and like Caesar's fat men, I fell into the ranks of those who sleep 'nights. I should add that the Tonic speedily did away with the condition of general debility and dyspepsia occasioned by my previous excitements, and gave me strength for more digestion. In brief, the use of the Tonic thoroughly re-established my health. I have used Parker's Tonic with entire success for nervousness and for the bowel disorders incident to ocean voyages."

This preparation, which has been known as Parker's Tonic, will hereafter be called simply "Parker's Tonic." This change has been requested necessary by authorities imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers who use the name of ginger; and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodelled, repainted and added to the exterior as well as to the interior appearance of my DRUG STORE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business done dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY, Jun. 24th Centre Hall

W. A. SANDOE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA. Desires to announce to his customers that he has lately taken instructions under W. W. Belford, of Milton, in the latest improvements in cutting, who is one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before. He has also received a "safety" plate containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothing to give him a trial. mar24

PRESENT POWER.

To-Morrow a Long Way Off When Help is Wanted To-Day.

Comfort is never in a hurry. Pain and distress are in hot haste. It is to the "friend in need" the friend who does something now—that the old adage pays the compliment of being "a friend indeed." That they do not keep the sufferer in suspense is the salient excellence of BENSON'S CAPSINE PAIN-EXPELLERS. The plaster of other days—whether porous or otherwise—did not "wait until to-morrow." We can promise nothing on the part of the moment. But pain unrelieved, like heat deferred, makes the heart sick. Benson's plasters act on application. They permeate, soothe, warm and heal, containing, as they do, chemical and medicinal agents of the highest efficiency. Their motto is now, and the genuine have the word CAPSINE cut in the middle of each plaster.

Price of the CAPSINE 25 cents. Sent by a Johnson, Chemists, New York