

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

To be sure!  
Who keers for McClure?  
He's all on a rill,  
On account of Carlisle.

The Williamsport Times, last week, must have been flush—we got three separate copies of Dec. 6 in one day, in its printed wrappers. The Times is a good paper, but we don't need so much of the good thing at once.

In the Nutt trial no jury could be found, the whole panel having been exhausted. A change of venue was then asked for and the case will be taken from Uniontown to Pittsburg for trial.

Speaking of the legislative salary grabbers the Philad. Times says: The voters should paste in their hats the names of men who were willing to take more than a half million dollars from the Public Treasury for doing just nothing at all. When they come to vote for future legislators these names will be extremely good names to leave off their tickets.

In our opinion McClure's case is very serious, taking initials for it, he can neither (Pattison) nor (Carlisle).

The World says the vote on the first ballot for the Speakership presents some interesting features. Mr. Carlisle received 104 votes, which was exactly double the number cast for Mr. Randall—52. Mr. Carlisle's state, Kentucky, gave him its solid vote. Mr. Randall's state, Pennsylvania, stood solidly for him. New York divided, casting 7 of its 20 votes for Randall and the balance, 13, for Mr. Cox.

The "sectional" nonsense was exploded by the vote. Mr. Randall received more votes than Carlisle from Alabama and Virginia and all the votes from Maryland. Twenty of the 52 votes cast for Randall, or about 40 per cent., came from the Southern States. The California delegation was broken up, 3 for Cox, Carlisle 2, and 1 for Randall. The Western States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin gave Carlisle 28 votes and Randall 7. Six of the latter came from Ohio. Ohio also gave Cox 5 votes for "old lang syne." New York gave Carlisle no votes on the first ballot, if there had been "no choice," all the 13 Cox votes would doubtless have gone for Carlisle.

The friendly spirit of the caucus was gratifying, and the congratulations offered by the defeated candidates to their fortunate competitor were no doubt sincere.

Randall and Keifer were appointed to escort Carlisle to the Speaker's chair, which they did amid great applause. The new Speaker immediately began his speech. It was short and was listened to with the greatest of interest. After returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he said:

I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented during this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic. Sudden and radical changes in the law and regulations affecting the commercial and the industrial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency; and in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject. [Applause.] Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary and it will be your duty, after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend and when and in what manner they should be made. [Applause.] If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed. [Applause.] What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the government, just and equal taxation for public purposes, a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution, and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people.

The Grant pole that "A. K. M." raised one day last week toppled over in less than 24 hours.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke) will travel through the Southern States during the fall and winter, for the purpose of writing a series of letters to his paper, the Toledo Blade, his impressions of the great South. The million readers of this paper who have read "Nasby in Exile" (Nasby's letters from Europe), will appreciate how the subject will be handled.

Everybody is invited to send for a specimen copy. See advertisement in another column.

Charles Seltzer, Writingsville, Pa., says: I used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and it did more for me than I thought it would.

## THE SOUTH AND THE SPEAKER-SHIP.

The New York Herald, ind: We notice a disposition in certain republican quarters to sound the alarm of the "sectionalism" in connection with the result of the Speakership contest and to tr at the election of Mr. Carlisle as a dangerous triumph of the "solid South." The Tribune, for instance said, "Democracy, then, means Mr. Carlisle—that is, it is a 'southern and not a Northern party.'" The Nat. Republican, of Washington speaks in the same vein. "The election," it says, "clearly shows that democratic success now means Southern success, and no matter who is put forward and elected as their representative the fruits of their victory must necessarily inure to the section which rebelled twenty years ago." Other republican organs might be quoted to the same effect.

This attempt to raise a sectional issue out of the choice for Speaker finds no support or color in its facts and character of the contest. On the contrary, the election of the Southern man in the person of Mr. Carlisle is, under the circumstances, to be hailed as one of the most encouraging political signs of the day. Mr. Carlisle was not elected because he has a Southern policy in any sectional sense. In the choice of Speaker and in the discussion which preceded the choice no prominence was given to any sectional consideration, nor was any importance attached to the fact that one candidate was from the South and the rest from the North. The consideration which controlled all others was the tariff issue, with the conviction in the minds of a large majority of representative democrats that this is by far the most important problem that now confronts the statesmanship of the nation.

Mr. Carlisle believed that the interest of the country demand a wise, judicious tariff reform, and that the democratic party ought to undertake that work. He took a firm stand, squarely, openly and bravely, on that platform. His candidacy represented a principle. It meant an affirmative, active, manly policy, not a negative, do nothing, evasive one. It was because he stood for these things, and because he had in a high degree all the other qualifications for the office, that he was the choice of the majority for Speaker.

An analysis of the caucus vote reveals also an encouraging sign in the Southern States. Of Mr. Randall's fifty-two votes, twenty, or nearly half, were given him by nine Southern States, while two Southern States gave one vote each to Mr. Cox. Of eighty-three Southern votes, Mr. Carlisle got but sixty-one, or about three fourths. This indicates not a solid, out a divided South. It proves that the South is not disposed to vote as a unit for a man simply because he is a Southerner.

In view of these considerations the fact that Mr. Carlisle is a Southerner makes his election a matter of national congratulation. It shows that the time has come when one of the great political parties no longer hesitates to take a representative from the South for one of the most important offices in the nation when the right sort of man is found in the South. It shows that a Southern man is not shut out from high places simply because he happens to be a Southerner. So far from affording any occasion for reviving the ill-timed cry of "sectionalism," it shows a dying of sectional feeling and an obliteration of sectional lines. It shows that the country is becoming more nationalized politically. And it is high time that this desirable result should be brought about. We rejoice that a good Southern man has been elevated to a leading position in the national government by a combined Northern and Southern vote.

The attitude of McClure's Times as a bloody shirt organ, is as laughable as the fix of the nigger who butted a rotten cheese at New Orleans.

The local railroad committee—Messrs. Jno. I. Thompson, Sam'l Gilliland, Wm. W'Farlane, Fred'k Kurtz and Wm. Wolf, had a meeting with a select committee of the Penn'a R. R. company in Philad. this week, which we trust will result in a decision for the completion of our road. In fact, the latter have already as good as promised to proceed with the extension "immediately." There is no room for hemming and hawing any longer about the wrong done our people in regard to our road. The Penn'a R. R. company is abundantly able, and in honor bound to do our people justice. They understand the situation fully by this time, and there can be no excuse for delay upon any ground whatever. The committee will be firm in their demand, and will leave nothing undone on their part to hasten the completion of our railroad.

Those fellows who said the Pennsylvania legislature would never adjourn will now own that they are not in line with the prophets.

## NO RAILROAD.

The meeting of the railroad committees in Philadelphia on Tuesday resulted in this: The Penn'a railroad asks the people along the line to guarantee the payment of \$25,000—for stock—to complete our roadbed, upon which they agree to finish the road—the money to be paid as soon as they have the cars running. This means no rail road unless somebody will raise the above sum.

The following resolution was passed by the Penn'a R. R. Co.: Resolved, That if the local citizens will secure a subscription of \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R. Co. to be paid upon the completion of the road from Spring Mills to Lemont, the Penn'a R. R. Co. will subscribe a sufficient amount in addition to the \$25,000 to complete the road from Spring Mills to Lemont.

## GOVERNOR PATTISON'S REASONS FOR VETOING THE LEGISLATIVE PAY BILL.

The following extract contains the most important part of Governor Pattison's message vetoing the outrageous bill passed by both branches of the Legislature to provide for the "expenses" of the extra session:

In accordance with the authority given to the people by the constitution, the general assembly held its regular session for the purpose of amending the constitution as commanded by the Constitution. The session was adjourned on the 10th day of the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased with their constitutional duty and responsibility. They adjourned on the 10th day of the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased with their constitutional duty and responsibility. They adjourned on the 10th day of the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased with their constitutional duty and responsibility.

When this session was convened, instead of providing for the extra session, the Legislature, for their personal convenience, immediately took a recess for eleven days. By this act every legislator is given the right to take a recess of any length. No session was held during this recess. No session was held during this recess. No session was held during this recess.

Under this bill mileage is claimed by members and officers for going from their homes to the State House and returning. This is a gross injustice. No session was held during this recess.

The press all over the state is bitter in its denunciation of the legislature on the salary grab. It is the most shamefaced steal yet heard of. We give the governor's veto in another column, but the swag suckers passed it over the veto, and went and took the filthy lucre.

Every old subscriber sending us one year's subscription in advance and a new name with advance pay between now and January 1, '84, we will send the Reporter 2 months extra and a copy of the "Farmer's Companion & Prize Monthly" one year free. The "Far Companion" is a large-sized 4-page paper, which will suit our farmer readers. We make this liberal offer in order to induce advance payment and save the expense of a collector.

"Don't Spill the Milk." "There is no use crying over spilled milk," says the old saw. If you are not only bald, but have no life in the roots of your hair, there is no use crying over that, either. Take both the anodyne and the restorative. Apply Parker's Hair Balsam to your hair before matters get worse. It will arrest the falling out of your hair and restore its original color, gloss and softness. It is a perfect dressing withal, cleans, richly perfumed, cools and heals the scalp.

Go and see a fine lot of goods, plush, etc., at Zeller's drug store—fine goods every-where at Bellefonte, for the holidays.

## MURDER WILL OUT.

After Seventeen Years the Old Adage again Proved.

The Mystery Surrounding Horrible Crimes at Last Cleared Up by a Woman.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 28.—There has arrived in Medina, a small town near here, a woman describing herself as Eliza Kemp, agent for the sale of dress patterns. Seven years ago there occurred in Seymour one of the most blood curdling and mysterious murders ever committed in this section. Subsequently three other murders were committed, caused directly by the first. For the past seventeen years these murders have been entirely surrounded in the deepest mystery, and not until now, when the testimony of Eliza Kemp was given, was the true history of the crimes known. On August 3, 1866, Moore Woodmanse, a wealthy merchant of Medina, called to Seymour on his way to Cincinnati. He had \$2,000 in cash to lay goods with. He registered at the Reader house for the night. Next morning he was missed from his room. Nine months later a body was found in White river with the head cut off, but on examination the doctors proved it to be the remains of Woodmanse. The Reader house was ransacked for evidence of the suspected murderer. On removing the carpet of the room occupied by Woodmanse, bloodstains were found on the floor. Gordon Kinney, an employe of the hotel, was suspected of having knowledge of the murder. When the excitement caused by the finding of the body was at its highest point an unknown man called Kinney from his door one night. As Kinney opened the door he was shot and instantly killed by the stranger. After this all efforts to find the murderer were abandoned. In 1873 Reuben Wheeler was mortally wounded and on his death bed confessed that on the night of the Woodmanse murder two men had taken from Reader's stable a horse and wagon which they returned next morning with the bottom of the wagon covered with blood. Reader was arrested for the murder, but acquittal, and the affair was again a mystery. On the night of the murder a dance was being held at the Reader house. Towards the close Sam Long and A. W. Flynn, two gamblers, left suddenly. It was known that Flynn and Woodmanse had had a difficulty over a law suit. Flynn threatened to kill him, and his partner, Sam Long, said the case should never come to another trial. After the murder Flynn returned to Medina. Every time during the many years any new evidence concerning the Woodmanse murder was reported, it was followed by a meeting of these men. Suspicion began to point strongly towards them. Flynn then threatened to shoot one Emery, who had accused him of the murder, but Emery shot first and instantly killed Flynn. Sam Long first disappeared, and Allyn Rodman, his suspected accomplice, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged. Thus, from knowing the murder of Woodmanse, Kinney was killed, Wheeler mortally wounded, Flynn shot dead and Rodman hanged, seventeen years passed away, but the mystery had not yet been solved. Eliza Kemp testified that she occupied room No. 8, next to Woodmanse, in the Reader house on the fatal night. She said: "On that night I suddenly awakened by a noise in Woodmanse's room. In a second I was fully awake and realized that some one in the next room was begging for his life. I then heard some one say, 'Sam, kill the—'" Then a blow, followed by a heavy fall. Then one said, 'He's dead, don't him.' They then agreed to take his body, cut the head off and throw the body into the river. I left Seymour early next morning, and have never told what I hear, as my life has been threatened time and again through anonymous letters and other ways."

## CIVIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Eaton Examines Black and White Office Seekers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Civil Service Commissioner Eaton has returned to Washington from a trip to North Carolina and South Carolina, where he has been holding examinations in order that the quotas of employes due to those states in the various departments may be filled. The first examination held in North Carolina took place in Raleigh on Nov. 23, and the first in South Carolina was held in Columbia four days later. In both places ladies were among the competitors, and from one fourth to one third of all those who were examined were colored. Mr. Eaton was somewhat curious about the results of having blacks and whites compete, and at Raleigh, where the examination was held in the court house, he had a number of tables provided, so that the two races might be separated if they desired. He was a good deal surprised when he entered the room to find white men and colored men sitting side by side as if all were of one race. The same was true of the examination at Columbia. At the latter place one of the competitors was the son of a lawyer who was a pro-slavery advocate. Beside him sat a black man of about the same age, who was born a slave and who had educated himself. Each was examined in the five subjects for the higher grade, and were occupied between five and six hours. In two of the five subjects the negro passed a better examination than his white brother, and the two finished their work within eight minutes of each other. Commissioner Eaton is well pleased with the result of the examinations as a whole.

In Honor of an Actor. Boston, Dec. 1.—The Boston theater was packed at the testimonial benefit to Joseph Proctor on the semi-centennial of his adoption of the stage. Edwin Booth purchased a box, contributing \$100. Lawrence Barrett, M. B. Curtis and other noted actors, as well as the entire fraternity in Boston, did their utmost to make the occasion the success it was.

They Will Be Paid. CARRO, Ill., Dec. 1.—The locomotive engineers of the Texas and St. Louis Narrow Gauge railroad have been on a strike since last Tuesday on account of the refusal of the company to pay the arrears of wages due for several months. President Farrar says that the difficulty will be arranged at once, and the pay car has been ordered to start for the road.

## TOOK FULL PAY.

Following is the entire list of Representatives, eighty eight in all, who have drawn full pay, including mileage and reces: Abbott, Barnes, Beer, Bennett, Biggs, Brennan, Isaac Brown, Brosius, Burr, Buttermore, Carberry, Clayton, Coburn, Collins, Coolbaugh, E. L. Davis, L. H. Davis, Grogan, Deveney, Donahue, Eaker, Emery, Ellsworth, Emery, Euston, Evans, Fortner, Fry, Fulmer, Furth, Galhan, Gallagher, Harrar, A. W. Hayes, Hethersall, Hines, Higgins, Himme-reich, Hoover, Hughes, Hunter, Lafferty, La Touche, Mahoney, Meyer, Miller, Molineaux, Ellis Morris, McCabe, McLaran, Joseph McDonald, McCall, McWilliams, Nealey, Nelson, O'Neill, Ormsby, Parkhill, Parkison, Robertson, Kelly, Rohrer, Konig, Saybolt, Schlicher, Schwartz, Shaker, Short, Shoum, Joseph Smith, Snader, Sweeney, E. G. Snyder, J. M. Snyder, E. H. Snyder, Sterrett, Sweeney, W. E. Thompson, Townsend, Grant, Vandercise, Naugh, Waltz, Wolsider, Yerkes.—Times.

## TANNING HUMAN SKINS.

[From His Recent Speech.] A man came into my office and brought me a shoe made from the skin of a woman's breast. Said I: "Where did this come from?" It was a tanned shoe made of leather. "Oh," said he, "it's a piece of this to be got." "Is there where does it come from?" said I. "It comes from Tewksbury." "How do you get there?" "Men die in Tewksbury." "How does it get here?" "Why, they take them down to Harvard, skin them and take them up to Woburn, down to Lynn, and other places which he mentioned. What was I to do? Lay down the furrow and let industry go out of it much. [Cheers and applause.] I brought it before the Committee, and a struggle I got some of the evidence before it, and some they ruled out by a party vote. And I produced this, one of them; it is the original taken in a Washington street window any day, and skin from five tanneries. Some of your fellow creatures and mine, some of them as good men as we are, very respect before misfortune and I have brought them into an assembly. Applause.] It may be your misfortune, say of us, to onlive your wife and children, your relatives, and as they buried you, you can depend and you only have to go to the almshouse, and have no friends to reclaim your body within twenty four hours, or to take your death, you may be taken away for the purpose of dissection. It may be. But so. But when you are dissected, and the good to science has been taken out of your remains, for God's sake, for humanity's sake and for Christ's sake, do not skinned and tanned. [Prolonged applause.] The Republican papers tell us that General Butler can't get on because of what he has done about Tewksbury. Be it so. I can go to Heaven on that issue if I could go on with no other. [Vociferous applause.] I appeal to you, then; I appeal to you, brothers; I appeal to you, sons; I appeal to you, mothers, daughters and wives, whether I am right or wrong, and I cast myself upon the good, humane, Christian judgment of men and women of this Commonwealth to say. [It was several moments before the vast audience ceased applauding and cheering at this stage of the speaker's remarks.]

They say I have done something to the good name of the Commonwealth. Why, I only took up their old charges, which they smothered, and which I found to be executive files, and presented them as my charges, but as the charges of the Board of Charities of that day, and that institution I desired very much to know what about it, and I found what it had been so managed that seventy-one out of seventy-three children died immediately after being sent to the almshouse, and that is not denied by anybody. I found another thing. I found that contrary to law men had been taken and sold as merchandise by the tannery, and I am one that believes that a man, poor of rich, pauper or contumacious, ought to be able to at least a pauper's grave. [Triumphant applause.] If anyone will not give him that I will defend him. [Applause.]

Look out for the great holiday attractions at the Bee Hive. Newport, Perry county, has the champion man man, who steals an eighty-year old man's stove wood.—Harrisburg Patriot. Centerville, Snyder county, lays claim to a meaner man who stole a chicken from an old lady 85 years of age and almost helpless.—Junonia Herald. We admit these fellows are a pair of pretty mean cusses, but they are not hal. So mean as the man who will take his county paper a number of years and then sneak off to some other place without paying for it or even notifying the publisher that he has removed. Such a man is the quintessence of meanness.—Huntingdon Journal.

The Reporter now and then finds such a mean man on its list—he sneaks off to a new place after taking the Reporter for several years thinking we can't find him, and cheats us out of our honest dues.

If you want to give your boy a Christmas present that will make him happy, buy him one of these handsome suits at the Philad. Branch, they are put down low for the holiday season, and enable parents to buy a Christmas suit for their boy. As Christmas approaches and you are looking around for a present for a friend, don't miss calling at the well known Philadelphia Branch and see their immense stock of clothing especially purchased for the holiday season, and prices put down so that any one on an affordable suit for a man or boy from \$2.50 up. Remember prices have been put down especially to suit the holiday trade, and a bargain is guaranteed, in any suit you buy, that can not be equalled by any clothing house in Pennsylvania.

French oysters No. 1 in quality, sweet potatoes, fine oranges and lemons, all the best dried and canned fruits, all kinds of cured meats at the best grocery store, Secor & Co., in the Bush House block. They keep none but strictly first-class goods—guaranteed such—and sell them lower than many other stores do state and inferior groceries.

## KEEP THE HEAD COOL AND THE FEET WARM.

This is the advice of wise physicians. Cold feet are due to a feeble circulation of the blood. We are offering the celebrated Wilsonia Socks which impart magnetic currents to the blood, quickening the circulation—the result is warming feet. These socks will also relieve numbness, burning and rheumatic pain in the feet and ankles. Call and examine them and you will be convinced.

JOHN POWERS & SON, Bellefonte, Pa.

## Nasby's Paper. The Toledo Weekly Blade. CIRCULATION 115,000.

This vast circulation is because the BLADE is a paper of the whole country. It is not thrown together, but every line is edited by competent hands. It is a complete epitome of the news of the week, and whoever reads the BLADE carefully needs nothing else to be informed as to what the world is doing. Editorially the BLADE has made a proud record. It has an opinion on everything that affects the people of the country, and it expresses it boldly, fearlessly and forcibly. As good as the BLADE has been read for years, we shall make it better in the year to come.

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