

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The Fitz-John Porter bill having passed both Houses of Congress, the next thing in order is an appropriation to build a strong insane asylum to put in senator Logan.

The Philadelphia Times celebrated its 10th anniversary by issuing a sextuple sheet, 24 pages. This is the largest paper ever issued in that city, and the make-up is clean and tasty.

The presidential feeling in this state, so far as counties have taken action, is mostly in favor of Randall with the Democrats and Blaine with Republicans, for President.

The surveyors of the Seaboard, Pennsylvania and Western Railroad line surveyed the route from Allensville to Mill Creek the second time, and have begun to locate the road from near Belleville through the valley.

Out of party considerations Republican newspapers will please not make a note of this: A Democratic journal in the coal regions after publishing the following item, said, ironically, they ought to appreciate the advantage of "protection."

The New York Times, the leading Republican paper, with the Evening Post and Chicago Tribune, are among the strongest advocates of the Morrison tariff in the country.

A silk hat which costs \$5 in New York, costs but \$3 in London. These articles altogether cost in New York \$140. In London they cost but \$61.

It will not tend to Gen. Beaver's healthfulness to be proposed for so many offices by his "friends." One puts him forward for U. S. Senator; another for Governor; another for Vice President, and yet another for President.

Two prominent gentlemen who with in the last eight days visited Samuel J. Tilden, say that he will not accept a nomination for President if tendered him. These gentlemen speak of Mr. Tilden being bodily feeble but mentally strong.

In his annual message to Congress in 1882, President Arthur made the following recommendations: "I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, particularly those upon cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon those articles and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods."

Whether the United States are to regain their former pre-eminent rank as a commercial and naval power on the seas is a question that no American can contemplate with indifference. The subject is discussed with marked ability in the "North American Review" for April, by the Hon. Nelson Dingley, M. C., who opposes the project of admitting foreign built ships to American register, and by Capt. John Codman, who is well known as a zealous advocate of that measure.

When the blood is loaded with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alternative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood, and impart energy to the system.

The Cour d'Alene mining fever has become epidemic. A correspondent of the Denver Tribune says there has been "nothing like it since California and the days of '49." California, Montana, Idaho, the Black Hills and the East are pouring in prospectors, miners, broken-down business men, gamblers and paupers at the rate of two hundred a day.

From a further account of the recent battle in Egypt we clip the following: The wounded Arabs would lie motionless without uttering a single cry of pain, and watch their chance to stab the advancing British with a knife or spear. The victors walk among the wounded as among so many vipers.

Indications show that the time is near at hand when Senator Miller, Collector Robertson, Whitlaw Reid, George William Curtis, and other representative Independent Republicans will openly antagonize President Arthur in New York with a view of defeating his nomination. They will take the position that Arthur can not carry New York or Ohio, and that, regardless of everything else, this is sufficient reason why the Republican party should nominate some one else.

Gov. Curtin has our thanks for bound copies of the Congressional Globe. Legislator Merry, of Clinton county, wants to return to Harrisburg for another term, but an opposition to him was developed lately on account of his drawing his extra pay after introducing the anti-salary bill and voting to sustain the Governor's veto.

Last week some half dozen Republican county conventions endorsed Blaine for President, and the run in most of the counties is for the Maine statesman; the machine, like four years ago, is again him. Now will the people boss the machine, or will the machine boss the people?

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Dr. Philip Schaff gives a sketch of the "Development of Religious Freedom." Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes of "Changes in the Climate of North America," with special reference to the increasing frequency of disastrous floods. Prof. C. A. Egbert offers "A Plea of Modern Languages" in the higher education; and Julian Hawthorne discourses of "Literature for Children." Finally, there is a discussion of "Recent Criticisms of the Bible," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton and the Rev. A. G. Mortimer.

OSMAN WHIPPED.

A Crushing Defeat for the Valiant Rebel.

Sakin, March 13.—The battle this morning was a terrific and decisive one, much heavier than the engagement at Teb, and resulted in the killing of 2,400 of Osman Digna's forces, the demoralization and flight of the rest, and the occupation by Gen. Graham of the camp recently occupied by Osman. The rebel hosts fought like demons, seeming infuriated and utterly indifferent to death or wounds, and costed every inch of ground with an obstinacy which had them better armed, would have given them the victory. The rebels literally threw themselves on the British forces at all points, only to meet instant death.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the rebels under Osman Digna opened a heavy fire on General Graham's camp, eleven miles from here. The British soldiers were instantly alert and the men were formed into squares preparatory to receiving an attack which was momentarily expected, but no attack came. The rebels kept up the firing until daybreak without drawing a reply from the British troops. The British casualties during the night were one officer and two men wounded and one man killed. At daybreak the British troops fired a few shots in the direction whence the rebel shots came, which caused the enemy to retire within the trenches, leaving a number of dead on the field. The rebel scouts all retired.

The battle, which lasted until noon, was a series of close and desperate fights. At one time a large force of the rebels charged down upon the Second brigade like men inflamed with desperate ferocity, shouting and yelling and uttering cries of death, and succeeded in capturing all the Gatlings and gunners belonging to the brigade. General Graham ordered a bayonet charge. The gallant troops went for the enemy, and a fearful hand-to-hand fight ensued for the possession of the guns, which the British finally succeeded in recapturing. The latter following up their advantage, continued to press the rebels, who could not run, but continued to retire slowly, striking blow after blow until they were driven beyond their camp, when Gen. Graham ordered a halt. Osman's camp was found full of loot.

The Hussars made a forward movement and cut off the rebels' retreat to Sinkat. They hope to save the families of the massacred garrison. Numbers of rebels still hover around the camp and fire, where cattle are being tethered. The native guides boister when the square was broken. Further fighting is improbable.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

II.

The war ended twenty years ago, but still we have the excessive war tariff. True a tariff Commission was appointed last year to adjust the tariff so as to conform more to the present state of affairs. The Commission was composed principally of Republicans and avowed protectionists. After a careful consideration of the question, they concluded that a reduction of 25 per cent. should be made. The result of the work of this Commission was the insignificant cutting down of these taxes only 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

The Treasury of the United States contains one hundred and forty million dollars surplus revenue, derived from this taxation. This enormous sum is yearly wrung from the people. The Government has no use for it. For years past Republican Congresses have lobbied and jobbed away this surplus. It is the cause of so much corrupt legislation, of which the infamous River and Harbor bill last year is a notable example. And yet, although there is no use for this money, these heavy taxes are constantly collected, and just so much money unjustly and illegally taken from the people. It is the intention of the Democratic party to redress this abuse. As soon as they announced this intention, an awful cry was raised by the protectionists that the infant industries of our country were in danger; that our established manufacturing interests were going to be ruined; that our workmen would be ground down to the condition of the "pauper labor of England;" and other such silly, sentimental bosh. When an honest and careful investigation is made of these charges, they are at once seen to be unfounded and false. We propose to prove this in what follows by facts and figures that cannot be denied. And first we will touch on the subject of tariff in relation to the workingman. The banner under which protectionists travel is that the tariff is principally for the good of the workingman. An examination of the question shows that a protective tariff does not benefit the workingman, but on the contrary really helps to oppress him.—Twenty-five years ago the average tariff was 19 per cent., at the present time it is about 45 per cent. Protectionists claim that a high tariff is beneficial for the workingman. If that is true, then the condition of the workingman at present ought to be much bet-

ter than it was twenty or twenty-five years ago. Let us look at the official statistics collected from different parts of the country, prove beyond dispute, that the cost of living has increased one-third during the last twenty years. The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, after having carefully prepared a table showing what one dollar would buy in 1860, and what one dollar would buy in 1881, found that the average prices is one-third higher for the period covered by a high protective tariff than for the period previous to that, when the tariff was comparatively low. Now this is official, and cannot be disputed. We select a few examples from the tables: In 1860 \$1 would buy over 25 pounds of flour; in 1881 less than 20 lbs. In 1860 \$1 would rent a four-room house for 63 days; in 1881 for 31 days. In 1860 \$1 would give a man board for 2 1/2 days; in 1881 for less than 1 day. In 1860 \$1 would buy 94 lbs. of roasting beef in 1881 not quite six pounds. In 1860 \$1 would buy 312 pounds of coal; in 1881 only 256 lbs. Quite a number of other equally striking comparisons might be shown but these few are sufficient to illustrate the point. Now then, according to the reasoning of protectionists, the wages should not only have increased during the same period one-third, but even more. Let us turn to the census of 1880 and see what it will show us. From comparison of workmen's wages for 1880 with that of 1860, we find that wages have increased only one-third, and yet the cost of living has increased one-third. Here are facts. What benefit is it to the laborer if he gets more money in wages when he must pay over and above his earnings for the necessities of life? A high tax never has, never will, and never can, improve the condition of our workmen. It may artificially raise wages, but it raises the cost of living still higher. Let any workman calmly sit down and ponder over these facts—and they are derived from official statistics—and see whether he will prefer to be taxed for the purpose of increasing his wages. Any unprejudiced man would very soon say, "What difference will it make to me if he can possess a pleasant home, have the comforts of life, good clothing, more spare time, more change, with wages at \$1 per day, or working these things, and wages at \$2 per day? Now this is just exactly the case with English mechanics. They are more comfortably situated than our American workmen; and yet they receive smaller wages in money. The purchasing power of their money is greater than that of the American workman's money. The result of a day's work will give the English workman better things to eat and drink; better clothing to wear, better home, and more pleasant surroundings than that of his brother across the sea. This is not only plain truth. Almost everything the American purchases has its price raised on account of this tariff. The following are a few, and but a few instances of the result of this tax: Gloves are taxed 50 per cent; hats, 25 per cent; clothing 45 per cent; books, 25 per cent; woden blankets, 75 per cent; underclothing, 75 per cent; soap, 20 per cent; harness, 35 per cent; crockery, 60 per cent; coal, 70 per cent. If we want to buy a house, he is taxed 45 per cent for the iron, 35 per cent for the bricks; 20 per cent for the lumber; 45 per cent for the paint; 80 per cent for the window glass; 25 per cent for the wall paper, and 30 per cent for slate roofing. This is done as the advocates of high tariff say, "to protect the workingman!"

Now this is under the assumption that the working man is constantly employed. Every time a mill shuts down; every time a furnace blows out; every time a manufacturing establishment closes up, the workingman is thrown out of employment, and is deprived of means for support. But what is still more galling, is that on the coarser qualities of goods, such as the workingman is compelled to buy, the tariff is much heavier than on the finer qualities purchased and used only by the wealthy. The poor man spends all, or nearly all, of his earnings for clothing and food, while the small portion of the rich man's income is spent in this way. Almost every newspaper contains accounts of the suspension of work in different industrial departments; and this, as we will afterwards show, is due to a protective tariff, and means just so much more misery and suffering for the laboring classes. Besides, the working man, with all these drawbacks, must compete with the cheap laboring foreigners, who live upon the very cheapest and meanest food, while he himself has a small portion of the rich man's income spent in this way. Almost every newspaper contains accounts of the suspension of work in different industrial departments; and this, as we will afterwards show, is due to a protective tariff, and means just so much more misery and suffering for the laboring classes. Besides, the working man, with all these drawbacks, must compete with the cheap laboring foreigners, who live upon the very cheapest and meanest food, while he himself has a small portion of the rich man's income spent in this way.

And while on this subject we might as well turn our attention to the hue and cry so often raised, that if the United States adopts a lower tariff policy, or even free-trade, her workmen will soon degenerate and the land be filled with paupers, as in the case of England, a free-trade nation. This one of the sentimental, trashy things with which protectionists bolster up their cause. When a careful examination is made of the question it is seen to be as hollow as a great many of their other arguments. Now there is no denying that England has paupers—in fact she has something like a million, all told—but there is no relation of cause and effect between free trade and pauperism in England. The claim is made at the same time that the United States are free from these paupers because the country has adopted protection. There is no legitimate reason for comparing the paupers of the one country with those of the other, and claiming that England has paupers because it has free trade, and that America has none because it is a protection nation.

TIME AND PLACE FIXED.

New York's Republican Convention to Meet in Utica April 23.

New York, March 5.—The Republican state committee met in the Fifth Avenue hotel to name the place and time for the state convention which is to elect the delegates at large from this state to the national convention. All the members except F. D. Moulton were present, either in person or by proxy. After some discussion, it was resolved that the convention should be held in Utica on April 23. Then the question whether the delegates to the convention should be the congress district delegates to the national convention, or whether they should be chosen by conventions held in the various congress districts, was decided by the adoption of the following: "The committee recommend and advise that the delegates to the next Republican national convention be elected by conventions in and for the respective congressional districts, and that the ratio of representation therein in districts now without any district representation, and without any understanding as to basis of representation, be based upon the Republican vote cast in the assembly districts at the last presidential election, the various assembly districts to be entitled to the same representation as they respectively had in the last state convention, unless otherwise agreed upon by the several congressional districts."

The call adopted announces that at the state convention there will be elected, besides the four delegates at large and their alternates, two delegates and two alternates from each congressional district in the method provided by the Republican national committee, when such delegates may not have been chosen previous to the meeting of the state convention.

Carroll E. Smith, of Syracuse, moved that the state convention choose the presidential electors and nominate candidates for judges of the court of appeals. The motion was voted down by seventeen to fifteen. The convention will be composed of 497 delegates, of whom 79 will be from New York. The state committee will meet at Bragg's hotel, in Utica, on Tuesday, April 23, at 8 P. M.

Rebeken's Missing Collector. New York, March 7.—John McMahon, collector of revenue for the city of Hoboken, disappeared twelve days ago, and his prolonged absence has caused the mayor to call a meeting of the members of the finance committee and McMahon's bondsmen. The sea looks suspicious and it has been determined to open the collector's safe.

GARDEN GROWTH TEAS. These can save about one-half by sending to us for four years. THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GARDEN GROWTH TEAS. Send for circular, which gives prices and full particulars, to ROBERT WELLS, President, P. O. Box 1257, 41 Vesey St., New York. DR. J. C. RYAN'S Tonic. This is a most valuable medicine for our own garden south, China or Japan Teas, sent by mail, post paid, or a larger quantity by express, charges paid.

POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures for the Year ending March 31, 1884. Includes entries for Supervisor Peter Rebeck, John Emerick, and Overseer Poor Jac. Melis.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public sales notices including: Sale April 12, Michael Spicher, Auctioneer; Sale April 12, at 1 p. m. Top buggy, set of harness, flynets, cook stove, pipe, boilers, pans, skillets, copper kettle, brass 2 horse sled, brass bed, cupboard, chest, sewing machine, stair rods for carpet, 75 yards carpet, 2 tables, 3 rocking chairs, 5 kitchen chairs, wash tub, 2 bedsteads, old fashioned clock, wood box and other articles; Sale March 22, at the residence of the undersigned, at Farmers Mills, March 22, at 1 p. m. the following: Cook stove with cooking utensils, parlor stove, bedstead, bedstead, dining table, breakfast table, corner cupboard, 3 dozen chairs, stove, 35 yards carpet, chest, side table, copper kettle, brass 2 horse sled, wash tub, washing machine, clothes wringer, full set stone-wash dishes, set common dishes, stove crocks, glass jars, 3-day clock, and other articles; Sale March 21, at the residence of Levi Rander, dec'd, in Gregg township, on Friday, March 21, at 1 p. m. the following: One horse, 2 cows, 1 bull, 5 head young cattle, 16 head sheep, two two-horse wagon, plantation wagon, 1 horse wagon, top buggy, 2 horse sled, thrashing machine, power, shaker and strap, fanning mill, horse gears, collars, bridles, double harness, corn fodder, 1000 feet dry white pine boards, 1000 feet feet walnut boards, 200 broad rails. Household goods 2 cook stoves, cupboard, chairs, tables, 2 stoves, iron kettle, bureau. (No bidders allowed on premises.) JAMES P. GENTILE, Administrator; Sale March 22, at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday, March 22, at 1 o'clock p. m.: One 3 year old mare, well broke; buggy with shifting top, platform spring wagon, good as new, with three seats, pole and shafts; box, set good truck harness, set driving harness, 2 sets flynets, double and single trees, hay by the sets, iron, double and single trees, sheep collar, grind stone, pair platform scales, wash coal stove, cook stove and pipe, 20 cords good rock oak, back, robe, horse blanket, set check lines, saddle, 2 bedsteads, table, 3 dozen chairs, table, wash boiler, meat stand, canned fruit, alarm clock and many other articles. CHAR. H. SHIFFLER, Administrator; Sale March 23, at the residence of the undersigned at Centre Hill, Thursday, March 23, the following: Two head of horses, 2 cows, one heifer, 4 head young cattle, 2 horse wagon, spring wagon, buggy, new box sled, turkey, butter, 2 set hay holders, Centre Hill cupboard, new South Bend cutlery, 2 cultivators, hay rake, set tug harness, flynets, cow gridd stone, pick, hoes, axes, work bench and blacksmith tools. Household furniture, Two set bedsteads, 3 tables, 2 cupboards, 2 coal stoves, chest, roller barrels, 1 tub, 2 chairs, 2 coal stoves, cook stove, iron kettle, and other articles. Sale at one o'clock p. m. DAVID SWEETWOOD, Auct. MARY A. SNYDER.

STORIES ON THE ROAD.

Commercial Travelers at a Wayside Inn.—Something to Put in a Gripsock.

"Gentlemen, I almost envy you the position you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing sights you see, and all that, you know." This warmly expressed regret fell from the lips of an elderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semicircle of commercial travelers seated on the porch of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. "Yes," responded a New York representative of the profession, "a drummer but without his pleasures, but he runs his risks, too—risks outside the chances of railroad collisions and steamboat explosions."

"What risks for instance?" "This, for instance," said Mr. W. D. Franklin, who was then traveling for an eastern house, and is known to merchants in all parts of the country: The risk—which, indeed, amounts almost to a certainty—of getting the dyspepsia from the perpetual change of diet and water and from having no fixed hours for eating and sleeping. I myself was an example. I say I was, for I am all right now."

"No discount on your digestion?" broke in a Chicago dry goods traveler, lighting his cigar afresh. "Not a quarter per cent. But I had to give up traveling for a while. The dyspepsia ruined my paper. Finally I came across an advertisement of FALKNER'S TONIC. I tried it and it fixed me up to perfection. There is nothing on earth, in my opinion, equal to it as a cure for dyspepsia."

Messrs. Hiscox & Co., of New York, the proprietors, hold a letter from Mr. Franklin stating that previous to FALKNER'S TONIC, side ailments had cured Malarial Fever, Heartburn, headache, Coughs and Colds, and all chronic diseases of the Liver and Kidney. Put a bottle in your valise. Price, 50c, and \$1. Economy in larger size, mar

OBITUARY.

The death of Joseph Granley on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, caused quite a sensation in our community, although to his intimate friends it came not unexpected. He had been ill for about a year during which time he had been very robust and healthy constitution slowly gave way to a grim master in the form of dropsy and congestion of the lungs. Prior to his illness he had never been sick—always enjoying unusual good health.

Mr. Granley was born July 22, 1811, on a farm one mile east of Rebersburg, on which he lived all the days of his life, except for the last nine years, during which time he resided in Rebersburg, enjoying the comforts of a long, active life well spent. He was united in holy matrimony to Esther Schneider in 1843, thus forming a happy union for more than half a century. He was the father of sixteen children, eight of whom, together with the sorrow-stricken widow, survive to mourn his loss.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public sales notices including: Sale April 12, Michael Spicher, Auctioneer; Sale April 12, at 1 p. m. Top buggy, set of harness, flynets, cook stove, pipe, boilers, pans, skillets, copper kettle, brass 2 horse sled, brass bed, cupboard, chest, sewing machine, stair rods for carpet, 75 yards carpet, 2 tables, 3 rocking chairs, 5 kitchen chairs, wash tub, 2 bedsteads, old fashioned clock, wood box and other articles; Sale March 22, at the residence of the undersigned, at Farmers Mills, March 22, at 1 p. m. the following: Cook stove with cooking utensils, parlor stove, bedstead, bedstead, dining table, breakfast table, corner cupboard, 3 dozen chairs, stove, 35 yards carpet, chest, side table, copper kettle, brass 2 horse sled, wash tub, washing machine, clothes wringer, full set stone-wash dishes, set common dishes, stove crocks, glass jars, 3-day clock, and other articles; Sale March 21, at the residence of Levi Rander, dec'd, in Gregg township, on Friday, March 21, at 1 p. m. the following: One horse, 2 cows, 1 bull, 5 head young cattle, 16 head sheep, two two-horse wagon, plantation wagon, 1 horse wagon, top buggy, 2 horse sled, thrashing machine, power, shaker and strap, fanning mill, horse gears, collars, bridles, double harness, corn fodder, 1000 feet dry white pine boards, 1000 feet feet walnut boards, 200 broad rails. Household goods 2 cook stoves, cupboard, chairs, tables, 2 stoves, iron kettle, bureau. (No bidders allowed on premises.) JAMES P. GENTILE, Administrator; Sale March 22, at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday, March 22, at 1 o'clock p. m.: One 3 year old mare, well broke; buggy with shifting top, platform spring wagon, good as new, with three seats, pole and shafts; box, set good truck harness, set driving harness, 2 sets flynets, double and single trees, hay by the sets, iron, double and single trees, sheep collar, grind stone, pair platform scales, wash coal stove, cook stove and pipe, 20 cords good rock oak, back, robe, horse blanket, set check lines, saddle, 2 bedsteads, table, 3 dozen chairs, table, wash boiler, meat stand, canned fruit, alarm clock and many other articles. CHAR. H. SHIFFLER, Administrator; Sale March 23, at the residence of the undersigned at Centre Hill, Thursday, March 23, the following: Two head of horses, 2 cows, one heifer, 4 head young cattle, 2 horse wagon, spring wagon, buggy, new box sled, turkey, butter, 2 set hay holders, Centre Hill cupboard, new South Bend cutlery, 2 cultivators, hay rake, set tug harness, flynets, cow gridd stone, pick, hoes, axes, work bench and blacksmith tools. Household furniture, Two set bedsteads, 3 tables, 2 cupboards, 2 coal stoves, chest, roller barrels, 1 tub, 2 chairs, 2 coal stoves, cook stove, iron kettle, and other articles. Sale at one o'clock p. m. DAVID SWEETWOOD, Auct. MARY A. SNYDER.