THE CENTRE REPORTER | FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor. |
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| Usmtre Hall, PA., March, 26,184 |

The following is very sensible and is a
matter to which the Raronrsi adverted merer year age:
Thie following gard, igined by alt the tice: "We, the undersigned, believing
that the custom of feasting in the
house of mourning af house of mourning, after funerals, results
in more harm than good, desire to give in more harm than good, desire to give
notice that, as a rule, we decline to "ro.
turn to the house for refreshments," after turn to the house for refreshments," after
funeral services. We also affectionately Sunday funerals."
THE TARIFE QUESTION. England's institutions and customs dif-
ferf rom those of the United States. Fing-
land has an opressive sestem of agro
rian laws which isfors
 England the odd feudal system still pre-
vais to a certain extent ; and it is very
hard for a poor man to get possession of land in his own right. In America we
have plenty of and and every farmer
can become andowne. Poor, mis-
governed Ireland is the aristocratic land lord, the domininion, of the bears fruit
in her wretchedness and misery. When
England is compared England is compared with cerrmany, wher
Austria, spain, potective nations, with
institutions very closely allied tot institutions very closely allied to those of
England, it is foud that there are more
paupers in these countries than there are this for protection? sort oreover Enowg Eng
hand
had paupers before she edoted a free
trade policy. John Stewart Miil, one of the greatest philosophers and thinkers
Engrant has produed, speaking of the
subject of paupers and free trade says
say that "no great improvements in the lot
of mankind are possible, until a great
chan change takes place in the fundamental
constitution of their modes of thought. In his opinion no change in the condi-
tion of the degraded workingmen of hi
conntr country could be expected, untit they re-
ceived a moral and intelectual training
and could think for themselves. Such a and coula think for themselves. Such
thing as the mere change of free trade to
proteet protection ourde nothange of free trace any percepti-
ble effect either way upon ignorant work ing clasees. To eleyate and improv
their condition they would have to b
reached some other way. In this correct, and his testimony wremains un
disputed Nor are the United States by any
means free from paypers. The census of
1880 show hat we pave 88,665 paupers Now then, let we institute as legitimatat
comparison between the states contain ing the protected manuractories and in
dustrees, and toose states engaged in an
dinulture, riculture, stock-raising, etc., which are
not protected. The Fastern and Middie
states by census of 1880 had a population paupers; while the remaining states and five million, with a poppulation of thire than double rth
for
of the princer of the principal manuracturing section
had 32,599 paupers ; giving a ratio of one
pert pauper to every
protected state, ataininhtobitants ons in ther
every 1100 inhabitants in the unprotec
 ed industries, with the state of Texas
where there are but few protected indus
wries, and where the tries, and where the pople chisfly fol
low anricultural pirsits and stock -rais-
ing. In 1880 Pennsvivania, with
a popit lation of $4,222,891$, had 12, wit pappers
for the eame period Texas, with $1,51,74$
inhabitants, had 533 paupers. pauper to every 339 in Pen givang on on
against one pauper to every 2,984 in Tin Tex . A comparison witho other states wour
show the same condition of affairs. No how the same condition of atfirass. No
these figures and facts prove jut this
that where there is a high protection here the most paupers are to be found
and that a high tax, insteal of betterin
隹 the condition of the people, realy helpp
ogrind them down? What other con
dosion can be found? Then again, protectionists tell the
workingmen of our country that if the
arifis abolished or alteret the compeited to compete with the cheap 1
bor of the world and England's paupe easily proved. The American farmer
taxed or his harnes, for his farming im
piements, for his clothing medicines certain neceesary articless of food, etc.
he has the good fortune to get afely yhrogh drodtune to get a crop
bugs, worms, storms, ett, after ashoppert ground with heavily taxed implements,
and reaping and threathng it with an-
other set of heavily taxed machinery, hen he must take if to market in a tax: Iy hisg grain is shipped to market ove
rails taxed 65 per cent. The price of hit grain is regulated by the supply and de
mand of the world, and be must sell his with all grain rroducers of the world,
while everything he has used in rodac
ing hiecto has jheen puichised in dear ing his crop has beea purchased n a deaar
market. And y yet the American farmer
is by no means a puper. Not only this,
int practical experience No ut practical experience has shown thal
kiilled workingmen have nothing to fer from either cheap or pauper labor. High
priced American labor produces many things which are sold in countries where
labor is yery cheap and where the same the manufacture of firearms. The instance
Snited
states states can even undersell England atit
though the machinery and raw materit for producing these irearms are heav
taxed. switzerland would like to be tected agoinst the importation of
cheap clocks and watcher
cheaper labor yet than England, wa protection against some articice in wh
England is undereelling her. Engla
has nothing to fear from the Chin manu tories and under
 North have nothing to fraar rion ch
fabor of outhern negroes. Why is th
Simply because intelligence and never need fear ignorant and cheap la Andined and intelligent protroctingman
facts, have the audisctity in foce ofalitheese that if the
 taris sysem,
this contry will be the throw out of em-
ploynent, ind the weson will have as
many paupers as England.


#### Abstract

The birch is first sawed into sitckss four or five feet long and seven-eighths our or five feet long nud seven-eighths ing to the size of the spool to bo pro- duced. These sticks are thoroughly beadiced. These sticks are thoroughly seand the blooke are dried in a hot-air is bored throumgh they. One ane whirl of the little block against shap he little block against sharp knives shaped by a pattern makes the spools at the rate of one per the rate of one per meoond. A spmall boy to foeds the spool machine, , aimply placing the blocks in a the blocks in a spont and throwing out the knotty or defective The Tho machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidy in drums and polish themselves. Por some purposes they For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red, or black. They are mide into thens ends of red, or black. They are mide into thous- ands of shapes and sizes. When one eees a spool of thread ${ }^{\text {n }} 100$ yards" or sees a spool of thread "100 yards" or "2000 yards, these words on not signify What the threed has been meen t200 yards," these words do not signiify that the thread has been measure, but that the spool has been ganged, and is that the spool has been ganged, and is supposed to contain so much thrend. When a sills or a linen or a cotton firm When a silk or a linen or a cotton firm wants a spool made, it sends a pattern to the spoolmakiker. The pattern gives the size and shape of the barrel and of the hend and bevel. These patterns deter- mine the amount of tiread that the spool will hold. One factory turns out 100,000 gross of spools per gross of spools per day, and consumes 2.500 cords of birch annually. Thirty- five hands are employed in the mill. five hands are employed in the mill. During the Winter 250 wood-choppers


 Foresss AND Draisaar.Cover a table with a thick stratum of
spongy moss and pour on a gallon of spongy moss and pour on a gallon of
water. The water will ooze through and
tricklo down the table, but very slowly,
day by day, and that proces of filtera day by day, and that process of filtera-
ton will continue for a long time ; four
hours after the table will still be dripping
wet. Then reme hours Ther wet Thibe wil still be dripping
the anme the same gallon pot on the centre of the
table. This time the deluge will pour
down in a thiok rush and four hour down in a thiok rush and four hourh.
later the table will bo ns dy ns if noth.
ing had happened. With the same dif ing had happened. With the same dii
ference of result a rain slower acts on a
wooded and treelees coutroy wooded and treeleas couutry. The forest,
with its network of moss and roota, bi-
sorbs nine-tenths of the moisture, and
yith yields it slowly in broks and perrenial
springs. A nakod bill permits it to pour
down in rapid deluge, brooks swell to down in rapirem rivers to seass; but in the
torrents and
Summer time those eame rivers sarink
to shallow creeks, their head waters in
the treeless mountains have run dry. the treeless mountains have run dry.
s THE USE of Cofyer in brazti. According to the statement of the Vico-
Director of the Rio Janeiro Fhenlty of Mectione it tappears that in Bruzil) where
great quantities of coffeo aro used, and great quantitues of coffee aro used, and
where all the inhabitanis take it many
times any alocholisn is times a day, alooholism is complotely un
known It is further stated that tho immigrants arriving in that oountry, though
beset with the pasaion for aloolol, contrect little by little, the habits of the
Brazilinas, nequiring their fondness fo Brazulians, acquiring their foncness for
drinking coffee and their avention for
liquoras and, as the olildren of these im migmante, brought up with coffeo fro habits known to their paronts, it would the corntry is in inverse ratio to th
amoount of coffee consumed A Sount
ATerican correpondent of the Median
Times confirms the above ntatements asserting that the number of cafes in th of persons, from the higheot down to th delicions kevernge whicilh none but Br . zilinns know how to makee properly-
enormons; while drinking alloons or bar
are very few, and their patrons fewc are ve
still.

A Peicect
The Enllish Mecimice says: "Athongh
The avemge speed of trins in the Unitel the avernge speed of truins in the Unitea
States is 20 per cent. below the mean spoed of trinins in this country, all things
considered, the service controlled by the American engineers compares favorably
with any in the world. The Americi with any in the world. The American
engineers at flrst copied English brilder and made locomotives with single drivers
but, as is their wont, they quickly made improvementa, and we are not dispowed
to dipunte with Mr. Ewards the dictum
that the American locomotive of to dey is 'one of the most perfoet pieces of $\frac{\text { mind of man.'" }}{\text { a Leap yene spoiled. }}$ It is explained that the year 1900 will by four without a remainder. In order to moure calondar and solar time agree as
nearly as they can be got for many coni nearly as they can be got for many cen-
turies to come, the Gregorinn calendar
drope flreen leap years out of every four drops Elree leap years out of every four
centuriea, and theee onilations are upon such lenp years as will not divide by 400
without bo divided evenly by 4. The year 1600 was a leap yeair, but 1700 and 1800 were
not, and 1 nen not, and 1900 will not be
If a man have not found his home in God, his manners, his forms of speoch,
the turn of his sentemces, the build (ahnill I say?) of all his opinions will involentar ily confens it, lat him brave it oat how A new two horse, fron axle wargon. for
Gmarit
tall by A.J. G ove.


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