

The Centre Reporter

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

We guess it will be Samuel J. Tilden.

The political atmosphere bids fair to swarm with candidates. Let the aim of the tax-payer be to select the ablest and best. It seems to be desired that the old board of commissioners be re-elected.

How comes it that no Republican leader has yet started a boom for a colored man for the Vice-Presidency? There is Fred Douglass, ex-senator Bruce, and other eminent colored Republicans, yet not a hint even that the colored race with its thousands of colored voters shall receive recognition at Chicago by nominating a negro for Vice President. What has become of all this love for the Negro?

At the Republican primaries at Louisville, Kentucky, the fight between the Arthur and Blaine factions culminated in a terrible riot at which a number of persons were shot and stabbed.

Here is another chance for John Sherman. Let him at once proceed to investigate this bloody republican riot.

Henry Ward Beecher, interviewed by the New York Evening Post, gave as the ground of his objection to Blaine as a presidential candidate that "he had no sympathy with and would not support any candidate whose courses of income have been the money centers and monopolies of the country." There is no question that from such a source Blaine derived the large fortune amounting to millions of which he is known to be possessed. He certainly did not accumulate it from the income of public offices he held.

We have some names on our book whom we would be glad to find having a stroke of conscience like the following:

"Fully twenty years ago James Hutchinson, of Springfield, Bucks county, Pa., gave an acquaintance ten cents and requested him to bring a package of tobacco along from the store to which the man was going. He soon returned with the tobacco, and the affair was entirely forgotten, until last week, when the man wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, inclosing him 25 cents and a postal-card, which he said was in payment for the one cent change which he had received and had failed to give back to him twenty years ago, the tobacco being only nine cents. He further stated that he had joined the Dundee church and his conscience would give him no rest until he had returned it with full interest." We hope the Dundee will rake in a lot of fellows in this county who have been slow too about handing over the change.

The Massachusetts greenbackers have declared in favor of Ben Butler for President. The national convention of that concern can find room enough in any country tavern for its meeting.

Blaine gets Iowa, and Edmunds gets his own state of Vermont.

The Maine greenbackers refuse to instruct for Butler.

The Massachusetts Democrats express their desire to have Butler nominated for President and have elected him one of their delegates to Chicago Democratic Convention.

West Virginia is for Blaine.

The recent published statement shows the entire production of anthracite coal during 1883. We give it as it appears in an official paper:

To	Tons
To New York, Penn., New Jersey	21,830,504
To New England States	5,887,700
To Western States, including Del.	2,597,174
To Southern States, including Del., Va., Maryland and the District of Columbia	1,284,096
To the Pacific coast	24,635
To the Dominion of Canada	690,498
To foreign ports	35,423
Total	31,781,127

The product for March was 1,981,462 tons, making a total since January 1st of 5,773,721 tons, thus showing a decrease of 615,529 tons as compared with the same time last year. The stock at tide water shipping points on March 31 was 588,229 tons.

Keene, the great grain gambler, went under one day last week, to the tune of about 4 millions, while indulging in speculations in New York. No one feels any ways sorry about it, and it is the fate that we would gladly see overtake all those who gamble in the staff of life and are the causes of panics to the ruin of innocent parties. When Keene recently came to New York in a palace car, Jay Gould remarked they would send him away in a freight car. The Wall street backlogs got away with him.

The Democrats of Huntingdon county will present Mr. Baily for Judge. Our county will present Judge Hoy, who has

been tried and given general satisfaction, and whose character is unspotted. These points should weigh largely in favor of Judge Hoy before the judicial conference.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT.

An exchange argues that protected industries pay no better wages than others not so favored, nor can they keep on manufacturing after the demand is supplied any more than a farmer can employ reapers after his harvest. The cry is protection to American industries. In a nut shell: a sectional issue raised by a sectional party for sectional effect. Is protection healthy that makes millionaires of rich men in a few years at the iron business at the expense and privation of the many poor? Show me an iron town and I'll show you high rents, provisions scarce and almost out of reach, while wages are as low as they can be found in any unprotected business community no matter where. Lumbermen, farmers, shoe factories, and all trades not especially protected, pay as good wages as iron masters. These are frigid facts, facts hard to get away from, facts that may not digest well with certain interests, but the truth is self evident. This much for protected industries. Now for protection to the industries. Are they protected? For an answer we point to Castle Garden. Are miners protected from filthy pauper Poles, laborers from water-and-flower-eathy Italians, beastly Hungarians, Swedes, English-murdering-riceland-rat-eating-Chinamen? No! there is no embargo on them. Monopolists cry "protect our works," while they despoil the workman. Protect us from pauper labor in Europe, but give us the pauper labor. We do need protection; protection from monopolies. We do need protection; protection from Poles, Hungarians, Swedes and Chinamen. This is the kind of protection the farmer, mechanic, artisan, merchant, clerk, miner, miller, laborer, servant girl and washer woman want and what monopolists, railroads and iron masters do not want.

Rev. Dr. Wild, a well-known Congregational minister, in a sermon stated that the millennium would occur in 1935 61 years hence. This event will be preceded by the recognition of Israel, which will be in the near future. The restoration of the Hebrews will follow the appearance of an anti-Christ, who previously will lead them astray. After the millennium there will be cessation of birth and prolongation of human life, when a man will be called a child at 100 years of age. This will be followed by a second coming of Christ; then the resurrection and provision of a fitting body; the translation of the saints remaining on the earth at the coming of Christ; the burning of the world, and then the final judgment.

ANOTHER TARIFF BILL.

Representative George L. Converse, of Ohio, will introduce in the house at the earliest opportunity an amendment or substitute for the Morrison tariff bill. The features of this proposed measure or amendment are as follows:

The wool duties of 1867 are to be restored except as to carpet wools, which are to be placed on the free list, with some twenty other articles. The metal schedule is to be equalized by reducing the duty on some articles and increasing it on a few others. The tobacco internal tax is to be abolished and a provision is to be made for giving alcohol to manufacturers free of tax. The manufacturers who manufacture for export are to receive a rebate on their raw materials equal to the duty less ten per cent. A reduction of ten per cent. is to be made in favor of goods imported in American bottoms. This is said to be similar to an old law passed in Jefferson's administration, except that Jefferson's differential duty was an increase of 10 per cent. on the then existing tariff list, while Converse proposes 10 per cent. reduction. Converse thinks that this bill will reduce the revenue \$40,000,000.

The delegates to the Republican national convention are about all chosen, and the count as near as can be known of instructed and reported preferences sums up thus: Arthur, 259; Blaine, 298; Edmunds, 75; Logan, 43; Sherman, 24; Hawley, 12; Gresham, 6; Unknown, 98. Whole number, 820; necessary to a choice, 411.

It is not likely that Blaine or Arthur will be nominated—each one goes in strong enough to prevent the other from being nominated; and there is so much bitterness between these two factions that neither will yield to the other. Edmunds may then come out cat-bird and lightning may strike Bob. Lincoln because he is the son of his father.

IS THIS A NEW TEMPERANCE MOVE?

Peoria, Ill., May 1.—Lightning last night struck S. C. Clark & Co.'s distillery, setting fire to insured barrels of alcohol. Loss, \$6,000; insured.

HURD ON THE TARIFF.

Frank Hurd, of Ohio, delivered the best argument on the side of the Morrison tariff bill, on 29. Mr. Hurd strongly advocated the bill. He denied the right of the Government to surrender the taxing power and allow an individual to exercise it. When he earned wages they were his own, and he had the right to expend them where he pleased. If he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, or a Canadian, or an Englishman than with an American, he had a right to do it, and the Government had no right to interfere, except as far as the needs of its revenue was concerned. He rested his whole case on the proposition that, subject to the needs of Government, every man had a right to sell where he could get the best price for what he had produced, and buy where he could buy the most cheaply.

He then discussed the tariff question as affecting the rates of wages for labor, declaring so far as that labor was concerned the fruits of protection were want, penury and starvation. Those were jewels in its crown. He wished workmen would cease to believe in the delusion that protection was a help to them. It came in the guise of a friend, but was really a mortal foe. Its hand was lifted in the attitude of benediction, but it was really raised to curse.

Mr. Hurd went on to give the reasons why he supported the pending bill, and in the course of his remarks asked if there was anything in the Morrison bill inconsistent with the Ohio platform.

"I will answer yes," interjected Mr. Warren of Ohio.

Mr. Hurd—I had hoped no Democrat on the floor of the House would say there was a Democratic platform which would not allow the people to take off the war taxes of twenty five years ago, [loud and long continued applause on the Democratic side.] and if that be the meaning of the gentleman; if that be the construction he gives to the Ohio platform, I will oppose the bill, and now I shall appeal to the gallant Democracy of my native state to repudiate the heresy of that platform, and I have no fear of the result that it will place itself where it ought to be, close to the great national heart of the Democrats of this nation. [Renewed applause.] In the glorious result of the struggle to come I am sure this protective grant of robbery and extortion will disappear from the land, never again to offend America or darken her fair fields with its shadow. [Applause.]

While the tariff, he said, was first paid by the importer, it was ultimately paid by the consumer. When it was levied for the purpose of Government it was called a revenue tariff; when it was levied for the purpose of aiding individuals in business enterprises it was called a protective tariff. To the first, when laid fairly and without discrimination, he had no objection; but to the latter he was decidedly opposed. On what ground should the Government interpose to help the business of one citizen at the expense of another? If a man's business were a profitable one it did not need the protection of the Government; if it were unprofitable that was a good reason why he should not put his money into it, but no reason why he should compel his fellow-citizens to pay two prices for the article. He denied the right of the Government to surrender the taxing power and allow an individual to exercise it. When he earned wages they were his own, and he had a right to expend them where he pleased. If he could make a better contract with a Frenchman, a Mexican, a Canadian or an Englishman than with an American he had a right to do it, and the Government had no right to interfere, except as far as the needs of its revenue were concerned. If he had in one day earned a dollar it expressed all of that day to him. With that dollar he went to purchase what he wanted from a Frenchman, but the Government stepped in with its power and said: "You must not buy from a Frenchman, you must buy from an American." He went with his dollar to the American, who said: "I charge \$2 for that article." He said go back to the toll and another day must go out of his life to get the additional dollar. What was the significance of that transaction? He had been, by the power of law, compelled to work one day against his will for an American manufacturer. In other words, for one day he had become a slave. Every dollar of increase in the price of all goods which the protective tariff occasioned was an hour or a day of slavery. He rested his whole case on the proposition that, subject to the needs of Government, every man had the right to sell where he could get the best price for what he had produced and buy where he could buy the most cheaply. This was the approved doctrine of political economy and the plainest teachings of justice.

The present American tariff was a high protective one. It increased the price of articles imported into this country more than 43 per cent. It was perfectly manifest that its influence on our foreign commerce could only be deleterious. Nothing was clearer to his mind than that the destruction of the foreign carrying trade was the result of the prohibition of an American registry for foreign built vessels and the high price of raw material to ship-builders. The oceans were free to all, and a person might sail whither he pleased; but in this free-for-all where was America? The skill of every sailor of every nation was being asserted itself, except ours; fortunes were being built up for people of all nations except ours, and yet this was an ocean-bound republic. Every ripple of the waters on the sea-tore was an invitation to enjoy the wealth of foreign nations and every stormy wave that beat upon the crags spoke in thundering denunciation of a policy that would lock America out of the markets of the world. [Loud applause.] God speed the day when the divine thought of man's brotherhood to man would succeed the degrading and humiliating one of national isolation and foreign exclusion.

What was the effect of the ruinous system upon the farmer? It increased the

price of all articles which entered into his daily consumption, and the increase amounted to an annual sum of \$450,000,000. For this there was absolutely no compensation in the protective system; it had already robbed America of one-half of the markets of the Old World, England, because the American tariff prohibited practically the importation of English goods, had sought to find food supplies elsewhere, and under the impulse of the necessity the most amazing facts of modern times had been developed. India, old and effete, had become to Great Britain the country from which her grain might be obtained. The effect of this on the markets of the United States within the last nine months had been a decline in the exportation of American cereals of more than 47,000,000 and wheat had gone down in Chicago to less than 80 cents. With a crop, unexcelled in India, with a splendid promise among all wheat-growing nations, and with the price of wheat at least 80 cents, the result will be inevitable that the price of wheat before January next will not pay for the price of production, and the corn raised on the western prairie will again be burned for fuel. In that day the farmers will be beggars in the midst of their own plenty, paupers by the side of their own golden-gathered sheaves. There is absolutely no relief except in making foreign markets for agriculture.

FURIOUS FOREST FIRES.

Many Mountains All Over the State Ablaze.

Wilkesbarre, May 2.—Mountain forest fires have been raging fiercely in this vicinity lately, but the first serious damage was reported this afternoon. At California, a lumber town near White Haven, a fierce fire started and eleven houses, occupied by men engaged in lumbering, were burned. Two bridges on the Bear Creek branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad were destroyed, as were also the stables of Albert Lewis & Co., lumber contractors. In the latter eleven horses perished.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF PROPERTY IN THE CLEARFIELD LUMBER REGION.

Houtzdale, May 2.—For some days past the woods in the vicinity of Brablin and Houtzdale have been on fire in different places. This morning a heavy gale from the westward set in and blew the flames in the direction of Hoover, Hughes & Co's mill. At 12 o'clock the whistle sounded an alarm of fire and the most strenuous exertions were made to save the structure, but without avail. It finally caught and in a short time the greedy flames were doing their fearful work in the immense lumber piles. Brablin is situated between two hills, the mill being at the western end of the town and with a steady gale, carrying the flames from house to house, it was but a short time until the space between the hills was a seething mass of flames. We have no means of estimating the loss, but it is enormous. Hoover, Hughes & Co's mill and lumber yards, their office, Hoover's store, Simon Dinger's store, Thigot hall and at least 250 other buildings were burned. But few people saved anything and the scene is agonizing in the extreme. Several sick persons were taken from their homes with difficulty. Over one hundred families were left of every thing in the world save the clothing they wore. Mrs. Duncan, an old and respected lady, was caught by the fire and burned to death. During the progress of the fire a Hungarian was detected appropriating articles which were being taken from a building and was most severely kicked and beaten. Another party of Hungarians who were detected drinking beer from several kegs in the burned district was made to depart instantly by an officer, as threats were freely made against them. The fire, it is said, was started on Sunday last by a party of Hungarians, who took that day to clear a patch of ground by fire. Much indignation is felt against them, and it is likely they will be obliged to leave this section.

Mr. T. C. Cray, the engineer at Hoover, Hughes & Co's mill, remained at his post until completely smothered by fire. He was compelled to bury himself in the earth to save himself from being burned to death. He finally managed to get through the flames and made his way to the top of the hill above Brablin, where he was found by Dr. Whittier and removed to the home of the latter. From the doctor it is learned that his condition is critical, and it is feared that he may be fatally injured through inhaling smoke and fumes. The citizens of Houtzdale are doing all in their power to assist the homeless.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Williamsport, May 2.—A fire which broke out in South Williamsport this afternoon burned the saw mill of Valentine Lappers, entailing a loss of over \$20,000, insurance \$9,000. It also destroyed five dwelling houses, three barns and several small buildings on Lousia and Elmira streets, causing a loss of between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

LIVES LOST IN FLAMES.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Apr. 30.—The poorhouse of Van Buren county, near Hartford, was burned last night. Fifteen or sixteen inmates lost their lives in the flames. Loss on building, \$10,000. It was insured.

The cheapest and best stock of boots and shoes in Bellefonte will be found at Graham's shoe store.

We sell more lace curtains than all the Bellefonte stores combined—Garmans.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP FROM OHIO

Cincinnati, April 30.—The Xenia relief committee will make an appeal for help for Jamestown, in which they will state that 1,300 inhabitants of that village

have lost 150 dwellings by the cyclone together with all their household goods amounting to nearly \$300,000.

Fancy handkerchiefs at big bargains—Garmans.

The cheapest all wool Jerseys in town—Garmans.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BOOTS, — SHOES — & — HATS.

The best assortment of BOOTS SHOES & HATS, that was ever brought to this part of the county, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

Come and look at our stock—no trouble to show goods.

BUTTER and EGGS will be taken in exchange hereafter. Call and see the stock before buying elsewhere.

JOHN MULLEN,
23aply CENTRE HALL, PA.

MERCANTILE APPRAISMENT.

List of dealers of foreign and domestic merchandise, &c., in Centre county for the year 1884, subject to payment of license:

Blanchard, Business, Class	Class	Amount
James Quilty, Merchant	10	\$10 75
H W Hoover	12	12 25
James I. Kunes	13	30 75
A E Graham, Pool Table	15	30 75
Wm. McClain	16	30 75
Howard		
James B. Antes, Merchant	14	7 75
Samuel F. Kline	14	7 75
Robert Cook, Jr.	14	7 75
Jonathan Schenck	14	7 75
H A Moore, Drugs	14	7 75
A A Sienek, Hardware	14	7 75
John Dehli	14	7 75
B Lauth, Merchant	14	25 75
B Welser & Co.	12	13 25
Louisa & Bro.	13	10 75
Curtin		
Wm. Hobbs, Merchant	14	7 75
Wm. Lucas	14	7 75
Snow Shoe		
George Hesse, Pool table	30	30 75
Joseph Thompson, Grocer	14	7 75
W M Leathers, Flour & Feed	14	7 75
J J Binks & Co, Merchants	19	20 75
J S Ewing, Drugs	14	7 75
Sommerville & Co, Merchants	10	20 75
Herbert William, Grocer	14	7 75
T B Budinger, Grocer	14	7 75
E J Walker, Pool table	30	30 75
Wm. Grasser & Co, Merchant	9	25 75
Pine Glen		
H M Hoover, Merchant	14	7 75
G L Ross	14	7 75
John Mulholland	14	7 75
Moshannon		
A M McClain & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
Phillipsburg		
Silas Egan, Grocer	11	15 75
John Erb	14	7 75
A Arsenau	14	7 75
John Pughall, Furniture	14	7 75
J D Smith & Co, Confectionery	14	7 75
E J Ryan, Grocer	14	7 75
E J Ryan & Co	14	7 75
Sankey & Helms, Boots & Shoes	13	10 75
B H Kreamer, Billiards and Pool	14	20 75
M E George, Drugs	14	7 75
Stern, Briton & Co, Merchants	11	15 75
Digler & Gray, Davis Sewing Machines	14	7 75
G W Haworth, Confectionery	14	7 75
Henry Lehman, Merchant	10	20 75
S S Crisman, Drugs	14	7 75
S Sprankle, Sons & Co, Merchants	12	12 25
E A Lavis & Son, Jeweler	14	7 75
G H Heintzinger, Clothier	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, Merchants	7	40 75
W J Lytle & Co, Grocers	12	13 25
A K Swisher, Stationery	14	7 75
K J Mull, Drugs	14	7 75
J M Hale, Hardware	10	20 75
M S Hardware	14	7 75
G E Parker, R. Stationery	14	7 75
Schoenover & Gaur, Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Setwatt & Johnson, Furniture	11	13 25
Williamson & Walker, Implementers	14	7 75
H O Hofer, Cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
H O Hofer, Billiards and pool	14	7 75
E J Boring, Musical Insts.	14	7 75
E M Tomer, Furniture	14	7 75
F J Barber & Co, Shoes and tinware	13	10 75
Cunningham & Walker, Implementers	14	7 75
G W Naugle, Jeweler	14	7 75
Kessler & Hufington, Merchants	9	20 75
W E Burchfield, Grocer	13	10 75
Toet & Bros, Drugs	14	7 75
John A. Mohr, Billiards and pool	14	7 75
A W Harper, Confectionery	14	7 75
W A Blower, Grocer	14	7 75
H H Doan, Jeweler	14	7 75
J Nuttall & Co, Merchants	10	20 75
P Pagan, Baggage Table	30	30 75
C Munson & Son, Merchants	9	25 75
Powelson		
W J Jackson, Merchant	10	20 75
Sandy Ridge		
Wm. Keller, Pool table	30	30 75
W H Miller, Merchant	9	20 75
Fowler		
H C McAllister, Grocer	14	7 75
Port Matilda		
A W Reese, Merchant	13	10 75
S S Mills	13	10 75
Chaney & Thompson, Merchant	13	10 75
Martha		
J F Williams, Merchant	14	7 75
Julian		
George Stevens, Merchant	13	10 75
John Parson, Merchant	14	7 75
Irvin, Merchant, Jeweler	14	7 75
H S Sayre, Flouring Mill	14	7 75
Fleming		
A J & T E Grant, Merchant	11	15 75
Union Co-operative Ast. Limited, Merchants	14	7 75
Snow Shoe Intersections		
Benjamin Snyder, Merchant	14	7 75
James L. Sommerville	14	7 75
Bellefonte		
Brookhoff Bros, Flour and feed	14	7 75
Jos. Leader, Confectionery	14	7 75
V J Bauer & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
Charles Brown	14	7 75
Bunnell & Atkins, Musical Insts.	14	7 75
E Brown, Grocer	13	10 75
G Strickland	14	7 75
F H Lehman, Bottler	10	20 75
G J Blackford, Cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
James O'Brien, Pool tables	13	40 75
Springer & Co, Furniturs	10	20 75
Goldsmith Bros, Merchants	9	25 75
S A A Loeb	9	25 75
Joseph Bros	9	25 75
Mongomery & Co, Gen's Furnishing	14	7 75
J Zeller & Son, Drugs	13	10 75
James Harris, Hardware	10	20 75
A C Mingle, Boots and shoes	14	7 75
H C Weaver, Tobacco and cigars	14	7 75
D C Souther, Confectionery	14	7 75
Joseph Bros	9	25 75
F P Blair, Jeweler	14	7 75
E A Graham, Boots and shoes	13	10 75
F Y Sutter, Books and stationery	14	7 75
C U Hofer & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
F F Kichline, Tobacco and cigars	14	7 75
W K Kichline, Billiard and Pool	14	7 75
Lyon & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
H K Hicks, Hardware	9	25 75
John Meese, Grocer	13	10 75
J H Bards, Confectionery	14	7 75
Samuel Lewis, Clothier	13	10 75
John F. Brown, Books and stationery	14	7 75
Singer Man'g Co, Sewing Machines	14	7 75
H W Wilkinson, Sample agent	13	10 75
Wilson & McFarlane, Hardware	10	20 75
George E Lewis, Grocer	13	10 75
J C Miller & Co, Books and Stationery	14	7 75
G C Weaver, Tobacco and cigars	14	7 75
J W Cook, Merchant	14	7 75
I Guggenbueher, Leather	13	10 75
John F. Brown, Books and stationery	14	7 75
James R Alexander, Implement store	13	10 75
B J Appleton, Clothier	13	10 75
John Fowers & Co, Books and shoes	14	7 75
W T Twissler, Shoes and tinware	14	7 75
Sosforth & Hayer, Confectionery	14	7 75
Valentines Store Co, Lims., Merchants	8	20 75

A V Smith, Grocer	14	7 75
John Anderson, Bottler	14	60 75
D Garmann & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
J A Harper & Co, Merchants	10	20 75
John Bruchall, Furniture	13	10 75
F C Richards, Jeweler	14	7 75
Williams & Bro, Wallpaper	14	7 75
A J Grouse, Cigars and tobacco	14	7 75
W B Teller, Pool	14	60 75
F P Green, Drugs	13	10 75
Becher & Co, Sewing Machines	11	15 75
Gordon & Landis, Implements	14	7 75
C P Crider & Son, Merchants	14	7