



THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Tilden won't have it—so we think it will be Grover Cleveland, and he'll be elected.

The leading religious papers—heretofore taking sides with the Republicans—are strongly opposed to Blaine.

Virginia has two Republican electoral tickets—one by Mahone and the other by the straight-outs. Mahone is down in the mouth over Blaine's nomination. He wanted Arthur "because Arthur is for us."

This is a close judicial district, and if the Democracy wish to be sure of electing a Democratic President Judge it is absolutely necessary to have a strong local ticket. A weak local ticket always causes sulking and a staying away from the polls thus operating against the other nominees who are worthy. Let Democrats think of this in time.

Carl Shurz, the great Republican leader, and a member of Hayes' cabinet, will not support Blaine.

In another column we give the utterances of a number of leading and influential Republican journals which refuse to support Blaine and Logan because these men have a tainted public record. The extracts we print are only from one-half such journals and their earnest protest against the nominees of their own party. These journals have always stood by their organization, but the Blaine and Logan pill is too bitter. The entire independent press of the country oppose Blaine and Logan because they have a corrupt record. Here is the list, thus far:

- INDEPENDENT AND REPUBLICAN ANTI-BLAINE JOURNALS. Times, New York; Union, Brooklyn; Times, Philadelphia; Herald, Boston; Republican, Springfield, Mass.; Eagle, Reading, Pa.; Truth, New York; Telegraph, New York; Transcript, New York; News, Chicago; Gazette, Worcester, Mass.; Herald, Rochester, N. Y.; Post, New York; Record, Philadelphia; Spy, Worcester; Staats Zeitung, Chicago; News, Buffalo; Advertiser, Boston; Herald, New York; Express, Buffalo; Herald, Chicago; News, Newport, R. I.; Times, Flushing, L. I.

In a speech in Congress in December, 1876, when John Brown was the Republican idol, John A. Logan among other things in alluding to the new trinity, said he is a "traitor, thief and scoundrel," and Logan has never repudiated this declaration. From what happened at Chicago we would not be astonished to hear pretty soon that poor Brown's soul has quit "marching on," and won't help put Blaine and Logan through.

Blaine received no votes from his own section of the Union, outside of Maine, where he has promised them a million and a quarter of school funds out of the whisky tax, if he is elected President. Where the people have handled the man they despise him. Look at the vote from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, given to men who never expected to be nominated, but hoping thereby to defeat Blaine. But out in Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, West Virginia, and in localities where the people don't know him, they went crazy for him. To us, this home thrust at the "Plumed Knight," means more than can be seen on the surface. And a parallel case cannot be pointed out in a Convention of either party. There is more in this omen than there is in Puck's unmanly statute. Why did New England, the home of Blaine, refuse to vote for him at Chicago?

The Star Route Convention, at its recent session at Chicago, sent forth one of the largest, but the most meaningless, set of resolutions as a platform that was ever set forth by any party. The declarations are those of a first-class demagogue, and if Blaine wrote or dictated it there is harmony in what has happened. The editor of the New York Sun relieves the reader greatly by giving the documents in a condensed form as follows:

The Republican party has not triumphed in six successive Presidential elections.

The Republican party did not save the Union.

The Republican party has not cared a continental for the elevation of labor.

The Republican party has not responded, either quickly or tardily, to the demand of the people for purity in legislation.

Nor for integrity or accountability in all Departments of the Government.

The Republican party is a fraud, and the same old platform lies are made and do service again in this year of grace and hope.

The platform claims that the party has done all that is denied above.

Blaine's old nurse has been found at Waynesburg.

Well, the Reporter thinks she could testify, that Jemms too was once a kickler.

Tilden's refusal to be nominated brings Cleveland, of N. Y.; Bayard, of Del., and M'Donald, of Ind., to the front as the possible nominees, with chances in order named.

A meeting of Republicans who will not support Blaine, was held in Boston, on Friday. It was composed of leading members of the party, and they appointed a committee of 100 to call a convention in August. They declare against Blaine on account of his bad record.

The Democrats in congress are doing their duty towards restoring the lands. During the present session of congress the house has bills providing for the forfeiture of nearly 70,000,000 acres of land granted to railroad companies. The land is in Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

Samuel J. Tilden declines to have his name brought before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency. Four-fifths of the American people will regret this—he was the unanimous preference of the Democracy and would have been triumphantly elected.

Perhaps the Convention will nominate the noble Tilden regardless of his letter of refusal, which we print in another column.

TWO POINTS IN A HUMBUG PLATFORM.

The Chicago platform says, on the subject of land grants:

"The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers."

This declaration, says the Sun, comes after the party that makes it has given away to railroad corporations directly, to States for the use and benefit of such corporations, in grants actually made for these objects, territory amounting to one hundred and ninety millions of acres in extent, and worth in money at least five hundred millions of dollars. The Republican party has voted away six states as large as New York.

For fifteen years past the Republican party has administered this Government by machine politics only. It has demoralized and corrupted the whole service. The Howgates, the Barnsides, and bigger rascals are alike the products of a loose and corrupting system. The creatures of this system crowd the departments. The forgers, the perjurers, the thieves, the false witnesses, the fabricators of fraudulent returns, and the whole vile crew who were the instruments employed by John Sherman, Wm. E. Chandler, and their confederates, to steal the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina in 1876, are now holding important offices which they got as rewards for felonious service.

In the face of this experience the Chicago platform says:

"The reform of the civil service aspirationally begun under Republican administration should be completed by further extension of the reformed system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable."

In other words, it is proposed to protect thieves in office against any possible intrusion, and to make a close corporation of the rogues who have not yet been caught with money in their pockets. This is the sort of civil service reform which the Republicans approve and have put into operation. It is only another phase of the fraud, deception, and trickery which that party has employed to keep possession of power.

The people are weary of misrule, of shams and of corruption. Now is their chance.

50,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND FOR A RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, June 13.—The Inquirer will publish the details of the purchase by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company of a tract of bituminous coal land in Clearfield county embracing nearly 50,000 acres. The land is located near Snow Shoe City on a spur of the Pennsylvania railroad, over which road the output will be hauled to Tortnick or Mt. Carmel, where a connection is made with the Lehigh Valley system. The contract regarding the rate of toll over the Pennsylvania road was signed to-day and the land was purchased immediately afterwards for \$1,000,000 cash. The land is partially developed. Vanderbilt's Beech Creek road runs through the property.

For constitutional or scrofulous catarrh, and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numerous cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

Philadelphia, June 15.—Yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Camden and Atlantic road between the express and an excursion train, killing seven persons. The collision occurred between an Atlantic City train and a special excursion train from Camden. Both locomotives were entirely demolished together with the tender.

THE CORK OAK.

At present we depend for cork upon the countries bordering the Mediterranean. In these countries the actual market value of cork is ten times what it was at the beginning of the century, and it is likely to go still higher. In Sardinia, Sicily and Naples, extensive cork plantations are being destroyed for the purpose of obtaining the tannin of superior quality yielded by the bark and carbonaceous soda from the ashes of the wood. This destruction has been going on for years, while planting has not even replaced the trees destroyed, except in France and its African dependency. As long ago as 1822 the French Government appropriated forty-five hundred francs, which were to be divided among those who, planting in 1823, should possess at the expiration of ten years plantations of ten thousand vigorous saplings. In 1834 only three persons had been entitled to the reward. But France has now over five hundred thousand acres of cork plantations in Algeria, yielding a considerable revenue to the State. About fifty years ago the Spanish began to encourage the planting of the cork oak, and the number of trees in that country has increased. This increase would have been greater but for the fact that, while in some provinces cork has become the chief source of wealth, in others, many proprietors destroyed their trees in order to clear their ground for more valuable productions. The cork oak grows to the height of about fifty feet. In Algeria and in the Spanish province of Estremadura the development of the tree is somewhat greater. The tree reaches a great age. It continues to grow for one hundred and fifty or two hundred years, and after its growth it still yields cork, though of an inferior quality. In some parts of Spain it is customary to destroy the tree when the quality of its cork begins to deteriorate. In Europe the tree is met with as high as forty-five degrees north, but it needs a warm climate. In France and in Spain it is found sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, while in Algeria it occurs at double that altitude. The tree can bear a minimum average annual temperature of fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit. It prefers land sloping to the southward and near the sea. Granite lands and slaty, sandy and silicious soils are very unsuitable, and it does not take kindly to damp soils. It grows spontaneously in virgin soils where silica or silico-argillaceous compounds abound. Lands suitable for the vine are also suitable for the cork.

EVOLUTION OF THE CORSET.

As long ago as the days of the Greeks and Romans a slight, dainty figure was admired and stoutness looked upon as a deformity. Martial ridiculed fat women, and Ovid put large waists in the first rank of his remedies against love. Several means were tried then, as now, not only to restrain an expanding figure, but to enhance the beauties of a very slight one. But they were of a different kind from those with which we are familiar. Bandages were worn with the generic name of fascia mamillaris. These consisted of the strophium, the cloth worn round the bosom; the tenta, a simple band below, and the zona, or waist-belt. When bandages failed those who valued the beauty of their figures had recourse to a remedy prescribed by Serenus Sammonicus. They enveloped their busts with garlands of ivy which were thrown on the fire as soon as withdrawn and afterward rubbed all the upper part of their figures either with goose-fat mixed with warm milk, or with the egg of a patridge. Men were as vain as the women, if we are to believe Aristophanes and other writers. The great comic dramatist mocked his contemporary Cinesias for wearing bands of linden-wood, and Capitelinus, in his biography of the Emperor Anthony, mentions that he also had recourse to them to compress his swelling figure. Testimony is conflicting, however. Some contend that the ancients wore veritable corsets, arguing that when Homer, in describing Juno's toilet when she wishes to captivate Jupiter, speaks of the two girdles worn around her waist—the one bordered with gold fringe, the other borrowed from Venus—he was really describing a Greek corset; and that the epide or cuirass of Minerva which Virgil describes is to be interpreted in the same manner. But this view is surely mistaken, for no monument of antiquity, no artistic work, no evidence gleaned from other sources, point to the use of stiff unyielding whalebone corsets.

Power will intoxicate the best hearts as wine the strongest heads. No man is wise enough nor good enough to be trusted with unlimited power; for whatever qualifications he may have evinced to entitle him to the possession of so dangerous a privilege, yet, when possessed, others can no longer answer for him, because he can no longer answer for himself.

EX-PRESIDENT TILDEN.

HE CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

Having Discharged a Full Share of the Public Burdens of His Generation He Calls for Rest.

New York, June 11.—The following paper from Samuel J. Tilden has been given to the Associated Press:

New York, June 10.—To David Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York: In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegation from the State of New York, to the democratic national convention, I said: "Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even equal party leadership and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the nomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the state of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the presidency. To those who think my renunciation and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accordingly reserved for me the possibility of re-entering the arena of public life. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: 'Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine of working out a reform of systems and politics, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my country to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will.'"

A Determination Unaltered in Four Years.

Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule; such a reform of systems and politics to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life is now I fear beyond my strength. My purpose to withdraw from further public service and the grounds of it were at that time well known to you and to others, and when at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valuable friends to relinquish that purpose. I reiterated my determination unconditionally. In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken but everything to strengthen the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of their own names have publicly stated my determination to be irrevocable. That I have no occasion to consider the question is an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the democratic masses with apparent unanimity to serve them once more, is entitled to most deferential consideration and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me, if I were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe that there is no immortality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind, for good or evil, as the governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws. Not all the eloquent institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy and fraud against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

His Controlling Purpose of 1876.

I accepted the nomination for president in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the federal government as it had been in that of the state of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the government of the States and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of private life I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust and involves a duty. In making my nomination I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking and likened my feelings in engaging it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my own powers to the public service. Twenty years of continuous mal-administration under the demoralizing influence of intestine war and of finance have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growth of false construction and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in the official abuses and the moral standards of the people has been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor and cannot be accomplished without most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic. The canvass and administration which it is desired I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years, nor can I admit any situations as to their burdens. Three years of experience in endeavoring to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the state of New York have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work. At the present time the consideration which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through.

He Cannot Assume the Labor.

To reform the administration of the federal government, to realize our own ideal and to fulfill the just expectations of the people would indeed warrant, as they could also compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But in my condition of advancing years and declining

strength I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish these objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely that I cannot now assume the labors of its administration or of a canvass under-lying in no wise that best gift of heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual. Grateful he would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the democratic party, nor the republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for the successful progress in the path of their noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.

(Signed.) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

WOMAN'S WORK IN A MINT.

Fifty females employed in the mint at San Francisco, are called adjusters, and their pay is \$2.75 a day, counting week days, and all holidays but Sundays. Their hours are from eight o'clock in the morning, until four in the afternoon, with the exception of Saturdays, when they cease at two o'clock. These adjusters occupy two large rooms on the second floor of the mint. One is used for the adjusting of silver, and the other for that of gold. The floors are carpeted, and each lady has a marble-top table, a pair of scales, and a fine, delicate file. Before the gold is turned over to them to be adjusted, it goes through the process of being rolled, annealed, cut and washed. Then they take it in a state called "blanks," that is, perfectly smooth, and the weighing is done. It is weighed to see if each piece be of standard weight, which must be 412 grains for a silver dollar, a slight discrepancy being allowed on either side. If a coin is found outside of the limit after being weighed by an adjuster, it is returned; if too light, it is condemned, and must be remelted; if too heavy, it is filed to its proper weight.

This is the ladies' work, and an interesting sight it is to watch the small, white fingers deftly handling the shining pieces. A room near the adjusting room has been set aside for the ladies, who use it as a lunch room; two long tables are provided, and a janitress furnishes boiling water for making tea, and also keeps the place neat and clean. Several of the ladies have been in the mint for many years.

TRANSFORMING A NOSE.

Given a clean shaven face, the features of which are not specially prominent, and it is comparatively easy for an artist in make-up to transform it into a fair likeness of any type of character he wishes to represent, or even to imitate a particular individual. The face in his hands becomes almost as plastic as the clay under the touch of the sculptor. Of course the actor cannot remold his features, but by putting on different colored paints he can present an effect which, viewed from a little distance, has all the appearance of having been remodeled. The great secret underlying all the triumphs of this art is that white brings into prominence and black depresses. For instance, take a nose that is reasonably straight. Suppose it is desired to make it a pug. Put a little dark brown on the bridge and make the end lighter than all the rest of the face. The gradations have to be nicely shaded, and there comes in the art. To reverse the process and produce a marked aquiline, hook or Jewish nose, put white on the bridge and darken down the tip a little.

A COVERED STREET.

The covered street at Milan, now well-known as the Victor Emmanuel Gallery, is roofed with glass and completed by a large dome, round the interior of which runs a chain of gas lamps. The lighting of these lamps at a considerable elevation used to present some difficulties, and was always a source of risk, until an arrangement was made for doing the work by electricity. A miniature railway has been constructed close to the gas-burners, on which runs a little electric locomotive carrying a wick steeped in spirits of wine. When it is desired to light the burners this wick is set on fire, and the locomotive started on its career. It flies round, rapidly kindling the circle, and exciting great interest among the crowds that assemble nightly to witness the performance.

A MYSTERIOUS BENEFACTOR.

An extraordinary tale comes from Vienna. Recently the Mayor of that city was accosted by a servant, who gave him a parcel containing two smaller sealed packets. To one was fixed a letter informing the Mayor that the packet contained 100,000 florins, which he might immediately devote to any charitable institution to which he considered Vienna to be in the most urgent need. To the second packet was fixed a fragment of a visiting card. The Mayor is to keep it unopened until 1890, when he is to give it to whomsoever presents the missing fragment of the card.

Tuesday night's, 10, storm on the Allegheny mountains was the most extraordinary within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

PETITIONER'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 441, August Term, 1884.—To John Minder or Nathans Minder, Jno. Minder, Jonas Minder, Benjamin Minder, Jacob Minder, Elias Minder, Elizabeth Fleisher, wife of Henry Fleisher, and Henry Fleisher: Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August, 1883, the petition of Samuel Beckel was presented setting forth that on the day of November, A. D. 1841, John Minder conveyed to him a certain tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence south 30 degrees east 125 perches to a post; thence south 25 degrees east 125 perches to a stone; thence north 25 degrees east 125 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 60 degrees east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres and allowance, and adjoining lands of John Strohm, B. McKim, and other lands of John Minder, that the said John Minder executed a proper deed for the said premises to the petitioner, but that said deed was lost or mislaid, and praying the said Court to award a subpoena directed to all parties in interest to appear before the said Court on the 4th day of September next to show cause why said subpoena and order of advertisement should not be granted, and to award a subpoena and order of advertisement, giving notice of said application and requiring all persons whom it may concern to appear in Court on the 4th day of August next to make their answer upon oath or affirmation to said bill or petition.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for stations (Montandon, Lewisburg, Fair Ground, Vicksburg, Milford, Millburg, Coburn, Spring Mills) and departure/arrival times for Westward and Eastward directions.

WE ARE SELLING TODAY.

- Nails at \$2.65 Basis. Bar Iron at 24 Cents. Lewis Pure White Lead at \$7.00. Mixed Paints, all colors, very low. Door Locks at 25 cents and 35 cents each. Thumb Latches at 4 and 5 cents each. Long handled iron Shovels at 35 and 40 cents each. GOOD SETS OF AXLES AT \$2.50. Good Hickory Fellows at 75c per pair. Good finished Hickory Poles at 75c. Bright Springs 8 1/2 to 9c per pound. Finished hickory shafts at 50 to 60 cts. per pair. Dash leather. Dull, Duck, Rubber Drill. LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN. Wood screws, Carriage and Tar bolts almost at the price of bar iron per lb. Ask or write for prices. One-strap Horse blanket at 75c each. Two strap " " 85c. Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, Whips, &c., very low. Call and see them. We are selling the largest stock of goods we ever sold.

MACHINE BOLTS

from 1/2 inches to 36 inches by 1/2 x 3/4. You need not make them any more. We sell them at about the price you pay for the round iron. Think of 1 1/2 x 3/4 machine bolts, square heads and nuts and screws for 10 to 15 cents each.

Great Reduction in Shades and Shadings.

Shades, plain, fringed and scalloped Lower than ever. The newest styles of Dado, Picturesque and Artistic shades, beautiful in design and finish.

Horse Shoes at \$4.25 Per Keg. Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth. Tool Steel never was so low. Cedar tubs, galvanized iron bands, Painted Pails, Step Ladders, Matches, Twines, Paper Bags, &c., &c., never were as low in price and as good in quality.

Dupont's Powder, Rifle, Maning, Eagle, Bar Lead, Shot, &c 10,000 PIECES WALL PAPERS From five cents a bolt up to any price you want them; no trouble to show them. Come and look at them if you don't want them, just to see how pretty they are. Centres, Ceilings, Brackets, Finest Stylings in plain and gilt.

SILVER WARE.

Our Silver Ware Cases will soon be open for inspection. A full branch of Sil Hollow ware, Knives, Forks, Castors, &c., will be opened at midnight of low prices. BIRD CAGES, Japan and Brass. Our full stock just in 25 per cent lower than last season. Brushes of all kinds. Brooms of all kinds. Very low.

On application our catalogue and price lists will be mailed to any one. Trade supplied with all our merchandise at trade prices, which on comparison will be found as low as eastern prices.

F. G. FRANCISCUS, feb26tf Lewistown, Pa.