

The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.

NO. 33

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

State Ticket.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ADAM HOY.
[Subject to the decision of Dem. Judicial Conference.]
FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.
[Subject to the decision of Dem. Congr. Conference.]
For Associate Judge—Charles Munson.
For Assembly—Leonard Rhoads.
For Sheriff—John A. Woodward.
For Sheriff—Miles Walker.
For Prothonotary—Robert G. Brett.
For Treasurer—Charles Smith.
For Register—James A. McClain.
For Recorder—Frank E. Bible.
For Commissioners—A. J. Greist.
For Auditor—John Wolf.
For Auditors—Solomon Peck,
J. N. Dinges.

Ben Butler's presidential address is so lengthy that the election would need to be postponed six months if it had to be read through before voting.
The Republicans of Huntingdon county are not satisfied with their county ticket, and a call has been issued for another convention to place a second ticket in the field.

France has ordered the bombardment of the Chinese arsenal at Foo Choo, and the destruction of immense stores there.

Butler is running for President but has not yet supplied himself with a Vice. Why not take Jeff. Davis, the fellow Ben voted 57 times for in the Charleston convention for President?

The Republicans have nominated Mr. Campbell for re-election as county commissioner. He has acted along with Messrs. Greist and Wolf in introducing economy in our county affairs, and his party has given him deserved recognition for it.

Gen. Butler has written a letter accepting the Labor nomination for President. In his letter he thinks neither the Democratic or the Republican party can be trusted. We guess if Butler should be elected spoon-vittles will be all the go at the white-house. What would he have been, if he had not been Ben?

Charles Smith's nomination for treasurer was a popular act of the county convention. Every body seems friendly to Charley, he is competent, has been one of our most active Democrats and lost an arm in the service of his country. We predict for Charles Smith one of the largest majorities, and he should have it too.

The two Democratic nominees for county auditors, Solomon Peck and J. N. Dinges, are two highly competent gentlemen for this important office. We have known them these many years and we know they will closely scrutinize the accounts of our county officers and see that no money is wrongfully spent. Both are experienced business men.

We print Gov. Cleveland's letter of acceptance in another column. It should be perused by every voter. It is brief but contains more sound sense than Blaine's letter, which is ten times more lengthy. Mr. Cleveland proves himself an ardent friend of the laboring classes and what he says in behalf of labor is only in accordance with his official action as Mayor and Governor.

The nomination of Chester Munson for associate judge, is a very fitting one. Mr. Munson is one of the best citizens of our county and has large business interests at Philipsburg. His qualifications are above the material ordinarily found in the seat of an associate judge, and his nomination is a credit to the Democratic party and will add strength to our county ticket.

It is all right to talk about Blaine's foreign policy; that only tends to divert attention from his infamous policy at home. What do the laborers here care what his feelings are toward England? We have abundant evidence of how he feels toward us here. He is one of the heaviest stockholders in the coal and ore mines at Elk Garden, West Virginia, and within the past two years this company have imported the majority of their laborers and their mines to day are filled with foreigners, principally Italians. This is the policy in which we are interested, and if Mr. Blaine expects to get the labor vote of this country he must do better than employ foreign talent in the works in which he is interested.

\$100,000,000 PER ANNUM.

The process of wringing from the industry of the country one hundred millions of unnecessary taxes per annum continues.

Already four hundred millions of dollars in excess of the wants of the government have been taken as toll from the hard earnings of labor.

When congress shall meet again this immense sum will be a standing temptation to that body to make reckless and lavish appropriations.

It has cost not less than twenty millions of dollars to collect this unnecessary revenue, a great part of which might have been saved by the abolition of useless offices.

Mr. Blaine would go on with the collection of this vast sum in order that it may be redistributed among the states and he would continue to waste the cost of its collection on supernumery office holders.

Are the people, the tax-payers, the tax earners, willing that this magnificent folly, this outrageous oppression, shall become the permanent policy of the country?

A correspondent to the Philadelphia Press says: Ore containing silver, copper and other metals in paying quantities has been discovered in the Blue hill, opposite Northumberland, Union county. The mountain is between three and four hundred feet high, running east and west. Five drifts have been driven in the sides of it and a vein of ore struck in each. One shaft has been sunk from the top to a depth of forty feet. The first drift is at the foot of the mountain. Silver and copper ore was found at the surface. It is driven 100 feet and shows the vein of ore sloping or leading to the bed of the Susquehanna river. This ore, under analysis, contains \$19.60 in silver to the ton and 70 per cent. copper. Eighty feet west of this vein is another containing the same ore and about the same proportion. The second and third drifts are midway up the mountain side. One is driven 70 feet; the other 40, showing a vein of ore from the start, each containing manganese iron and silver, the amount of silver being \$76 to the ton. The fourth drift is one-half mile west of the first one and at the head of the basin. It is driven in 100 feet, showing a 22-inch vein of ore. The fifth drift is in the end of the mountain, shows a country road cuts through it, and where a vein of eighteen inches, carrying 45 per cent. of metal. These drifts show there are millions of tons of ore in the mountain.

The temperance candidate for President, Gov. St. John, in a recent speech at Port Jervis, N. Y., alludes to the fact that he was once indicted under John A. Logan's celebrated black laws for giving a mulatto boy some bread. This happened in Port Jervis during fall of 1862. This is the old home of Gov. St. John. At the beginning of the rebellion St. John, who was a young member of the Coles county bar, entered the service under one of the first calls for volunteers. The term of enlistment was short, and being mustered out previously he was at home on October 1, 1862, at which time the mulatto boy tramp called at his door and begged for something to eat, saying he was nearly starved and that no one would either give him food or work because it was against the law.

Capt. St. John gave the boy a breakfast and for so doing was promptly indicted under laws which John A. Logan had previously introduced and engineered through the Legislature. It does not appear that the indictment was vigorously pushed, as St. John was of a good family and a member of the bar. It contains three counts, the gist of the action lying in the last, which charges the defendant with having given sustenance to a starving mulatto boy. The indictment clearly shows how persons connected with the "underground railroad" were brought before the bar of justice even after the author of the law had entered the Republican fold and when that party was in sole possession of both National and State governments and had been for two years.

Elsewhere we give many reasons assigned by New York workmen for their support of Mr. Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland accepted the nomination for the Governorship of New York he endorsed the labor planks of the platform and said:

The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil, and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman.

In his administration as Governor, Cleveland has been faithful to the declarations of his party's platform and the pledge of his letter of acceptance.

SIXTY CENTS A DAY.

Allentown Chronicle says: Under tariffs of the last twenty-three years, all made by the Republicans, things have at last come to be so that the miners in our ore mines are compelled to work for sixty cents a day! Is this protection? Of all the many furnaces in Allentown but one is now going! Is this protection?

War seems inevitable between France and China. Notwithstanding the respites granted to China by France and the moderation of the French officials having the negotiations in charge, China has finally refused all satisfaction for the Lang-Son treachery and recalled its plenipotentiaries to Shanghai. France is therefore compelled to present China with a last summons. M. Patenotre, the French Minister to China, has been instructed to acquaint Taung-Li-Yamen of the vote of Parliament and also with the fact that the indemnity has been definitely fixed at 80,000,000 francs, payable in ten years. Unless the demand should be complied with within forty-eight hours Admiral Courbet would take the necessary steps forthwith to secure the reparation due France. The term of grace expiring the French Charge d'Affaires was ordered to quit Peking immediately and join M. Patenotre at Shanghai. Li-Fong-Pao during the day asked for an audience with M. Ferry, and announced to him that he had been ordered to return to his post at Berlin. The Chinese Minister bade M. Ferry farewell and received his passport.

M. S. Quay was defeated for congress in the Republican conference of the Beaver, Washington and Lawrence district. Queer that one of the boss thimble riggers should come out at the little end.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.
THE ABLE UTTERANCES OF A DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN.
He accepts the Nomination with Characteristic Modesty—A Document Rich in Thought and Rare in Composition.

Albany, N. Y., August 19.—The following was received to-day by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac Lake, with instructions to make it public on its receipt:

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1884—Gentlemen: I have received your communication dated July 18, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the national democratic convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of responsibility which in its acceptance I assume.

I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which would represent the intelligent will of free thinking men is or can be determined by the shameful corruption of their suffrages, but when an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall average truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupt, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand; and of the means to this end not one would, in my judgement, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained, and more than all, the inability of a party to find an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a nasal burn of privilege, retired and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wages of labor the income of a vast number of our population and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence but as intelligent and many citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end, that the wants and

needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the common heritage of both be advanced. As related to this subject while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protecting our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those, if they come or are brought to our land, who do not intend to become American citizens but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor. In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor nearly two years ago I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered:

The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman.

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against corrupt influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government and none should be more watchful of the artificial machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicting injury.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessary interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unnecessary.

The summary of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within the limits of the constitution. The general government should improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid them should command. It is the duty of those interested with the management of public affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming.

The selection and retention of subordinate in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work and they should be neither expected or allowed to do questionable party service. The estimate of public labor and duty will be immediately improved. Public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The assembly scramble for place under the star, exhibitors official life will cease and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to add the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover trickery and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frankness, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all the varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrage of my fellow citizens I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to devote every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, To Col. William F. Vilas, Chairman, D. P. Bestor and others, members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

The New York Evening Post, anti-Blaine Republican, says it will be a painful shock to the Blaine managers to learn that, while they have been devoting their energies to shouting and to arranging "dickers" with Butler and Kelly, the New York Democratic Committee have been making a careful personal canvass of the 2,000 election districts in the State and have found in the 1,750 of them which they have polled probably 75,000 Republicans who will not vote for Blaine, 30 per cent. of whom are working for Cleveland. They have also found that the reports of Democratic dissatisfaction have been greatly exaggerated, and that the number of Democrats opposed to Cleveland is steadily diminishing. The districts canvassed are all outside the large cities, and the estimate of 75,000 "kickers" does not, therefore, include those in New York and Brooklyn, who are admitted to be very numerous. Every man who talks with his fellow-men knows that where one Republican openly avows his intention of voting against Blaine there are two who say nothing about it, but will vote in the same way.

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

[Chicago Herald]

In Missouri hugging societies have been introduced to swell the church treasuries, and a paper gives the following scale of prices: Girls under sixteen, 25 cents for each bug of two minutes; from sixteen to twenty years of age, 50 cents; from twenty to twenty five, 75 cents; school ma'ams, 40 cents; widows, according to looks, from 10 cents to \$2; old maids, 5 cents a piece, or two for a nickle, and not any limited time. Ministers are not charged. Editors pay in dividends, but not allowed to participate until everybody else is through.

Shanokin, Pa., August 20.—The Buck Ridge mine owned by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, is a fire and it will be necessary to flood it through the Greenback colliery. The loss will be heavy to both collieries. The fire is supposed to have caught from the machinery.

SONGS OF THE PEOPLE.

"Stephen C. Foster, the author of 'Old Dog Tray' and 'Old Folks at Home,' was a genuine American, a farmer's boy, who had but limited opportunity for musical instruction; still of his 'Old Folks' fully 1,000,000 copies have been sold, and of his 'Old Dog Tray' 600,000. Besides these his 'Uncle Ned' and 'Susanna' are favorites. The reason of the popularity of Foster's songs lies in their easy flowing melody, the adherence to plain chords in the accompaniments, and the avoidance of intricacy in the harmony or embarrassing accidentals in the melody. I was present when they buried this sweet singer in Pittsburgh in 1846, to the strains of his own song, 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming.' It is the simplicity and sweetness of tune that makes the popular singer, and the same conditions hold good to-day. Henry C. Work, a newspaper man, lately deceased, is the author of 'Come Home, Father,' and 'Grandfather's Clock,' of each over 200,000 copies have been sold. The famous 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' with as large a sale as the two former together, is by H. P. Danks, an organist. Will S. Hays, another newspaper man, wrote the songs 'Evangeline,' 'Nora O'Neil,' and 'Shamus O'Brien' each having a sale of over 100,000 copies. 'Shoe Fly, Don't Boddler Me,' 'Put Me In My Little Bed,' and 'Come, Birdie, Come,' are composed by C. A. White, and have been published by the author. Of each of them fully 150,000 copies have been sold. 'Don't Be Sorryful, Darling,' and 'Lorena,' are by J. P. Webster, a simple country music teacher, and 'Gathering Shells by the Sea Shore' is by W. S. Thompson, each song having a sale of over 300,000. 'Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall' and 'Pretty as a Picture' are by T. B. Bishop, a musical broker, who has the satisfaction of knowing that over 100,000 copies of his songs have already been sold, and an equal number will be sold before they die out.

Of John Howard Payne's wonderful air over two million copies must have been sold, and the publishers will grow rich from the work of the stranger who died far away from the home he so passionately loved. To this same class of popular songs belongs Thomas Moore's 'Last Rose of Summer,' of which 1,500,000 copies sold in this country, and it has, therefore, a place among American songs. Of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' by F. N. Crouch, 500,000 copies have been sold, and it is still in much demand. Crouch is an Englishman, who has been in this country since 1848. 'Sweet By and By' is by J. P. Webster, and its sale will soon reach 500,000 copies. Then come Joe Emmet's 'Sweet Violets,' W. J. Scanlan's 'Peek-a-Boo,' Frank Howard's 'When the Robins Nest Again,' and Ben Williams's 'A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother.' I could give no figures as to the sale of these songs, but they will all reach the half-million stage."

GOLD LEAF.

Leaves of gold may be beaten into much extremely thin leaves that they will transmit light. Seen by reflected light such films of gold retain the characteristic golden color of the metal; but by transmitted light they have a decided bluish green. The thickness of these films must naturally be extremely small. What the limit must be before the film becomes capable of transmitting sufficient light to be appreciable to the eye cannot be absolutely fixed, as this will depend largely upon the sensitiveness of that organ, which quality varies with different individuals. We may state, however, that modern experiments have shown that a single grain of gold can be beaten out so as to cover a space of seventy-five square inches, which would give the film a thickness (thinness would sound more appropriate) of the one-367,650th part of an inch. This fact affords a striking illustration of the wonderful malleability of gold, a property in which it surpasses all other metals. Microscopic slides containing a small square of gold beaten out so thin as to be translucent, are favorite objects for microscopists, and may be purchased of dealers in such articles. The ductility of gold—that is, its quality of permitting itself to be drawn out into wire, is quite as remarkable as its malleability. It is affirmed, for example, that when a cylindrical bar of silver is coated with gold (by galvanic means, presumably) and drawn into the fine wire used in embroidering housings, etc., which still exhibit the golden coloration imparted to them, a single grain of gold will cover a length of 345.6 feet of wire. We have no doubt that films of gold might, with modern scientific artifice, be prepared of the thinness of the one-millionth of an inch, since a continuous coating of gold having such extreme thinness may be readily obtained by galvanic means, the only difficulty in the way being the extremely delicate operation of removing the film from the surface on which it is deposited and transferring it to glass, where it may be examined.

ALMOST OUT OF THE WORLD.

Away off the coast of Maine, outside the cordon of rocky isles that stretch like a protecting chain between the Atlantic and Penobscot Bay, exposed to the ceaseless beat of the waves and to the fury of every storm, is the oddest, loneliest, and most primitive spot on the American coast, the Isle au Haut. This name was given to it by one of the early French voyagers, who thought Lofty Island or Isle of Weight a most appropriate appellation for the sea-girt rock, whose perpendicular sides rise immediately from the water, with scarcely a break in their monotony for a bit of beach. The island proper, with eight or ten smaller companions, now composes a town, having been set off from Deer Isle in 1874. All the islands together have an area of 3,900 acres, and about 200 people live on them. They all live by the sea, directly or indirectly, and their life is but a dull existence. Anthony Merchant first settled in one of the group, which now bears his name, in 1773, and since then the hamlet of fishers has grown by twos and threes, painfully slowly. There is no Post Office, no minister, no lawyer, and no doctor. If anybody is sick, or wants any red tape, or an expected letter, he must take a sailboat and go to Deer Island or to Rockland, the journey being nearly always rough and often impossible.

On the summit of the cliffs is a great level plot, half sheep pasture and half blueberry bog, and there is grown the best mutton and wool in Maine, and there, too, is the blueberry pickers' paradise, whole schooner loads of people often going in summer from the main land to gather the berries. There was an attempt made years ago by a Georgia gentleman to make Isle au Haut a great summer resort, and he put all his own money and that of some other persons into the scheme. A splendid pavilion for concerts and dancing was built, and roads along the cliffs constructed at great expense. Then, just as the plans were ready for a great hotel, the finance department of that association collapsed, and with it the whole scheme. That was years ago, before the expressive term "crank" was on the boards. The natives used the roads for sheep paths, and dried nets on the hard-pine floor of the pavilion.

The fishers are as simple as the old Arcadians, of whom it is written: "Neither looks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows." Not many of them ever seen the mainland, and scarcely any of them know what a city is like. Only a month ago the first horse ever landed on the island was brought there, and a good half of the simple folk gazed then for the first time upon a member of the equine species. No steamer ever lands there, and in all probability the only glimpses of good-sized steam craft the islanders ever get is when, on clear days, they see through a glass passing vessels of the International and Boston and Bangor lines.

MODERN GUARD DUTY.

As ordinarily performed, this involves one night out of four at most posts, frequently one out of three, and seldom more than one out of five. Guard duty means that during the 24 hours of its continuance the sentinel shall make a march under arms of some 16 miles for one-third of the time, and be "present for duty equipped" at a moment's notice always. If this happened once a week it would be often enough. Coming, as it does, twice or thrice, it imposes more labor and exposure than all other military duty, and year after year of it tells. There are two ways of meeting this trouble; one, by relaxing the regulations of guard duty to some extent, and one by enlarging the number of men upon whom it is imposed. Its proper performance, so far as security of buildings and stores is concerned, or even the restriction of travel to certain directions, does not require full uniform or even 14-pound musket. To take charge of all public property in view, when nothing can be seen by the naked eye but a 20-ton gun and a chain pump, hardly demands that a man should pace majestically back and forth from one to the other forever. He would be just as useful if he carried a switch and a cane round at intervals; if, in fact, he dared to consider himself less of a sentinel and more of a watchman. In these days of telephones, when offices, stables, quarters, &c., can all be put into immediate communication with one another, and a man at his desk may in a moment summon into his presence, or receive a report from anybody, whether a police Sergeant or post-surgeon, the time-honored formalities and display of guard duty may well be relieved of much that is out of date and out of use. It can be made much less mechanical and tedious with no loss of value.

If you want a good Truss go to the Centre Hall drug store.