

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.
CENTRE HALL, PA., Oct. 15, 1884.

1880—REPUBLICAN PROMISES—1880
"Elect Hancock and there will be idleness pauper wages and the poor house for the workingmen."

"Elect Garfield and there will be steady work, better wages and prosperity for the workingmen."

1884—THE COLD FACTS—1884.

A partial list of the mills, furnaces and workshops in Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio that have reduced wages 10 to 25 per cent. with-
in the past month:

Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, employing 2,500 men.

Oliver Bros. & Phillips, Pittsburgh, 500 men.

Dilworth, Porter & Co., Pittsburgh, 500 men.

Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa., 8,000 men.

Beaver Falls Shoe Factory, 500 men.

Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkesbarre, 3,000 men.

Mongonahela River Miners, 6,000 men.

Hocking Valley Miners, Ohio, about 6,000 men.

Numerous furnaces, stove foundries and mills East that could not be enumerated at present.

Phoenix Iron Co., Phoenixville, Pa., 5,000 men.

R. H. Powell's Sons & Co., Paxton, Pa., 505 men.

Fairview Nail Works, Harrisburg, Pa., 525 men.

Paxton Iron Works, Harrisburg, Pa., 1,600 men.

Chesapeake Iron Works, Duncannon, Pa., 6,000 men.

Duncannon Iron Works, Duncannon, Perry county, Pa., 2,000 men.

Fall River, Mass., Iron Works, 3,500 men.

McDonald's Improved Liver Pills secure a healthy liver, regularity of the bowels, good digestion, sound sleep, clear head, and an active energetic mind. No constipation, no biliousness, no jaundice, no sick headache, or torpidity of liver or kidneys possible, when occasional doses of these pills are used. All druggists keep them.

Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded. For sale by J. D. Murray, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 15-2 Philadelphia Agents.

BLAINE AGAIN CONVICTED.

The letter Blaine sent out to the country from Bellaire, the other day, concludes as follows:

Third. I do not own and never did own an acre of coal land or any other kind of land in the Hocking Valley or in any other part of Ohio. My letter to Hon. Hezekiah Bundy in July last on the same subject was accurately true.

Very truly yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

In the Bundy letter Mr. Blaine declared as above, and added: "Nor have I at any time owned a share of stock in any coal or iron or land company in the state of Ohio."

Yet this letter and receipt showing such ownership stand unchallenged and uncontradicted:

SENATE CHAMBER, 1

Washington, December 30, 1880.

Dear Sir—Find enclosed my draft for \$25,000 in payment of my subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. Very respectfully,

Mr. DENISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE,

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1880.

Received from James G. Blaine \$25,000 being payment in full for one share in the association formed for the purchase of lands known as the Hope Furnace Tract, situated in Vinton and Athens counties Ohio. This receipt to be exchanged for a certificate when prepared.

J. N. DENISON.

But there is other evidence showing that Mr. Blaine's Bellaire letter is only repetition of the falsehoods of his Bundy letter. Mr. J. Henry Brooks, of Boston, who was interested with Blaine in the Hocking valley mines, writes a letter to the New York Evening Post, showing that Blaine nursed his interest in the coal monopoly with the most careful attention and personal effort as late as the summer of 1882. Mr. Brooks shows that in June of that year Mr. Blaine went to Columbus in company with Steve Elkins, Joseph Vilas, and others, and entered into a large negotiation respecting the Hocking valley coal and railroad in teresta. The object of the negotiation as stated by Elkins in a letter to Mr. Brooks, was "to create a monopoly that would control the coal and iron of the Hocking valley." Pretty business this for a Presidential candidate and the manager of the Republican campaign, who are masquerading as friends of the laboring men and one of whom is now denying that he ever had any coal or iron interest in Ohio!

The meetings at Columbus, held for the purpose of "creating the monopoly" spoken of by Elkins, were attended by Messrs. Burke and Hickox, representing the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad, and by James G. Blaine. S. B. Elkins, W. D. Lee, (the man who says Blaine owned no stock,) representing the Standard Coal and Iron Company. The project under consideration was the purchase of the railroad by the Standard Company and the issue of \$37,000,000 of stock and bonds on the consolidated property. In the course of this negotiation, which was shortly afterward resumed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., it became necessary to raise a large sum of money, to pay some maturing loans of the railroad company, and Mr. Blaine, (as Brooks recollects) stated that he had arranged to borrow the sum required of a trust company, on a pledge of the bonds of the mining company and the railroad company.

The evidence is clear and incontrovertible that not only in his Bundy letter of July last, but in his Bellaire letter of October 4 Mr. Blaine froze out the facts and melted in the necessary falsehood. And yet he is not happy.

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

Adrian, Michigan, Jan. 31, '84.

Have sold the goods many years, and they give the best satisfaction. We had an order for 3 large bottles Dow's Elixir last week to be sent to Woodland, Cal.

J. R. BENNETT & CO., Druggists.

The goods referred to in foregoing letter are of N. H. Dow's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment. For sale at Murray's.

PRIZE MONEY.

After a lapse of more than twenty-two years the officers and sailors of Admiral Farragut's fleet, or their heirs, are about to be paid a balance of \$143,544 due them as bounty money awarded for the destruction of confederate war vessels at the capture of New Orleans, in April, 1863. The masts of the United States seem to grind as slowly as those of the gods. This grist has been a long time in getting through. The claimants have experienced that "hope deferred" that "maketh the heart sick," and many of them have, like the prophets of old, died without the sight.

The money is now in the treasury awaiting distribution. The claims have all been adjudicated, and the intricate computations have been made to ascertain the amount due to each officer and man from the brave old admiral, who lashed himself to the mast in the main-top of the "Hartford," down to the cabin boy, who served his country for ten dollars a month. The list is now in the hands of the Second Controller for inspection and verification. Some little time will be required for this work, and payment of the claims will begin early in September. Fourth Auditor Beardley has had charge of the adjustment of these claims.

This large sum of money soon to be paid out is not "prize money," strictly speaking. Between this and Bach in a naval sense, there is a distinction with a slight difference. The farmer is awarded for ships and cargoes captured, and the latter for those destroyed. Under our laws a prize captured on the high seas is taken to the nearest port at which there is a United States Court. The vessel is libeled as a prize, and if her owners desire to contest by proving that she is not an enemy, they have opportunity to do so. The court decides the question, releasing the vessel if the claim of the contestants be established. If the captured vessel is decided to be a lawful prize, the court then decided what vessels are entitled to share in the capture. This not only includes the one or more actually making the capture, but all which were within signaling distance with flags by day or lights by night. In the case of vessels near at hand belonging to the same squadron, which may have contributed to the same result, though not engaged in the action, the will is taken for the deed, and the crews are rewarded for the valor they would have displayed if they had had a chance.

THE MAN WITHOUT A FACE.

There is to be seen at Landrecies, in the Department of the North, France, an invalid artillery soldier, who was wounded in the late Franco-German war, when he was horribly mutilated by the bursting of a Prussian shell. The man's face was literally blown off, including both eyes, there being left behind some scanty remnants of the osseous and muscular systems. The skull, which is well covered with hair, was left intact, so that the man had a most hideous and ghastly appearance. This disfigurement has been completely concealed by a mask, which was made for him under the direction of the principal medical officer of Val de Grace, in Paris, whether he had been transferred from the field ambulance.

The mask was constructed by a surgeon dentist named Delain. It includes a false palate and a complete set of false teeth, and it is so perfect that the functions of respiration and mastication, which was necessarily imperfectly performed, are almost completely restored to their normal condition, and the voice, which was rather husky, has resumed its natural tone. The man speaks distinctly, the sense of smell, which had entirely disappeared, has returned, and he can even play the flute. He wears two false eyes, simply to fill up the cavities of the orbit, for the parts representing the eyes in the mask are closed. In fact, the mask is so well adapted to what remains of the real face, as to be considered one of the finest specimens of the prosthetic art that could be devised.

The man himself, whose name is Moreau, and who is in perfect health, is looked upon as a living curiosity, and travelers go a good deal out of their way to see him. His face, or rather his mask, is, of course, without any expression, but his special senses, particularly that of touch, are extremely developed, and he goes by the soubriquet of "L'homme à la tête de cire". He wears the military Cross of Honor, and delights to talk about what he had gone through during the war. To add to his meager pension he sells a small pamphlet containing a full description of his wounds and of the apparatus that has been so skillfully devised as to render him at least presentable to his fellow-creatures.

PAWNBROKERS IN FRANCE.

The French pawnbroker never advances more than four-fifths of the value on jewelry and silver plate, and two-thirds on other articles. There is thus a sufficient margin between the sum advanced and the value of the pledges to encourage speculation in pawn tickets. A deputy has just submitted to the Chamber a bill whereby the official lender will be authorized to give the full value of the pledges. This proposal has been favorably viewed by most of the French newspapers.

Misses' hosier—Garmans.
Fine hosier—Garmans.

BAU AND HIS ORGAN.

Not only the artist and lover, however, but the craftsman comes before us in the records of Beach's early church organist life. He knew all about the technical build of the "huge house of the sounds," and his thoroughly practical specification for the repairs and improvement of the organ at his next post, the Basilica Kirche, at Mülhausen, which is given in full, is very interesting as well in its provisions as in its downright and dictatorial tone, as of a man who knew thoroughly what he was about and would have no scruples. Unfortunately, even musical readers in England know generally so little of the mysteries of the organ that we must fear that quotation from this document would not be appreciated here; but it may be mentioned, as showing how little inclined was Bach at this time to anything like the asceticism of the modern purists on the organ, that he not only gives special directions about the repair of the "tremulant" so that it may be regular in its pulsations, but that he added to the pedal new "Clockenspiel," or scale of bells played by the pedal keys. What would be said to this in a modern church organ? There is a Clockenspiel stop on the Crystal Palace organ, and when the first organ player of the day presumed to introduce this at the last Handel Festival, in a particularly bell-like passage in Handel's First Concerto, we remember how the critics came down upon him. Bach's former organ at Lüneberg had a "Cymbelstern" also, a contrivance for striking cymbals in the organ, probably by a special pedal. Whether these additions are really in keeping with the genius of the instrument, and whether Bach himself in his older period of more serious organ composition, would have cared as much about them, of course may be questions to be asked; but the fact is interesting as showing that organ concerts in the good old days were by no means the sedate and solemn affairs that they are often supposed to have been.

MAN OR WOMAN?

One of the most remarkable historical mysteries on record, rivaling that of the identity of the man in the iron mask, is that of the sex of the Chevalier d'Eon, who was French Envoy to England in 1761. He acted as private agent to Louis XV. and lived in London for fourteen years. He was a handsome man of a rather effeminate appearance, and was noticed to be very shy of the ladies and to avoid general society. While he was there the story got about that he was a woman, and the scandal thus aroused caused King Louis to recall his Ambassador and order him to assume his proper dress, that of a woman. This she did and was always known as Mme. d'Eon. A life of this remarkable personage stated that she assumed the dress of a youth in order to secure higher educational opportunities, and thus entered the College Mazarin, at Paris, and afterwards became doctor of laws, and was introduced by Prince de Conti to Louis XV. and lived in London for fourteen years. 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