

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., OCT. 29, 1884.

KELLY COMES OUT STRAIGHT.

The Tammany Chief Claims that New York will Give Cleveland 60,000 Majority.

"Will Tammany support the Democratic national ticket?"

"Well, that's a pretty question to ask," said John Kelly yesterday in reply to a reporter's query.

"There has been some talk of deals and bargains in which Tammany might be drawn."

"Deals with whom? The Republicans? Oh, no. Tammany can afford to ignore all that sort of talk, and will pursue the even tenor of her way undisturbed by such rumors."

"Then Mr. Cleveland will be elected, you think?"

"He will be the next President beyond a doubt. Blaine is already defeated. The Ohio election was a dismal failure for the Republicans, and now they are out with a begging letter from the national committee asking for funds with which to carry Indiana and New York. They need not waste money in New York, for it will do no good."

"MEANEST SNEAK IN TOWN. Malarial gases sneak up through the poorly constructed drains and made baby very sick with malarial fever."

"AN IOWA COURTSHIP. [Louisville Commercial.] One night a young doctor of Newton Centre, Ia., escorted the daughter of a prominent and wealthy citizen to church."

"SUICIDER NEAR NEW BERLIN. We learn that on Thursday morning, 16, Christopher Seebold, residing in Limestone township, Union county, near New Berlin, committed suicide by hanging."

"READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT. Adrian, Michigan, Jan. 31, '81. We sold the goods many years, and they give the best satisfaction."

"THIRTY-FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED. Atlanta, Oct. 18.—Details have been received of a destructive fire at Barnesville, Ga., yesterday. A spark from a passing engine set fire to 250 bales of cotton on the depot platform."

"Any person wanting permanent employment, at \$500 salary, should not overlook the advertisement of P. N. Nicholas & Co. It is a reliable firm."

GERMAN COLONIES.

The difference between the English and the Germans in their respective colonial successes is so remarkable as often to have attracted attention without perhaps causing much investigation of the causes which have led to this difference. The English nation has founded colonies all over the world; these colonies have been successful; have increased the numbers of their inhabitants not only by emigration from England but by attracting the enterprising and the discontented from every part of the world, and have remained staunch in their adherence to the mother country, with but one notable exception, that of the United States, the people of which were firm in their allegiance and prompt in their duties as British subjects until fairly driven away by the persecutions of a tyrannical Ministry.

The Germans, on the other hand, while they have sent out more emigrants in proportion to their population than any other nation in Europe, having had few colonies, and have, therefore, seen their people scattered among other nationalities, gradually losing all these characteristics that made them peculiarly German. The reason of this cannot be a lack of love for their native country, for the Germans have more of this than any other nation on the globe. A representative German lately suggested what is probably the true explanation. For ages the territory of Germany has been divided into petty States, 30 or 40 in number, the people of each having their own customs, speaking their own dialect, having strong local attachments and marked pride of race, but acknowledging no general head to which they could claim allegiance, and, consequently, having none of that proud national feeling which so characterizes the English. The result has been that when Germans went abroad they went not as Germans but as prospective citizens of the country in which they intended to reside, and soon, of course, lost their identity as Germans.

This was the case down to the resurrection of the German Empire in 1871, and from that time to the present there have been various indications pointing to a change. The local dialects of the petty States are being gradually dismissed for the German of the Court and universities, local prejudices are being, little by little, swept away, and national pride is springing up that most infallibly bring about many good results. Whether the foundation of colonies, into which the overflow of Germany's 45,000,000 of population can be poured, will be one of the consequences of the empire is yet too early for conjecture, for a colony-founding nation must be strong at sea, and Germany's naval force is not great, but the tendency is undoubtedly in that direction, and if the German Empire holds together for a hundred years extensive German colonies in Africa, Asia, and perhaps also South America are among the possibilities of the future.

AMERICAN WORKERS.

It appears from statistics recently compiled that the whole product of American manufactures in 1850 was valued at \$1,019,000,000; in 1860 it was \$1,885,000,000; in 1870 it was \$4,232,000,000; and in 1880 it was \$5,800,000,000. An explanation of the enormous increase in the volume of trade was found partly in the increase of the producing population, but chiefly in the multiplication of machinery. In 1850 there were altogether 967,000 hands employed in manufacture; in 1860 the number was 1,311,000; in 1870, 2,053,000; and in 1880, 2,700,000. The increase from 1850 to 1880 was thus 37 per cent., from 1860 to 1880 about 50 per cent. In 1870 there were steam engines and water wheels, with 2,346,142 horse-power employed in manufactures, and in 1880 there was a total of 3,410,837 horse-power employed, being an increase of 1,064,695 horse-power, or about 50 per cent. But this increase of horse-power does not fully represent the productive capacity that is added to the already existing sum total. In many departments of light manufacture, such as shoemaking, clothing, wooden-ware, etc., a little machine will treble the producing capacity of one hand. The productive capacity of the States proceeds at a far greater rate than that of any other country. Half a million persons are added to the population every year from immigration, and these represent a productive element. All are workers, and, indeed, there are few idlers in the States altogether. Another important point is that the machinery represents a productive element exclusively. The great need now is to find additional consumers of the products of the enormous industries going forward. The home market has hitherto been chiefly the concern of the manufacturers, but now this market is completely overstocked, and it is necessary to find out foreign buyers. If these be not provided, and the productive capacity of the United States goes on increasing at the present rate, the American people will have labor problems thrown on their hands which they will find very difficult to solve.

"It is the essence of resource that it usually lies dormant, and often unsuspected, until necessity awakens it. It is a draft payable on demand, the very demand being essential to create the assets. In a word, it needs the 'power of the moment' to evoke the 'power of the man.'"

HOW BEDOUINS CONQUER THIRST.

In an article on "The Romance of Chinese Gordon," to be found in "Open Letters" in the Century, General B. E. Colston, late of the Egyptian General Staff, says: "In the 'Waterless Land,' water is the paramount question. If it be asked how a large body of Bedouins like the ten thousand who nearly destroyed the British squares at Tama'i manage to subsist, the reason is plain. In the first place, they do not need the enormous trains required for a European army. They are the most abstemious of men. Each man carries a skin of water and a small bag of grain, procured by purchase or barter from caravans. Their camels and goats move with them, supplying them with milk and meat, and subsisting upon the scanty herbage and the foliage of the thorny mimosa, growing in secluded wadies. These people could live upon the increase of their flocks alone, which they exchange readily for other commodities; but being the exclusive carriers and guides for all the travel and commerce that cross their deserts, they realize yearly large amounts of money. As to the water, they know every nook and hollow in the mountains, away from the trails, where a few barrels of water collect in some shaded ravine, and they can scatter, every man for himself, to fill their water-skins. On my first expedition, near the close of the three years' drought, I reached some wells on which I was depending, and found them entirely dry. It was several days to the next wells. But my Bedouin guides knew some natural reservoirs in the hills about six miles off. So they took the water camels at nightfall, and came back before daylight with the water-skins filled. An invading army would find it hard to obtain guides, and even if they did, they must keep together, and could not leave the line of march to look for water. Besides, the Bedouins, accustomed from infancy to regard water as most precious and rare, use it with wonderful economy. Neither men nor animals drink more than once in forty-eight hours. As to washing, they never indulge in such wasteful nonsense. When Bedouins came to my camp water was always offered them. Their answer would frequently be: 'No, thanks; I drank yesterday.' They know too well the importance of keeping up the habit of abstemiousness. No wonder they can subsist where invaders would quickly perish."

LONDON SHOP-GIRLS.

One of the disadvantages of the shop-girl is that, although at first at least she earns small wages, she has to be always well dressed. Being surrounded by finery, she often gets a taste for it and spends all her earnings on it. As soon as she begins to fade she is no longer wanted in a shop, and then there she stands without resources, generally with delicate health. Even if she marries she often has no idea of housekeeping. How should she? There is no time to learn anything besides selling across the counter. Another disadvantage, although it may be unavoidable, is the liability to be dismissed at a day's notice. "The giving only a day's notice seems a hard measure," said an employer the other day, "yet I would not have that weapon out of my hand for anything. It is a necessary rule. If, for instance, we should give a girl a month's notice, or even a week's, she might do us more injury in the interval before she leaves than we could well afford. Inevitably of the attendants would be enough to drive ladies away from us, and a dismissed saleswoman would most likely not care to be over civil. But in general the rule of instantaneous dismissal is not enforced, and I have only once, in an experience of many years, dismissed a girl suddenly." That may be, but the liability remains, and all employers are not so considerate as this one. It is a very serious matter for a young girl without a friend in London suddenly to find herself turned adrift. To go to any London lodging-house of the lower class would be almost as bad as to remain without shelter, and the funds of a poor shop-girl rarely allow her to pay for an expensive apartment. To remedy this evil the leaders of the Young Women's Christian Association have established homes for both members of the society and others in different parts of London and the country, where, for a small charge, girls can always find shelter when out of work in a strange place. Other homes exist, and they need to be multiplied in all parts of London. A list of the homes should be kept in every shop or workroom for the use of girls who have no homes.

DEPRAVED TASTE OF A CODFISH.

Among the curiosities exhibited at the headquarters of the Fish Commission in Washington, are five playing cards that were found in the pouch of a cod captured by Capt. Cornwallis Swin, of the schooner Sophronia, last fall. Two of the cards, the Jack of clubs and ten of spades, are in a perfect condition; but the dense of diamonds and dense of hearts each have one spot obliterated, and only a small part of the other card remains. It is thought that the chance of five cards remaining together in the water long enough to be swallowed by a fish, are rare, and the supposition is, that the cod must have had tastes for games beyond his usual prey, and deliberately and separately swallowed the cards.

MURRAY'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

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Repairing done at Reasonable prices. Buggy Tops of any style made to order, with prices according to quality. I have recently added HOUSE SHOEING to the smith department, under the supervision of a very skilled and obliging blacksmith.

191st LEVI MURRAY.

Ladies' Russian dressers, delaine newmarkets and plush coat, in every conceivable shape, at the Bee Hive.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1884.

Table with columns for train names (ERIE MAIL, NEWS EXPRESS, NIAGARA EXP., DAY EXPRESS, ERIE MAIL, WMPTACN, LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD TIME TABLE) and departure/arrival times for various stations.

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AT CENTRE HALL, To the Front with Seasonable Goods. Our SPRING Supplies are NOW IN and we would be pleased to have you Call and Examine. OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT Cannot be beat in Quality and Prices, especially in Domestic. We know we can do you good in SHIRTINGS, — MUBLINS, TICKS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

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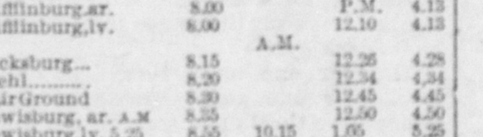
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Centre Hall

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J. A. REESMAN HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT OF STOVES IN THE COUNTY. Nickel Plated and Plain, Ranges, Coal Stoves, Heaters, AND EVERY STYLE OF STOVE, LARGE AND SMALL, PLAIN AND FANCY, AT ALL PRICES, AND IN TRUTH The Cheapest Stoves IN THE COUNTY. HIS PRICES ARE DOWN TO ROCK BOTTOM, SO THAT IT WILL PAY NO ONE TO PURCHASE STOVES ELSEWHERE. CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Office in old Corard building, Bellefonte.

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CENTRE HALL HOTEL, D. J. MEYER, Prop'r. FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM. Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug1f

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BOND VALENTINE, Buys and sells Real Estate on fair commission. Issues Fire-claims Life Companies, Life and Accident Companies, German, English and American. Combined capital, \$100,000. Office in Bush Arcade, over Valentine's store, Bellefonte, Pa. 29juy

CONFECTIONERY and BATING HOUSE, at SEARFAS' ROOMS, Bush's block. Meals at all hours from early to late trains. Lunch without coffee 10 cts., Lunch with coffee 15 cts. Regular meals 25 cts. Oysters in all style.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa. Dealer in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept.

If you want good shoulder braces, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, and at reasonable prices, go to the Centre Hall drug store. J. D. MURRAY, Druggist.

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