

The Centre Reporter

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NO. 48.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Cleveland's official majority over Blaine is 69,097.

Texas gave Cleveland 138,000 majority.

Arthur in his message and Secretary McCulloch in his annual report take the Democratic standpoint in regard to the tariff.

A Curwensville merchant has declared he will sell no more goods to Democrats. The Democrats can stand it as long as the merchant can.

Some Republican organs want to run Blaine again in 1888. The old woman said, "Well, bring me the eels and set him again," when informed that her old man was drowned in the river and full of eels.

The Clearfield Citizen says the quantity of timber cut this year, in Clearfield county, will not reach more than half the usual output. Prices have been so low that it does not pay to run lumber to the eastern markets. It is thought that the coming winter will be a mild one, in which case very little lumber will reach the market.

It seems to be beef over brains. Bull beef and Beef Cleveland. If the nation can stand it we can.—Lewistown Gazette.

The above is sensible and argumentative, and the best that the Gazette brains can do. Of course the Gazette can stand Cleveland; it stood the Star-route, Mulligan letters and all the Republican devilry of 20 years without a contortion.

Senator Mitchell, of this state, introduced a bill in the senate to pension General Grant. It provides for an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to be paid to him out of the funds of the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This is wrong. Gen. Grant received more presents than any living man. Besides he received more fat plumbs—as extras—than any man in the United States from 1776 to 1884. There is no warrant for this in the Constitution. It is setting a bad example and soon there will be a horde of special pensioners. Grant had great chances and if he fooled them away, like any other American citizen, he must put up with his lot.

The Galveston News makes the point that over half of Cleveland's vote in the electoral college comes from states not members of the late Confederacy. Of his 219 votes, 112 came from states that stood by the Union during the war and 107 from the seceding states. Blaine's 183 votes came altogether from one section of the country and represents sectionalism as opposed to broad nationalism.

In charging that Cleveland is the President of the once "rebellious" South, the Republicans impute to 107 votes a control over 112. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, as states, were just as loyal to the Union as Vermont, and furnished more Union soldiers in proportion to population.

Great destitution exists among Hocking valley miners. A few days ago the miner's central relief committee distributed over \$2,000 in cash and about \$1,200 worth of merchandise. In addition large quantities of goods have been received at Nelsonville, Buchtel, Carbon Hill and other places, and ordered to be distributed. About \$1,000 remains in the treasury at Jacksonville. Reports from the quarters which are furnishing relief are encouraging. A great deal of suffering prevails and sudden cold weather would increase this greatly.

No material change is reported as to the strike except that the syndicate and coal exchange say they are increasing their force daily from outside labor and that the output will soon reach the maximum.

Mr. Morrison has introduced a bill to reduce the surplus in the treasury. According to the reports of the treasury the surplus in the treasury at this time amounts to something over \$200,000,000. Mr. Morrison's bill proposes to appropriate all over half that sum to the redemption of United States bonds, with the proviso that when any such bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the government, it shall not be lawful to purchase bonds at a premium.

The New Orleans exposition will be a big affair, next to our own centennial. Exhibitors from all nations will be there and we have no doubt the foremost exhibit in ready-made clothing will be that of the Philad. Branch. We have seen their present stock, and if taken to New Orleans will be the big elephant of the exhibition which all would want to see. The rush for clothing, however, is so large at Lewins & Co's that the stock may all be sold before the exhibition opens. The rush is caused by great bargains in suits, as it is known all over the world that the Philad. Branch sells ready-made clothing cheaper than any other store in this country. Follow the crowd and you will be sure to land in the Philad. Branch.

Holiday goods—Germans.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and his sons Cornelius, Frederick and George, went to the Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island and examined the work going on there at Mr. Vanderbilt's expense. They visited the site of the projected mausoleum, leading to which there will be a serpentine road, which will cost \$30,000. The mausoleum will be built on a hill, and will cost \$500,000.

A half million mausoleum may make the great railroad king think he will die happy and be buried in a tomb which potatoes might envy, yet he can't shut out the worms who will not respect his corpse any more than that of the shabbiest tramp nor will it taste any sweeter.

And if some breadless artist were to steal to his resting place at a midnight hour and inscribe upon his mausoleum that the world might read it, "The Public be Damned," would there be any indignation? We rather think not. They are the words of Vanderbilt, and the public would not even mourn to know that when this modern Croesus got to the other court he would find the first two words of the quotation erased and his own name substituted for them.

In a recent talk Cleveland said, "I am not engaged in making cabinets at this time." He further says he does not want any pomp or display at his inauguration.

Mr. Mitchell's bill to pension General Grant, introduced in the Senate, will give the veteran \$40,000 to start with if it becomes a law, and \$5,000 per year during the remainder of his existence. It is claimed that the sum of \$250,000 raised for him by the rich men of the country a few years ago was so badly invested that very little income is at present derived from it. Sooner or later, it is argued, the General must become a charge upon the nation.

The supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently rendered a decision that ought to be a warning to blundering doctors, especially quack doctors. The case before the court was that of a man, claiming to be a physician, who was called to attend a sick woman in Worcester, and who directed that she should be wrapped in flannel, and that the flannel should be kept saturated with kerosene oil. The doctor's direction was obeyed, and the result was that the woman was killed thereby. The doctor was indicted, tried and convicted of manslaughter.

The essential feature of this crime consists in the killing of a human being, as the fruit of criminal ignorance, carelessness and negligence, without the malicious or murderous intention. The jury found by their verdict that this is just what the doctor in this case had done, and hence convicted him of manslaughter. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the verdict of the jury was there sustained. The defendant claimed to be a physician, and of him, considered as making this claim, and acting in its capacity, the court said: "The man who assumes to act as the defendant did must have done it at his peril. The defendant knew that he was using kerosene and saw from day to day how it worked. The jury has found that it was applied as a result of a foolhardy presumption or gross ignorance, and that is enough." Let quack doctors take warning as to what they claim to be, and as to what they do.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, a sixteen page agricultural magazine, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading agricultural journals of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener and Household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of people, the Farmer. Farmers can not well get along without it. It puts new ideas in their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the down-cast happy, and the demagogue honest.

Send us a new subscriber to the Reporter with pay in advance and pay your own paper in advance, 1 year, and we will give to each the American Farmer one year as a present.

THE GREAT OIL GUSHER RUNNING DRY. Bradford, Pa., Dec. 4.—The production of the phenomenal Thora Creek pool is rapidly declining. Wells which have added thousands of barrels to the stocks above ground have suddenly stopped, much to the consternation of the owners. Generally a dose of nitro-glycerine will revive the production, but this is not always the case. The Gibson No. 2 ceased to flow this morning. The Armstrong did nothing to-day. Scouts who claim to have acquired knowledge from the McBride mystery say that ten bits have been run in the sand with no showing of oil. Should the McBride come in good, it would open up considerable new territory to the southeast. The oil trade is praying that the wells may prove dry.

A great many fellows who went up Salt river first purchased their groceries from Sechlers, where only the best are kept. Persons who do not go up Salt river also buy their family groceries at Sechlers, because they get them fresh and pure, and a trifle above wholesale for cash.

David B. Hill is Cleveland's successor as governor of the Empire State. He is a resident of Elmira, N. Y., and has lived there more than twenty years. Like Cleveland, he is a bachelor. When he located in Elmira, the story is that he would never marry until he was a rich man. He has his rooms in a building with a number of other bachelors, and the block in consequence is named "The Saints' Rest." Hill's apartments, three in number, are elegantly furnished, and he entertains in a royal way. He is as punctual as John Adams used to be when he lived in Washington. It is said of Adams that one day when he was a member of the house of representatives one member looked at the clock and observed that it was time to call the house to order. A second member turned towards Mr. Adams' seat and replied: "No; it is not time, Adams is not in his seat." In a moment Mr. Adams came in. The clock was three minutes fast. Mr. Hill is so punctual that it is said one can set his watch by the hour that he goes to his meals. He has no love for sports of any character, nor is he a collector of books or pictures. He takes great interest in politics and has done so since he was a lad working at the polls in a country town. He has no mother or sisters to do the honors for him in the New York state executive mansion.

The whereabouts of Blaine has been found. Instead of going up Salt river he broke away from his crowd, and has pitched his shanty on the newly discovered lake Matassini, in the unexplored country west of Labrador.

RUSSIAN WHEAT IN EUROPEAN MARKETS. Mr. M. J. Cramer, United States Consul General at Berne, Switzerland, reports to the Secretary of State that Russian wheat is now driving American wheat out of the markets of Switzerland and South Germany. "The Russian wheat dealers," he says, "strain every nerve to supply the markets of Central and Southwestern Europe. They are supported in their endeavor by the low cost of transportation, both by railway and by sea and river steamers, in consequence of which Russian wheat is offered at a very low price. These circumstances cause a constant increase in the export of wheat from Russia into Italy, South Germany and Switzerland via Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam, so that this country is now almost entirely supplied with Russian wheat." If American wheat is to regain command of these markets both its price and the cost of its transportation must be reduced.

The Philadelphia Record says a reduction in the price of anthracite coal varying from 25 to 40 cents a ton is anticipated by the coal companies within two months. The officers of these corporations say this great saving to consumers, amounting in the aggregate to eight and a half million dollars a year, is to be brought about by abandoning the present system of suspensions of mining one week in every four and by a return to the quota plan which means that the coal companies will apportion by themselves the percentage of the market demand each can supply. All the companies, with one exception, agree that this is the preferable method.

SHOT WHILE HUNTING. Particulars of the Accident to John Liggett, of Beech Creek, while in the Woods. Lock Haven, Dec. 2.—On Monday morning, says the Express, Mr. John Liggett, of Beech Creek, accompanied by Messrs. John DeLong and Quig Clarke, went up to what is called the "Cove" six miles above Beech Creek, to start a deer. Mr. Liggett, who was stationed on the run way, being cold undertook to start a fire and set his gun against a tree. He then took a chunk of a log and laid it next to the tree, and taking his gun in hand, near the muzzle, intended to set it back of this chunk against another tree, when the chunk rolled and struck the gun, causing it to go off. The ball entered Mr. Liggett's left side, passed thro' his lung and came out under his shoulder blade.

When he was shot no one was near him, Mr. Clarke being a mile away. He, however, heard the report of a gun and supposed Mr. Liggett had killed a deer. It was but a few minutes until he heard five more shots in quick succession, when he hurried to the spot only to find Mr. Liggett in the condition mentioned. His condition is a critical one, but if any one can "pull through" he can, as he is a man of strong nerve, as the particulars of the accident fully prove.

About ten years ago Mr. Liggett was shot in the leg by the accidental discharge of his gun, and his strong determination to get well did much to aid his recovery at this time.

Every body has dropped politics and the inauguration of Cleveland is the next big thing on the carpet. You want a good fashionable suit to attend the inauguration, and the place to get it and save enough money to carry you to Washington and back, is at the Philad. Branch, the cheapest clothing house this side of Salt river. Now is your time to buy.

Pushes, felts, etc.—Germans. 10 Arasene, chenille, floeselle embroidery silks—Germans.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

From a careful compilation of the reports received by the Iron Trade Review computes that within the past four weeks 25 iron establishments have started up, giving employment to 12,175 men. In 4 establishments the force has been increased by 1,250 men; in 16 establishments the working time has been reduced to an average of eight hours; in 36 establishments the wages have been reduced to an average of 12 1/2 per cent. affecting about 20,000 men, and 27 establishments have closed down entirely, throwing out of work 12,275 men. These figures relate only to iron and steel industries.

The plaining mill proprietors, of Cincinnati, who have been in the habit of discharging a number of their employees during the winter, have adopted a plan for keeping all hands at a reduction of wages, and the plan has been accepted by most of the employees. It will not affect the schedule wages for the coming summer.

On last Saturday afternoon the Washington monument was completed by setting in place the marble capstone and its pyramidal apex of aluminium. The ceremonies were few and simple, an elaborate celebration of the event being reserved for Washington's birthday. Soon after 2 o'clock Colonel Thomas L. Casey, the Government engineer in charge, and his assistants, Capt. Davis, United States army, and Benard R. Green, civil engineer, together with Master Mechanic McLaughlin and several workmen, standing on a narrow platform built around the sloping marble roof near the summit, proceeded to set the capstone, weighing 6,300 pounds, which was suspended from a framework of heavy joists, supported by the platform and towering 40 feet above them. As soon as the capstone was set the American flag was unfurled overhead and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by major Hanneman's militia battery in the White House grounds far below. The sound of cheers also came up faintly from a crowd of spectators gathered around the base of the monument, while a number of invited guests on the 500-foot platform and in the interior of the monument at that level struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs.

THE LANCASTER CREMATORIUM. Interesting Exercises at Its Formal Opening—A Body Incinerated. Lancaster, Nov. 25.—The leading spirits of the Lancaster crematorium were busy all day in making preparations for the formal opening and for the incineration of the body of Mrs. Frederick Beseler, of Jersey City, N. Y., the first subject for cremation here. The fires in the furnace were lighted Monday and the retort was kept at a red heat all night so that the temperature might be more readily raised to a white heat by the time the body arrived and was prepared for incineration. The body of Mrs. Beseler was brought to Lancaster accompanied by the husband of the deceased. The attendance at the crematorium was quite large, fifty-five in number being present, besides many of the most prominent lawyers, doctors, clergy and business men of the city, and several ladies and gentlemen from abroad. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-surgeon general of the United States, sent a letter expressing his disappointment at not being able to attend, and declaring that he will make provision for the cremation of his own body after death. The exercises were begun by Rev. George Gant, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist church, who offered prayer, Dr. M. F. Davis, of Lancaster, then made a lengthy address, after which Rev. J. Max Hark, pastor of the Moravian church, of Lancaster, spoke at length.

When his address was concluded the catafalque, upon which was the body, was rolled into the audience room and placed in position before the retort. The folding doors were opened and also the retort door, the catafalque was advanced, the cradle containing the body was rolled into the retort and the door was closed. All in a few moments, the operation being performed as quickly as possible in order to prevent the cooling of the retort. In a few hours afterwards the gases were oxidized, the carbonic acid driven off and nothing remained but a few pounds of clean white ashes. The retort will be opened to-day.

Other cremations will soon take place. Applications from a lady in Baltimore for the cremation of the dead body of her husband, and from a family in New York state, for the cremation of a man named Schmid, are on file. The society has fixed the price of cremation at \$25.

In Philadelphia 15,000 men, women and children are out of work—some on a strike and others on account of shutting down of mills.

Embroidering material—Germans. Workshops are starting up again in all quarters. It was a fortunate thing for the poor that the fall season has been so pleasant, and it is fortunate for all that they can enjoy pure, fresh and wholesome groceries, such as Sechlers keep. No family has perfectness in its regulations unless its groceries are purchased at this old and reliable stand in the Bash House block.

The most sensible Christmas gift for a friend would be a pair of nice boots or shoes, from Mingles, in the Brokerhoff houseblock.

Every kind of stamping—Germans. 10 You will find our prices on certain poles to be the very lowest—Germans. 10

STREET DUEL IN TEXAS.

Particulars have been received of a double tragedy at Necheville, a thriving town twelve miles north of Palestine, Texas, wherein two prominent residents, Dr. Calhoun Lawrence and Lucius V. Simpson, were the victims. Dr. Lawrence, meeting Simpson in the evening on the street, asked him if it was convenient for him to pay \$11 due on account. Simpson declared he believed he did not owe the Doctor anything. Hot words ensued, and Lawrence called Simpson "coward," whereupon the latter drew his revolver and cried out to Lawrence to defend himself.

Quick as a flash the Doctor drew his weapon and fired, the bullet striking Simpson near the heart. Simpson staggered, but recovered and fired, hitting Lawrence in the breast. By this time a dozen or more people had gathered to witness the fearful duel. Both mortally wounded, the two men stood within a few paces of one another and emptied the contents of their revolvers into each other, every bullet taking effect. When Simpson had emptied his weapon, with blood streaming from five fearful wounds, he sprang at Lawrence and struck him a terrible blow on the head with the butt of his revolver. This was Simpson's dying effort, for instantly he reeled, threw up his hands, and fell dead at the feet of his antagonist. Lawrence walked into a neighbor's store, laid his pistol on the counter and fell.

He was carried to his home, where he begged piteously that Simpson's body might be brought in and laid beside him. It was done and for five hours the surviving man lay dying beside the corpse of his late antagonist, all the time bemoaning his rash act, and praying to God to forgive them both. He died soon afterward. So touching was the scene that it was with the greatest effort that many friends of both men could restrain their tears. The men were cousins by marriage, had always lived on most friendly terms until this meeting, and both leave families.

CRUSHING COURSE OF THE HOCKING VALLEY SYNDICATE—PARALYZING BUSINESS. Cleveland, Dec. 5.—The representative of the *Press*, the organ of the working-men, now in the Hocking region, telegraphs to-day that the difficulty there could be settled in two days and the miners set to work if the powerful coal syndicate would relent even to the extent of furnishing cars for operators, who are willing to pay the 70 cents a ton demanded by the miners. Parties owning the undeveloped mines containing as fine coal as a pick ever entered have vainly endeavored to open them and set miners at work. The railroad companies refuse to put in switches. On the Swackammer farm, near Nelsonville, is a rich vein of coal. A company of citizens owning the property labored unsuccessfully with President Green, of the Hocking road, for a week, and even offered to build their own switch if the railroad would simply furnish cars. The new company proposed to pay the miners 70 cents per ton for mining and the railroad company could never encourage that.

The hundreds of men that this mine would have employed are idle to-day. Pickett & Co's mine at Nasonville employs about 100 men and pays 70 cents per ton. Last week the railroad company refused to furnish any more cars through the switches between there and Columbus are full of empty and idle idlers. Pickett's miners are added to the idle throng.

When W. P. Rand went into the courts and by a temporary injunction forced the railroad company to come to terms and furnish cars, this victory was a barren one, for while the company will obey the order of the Court and supply cars, it will permit them to be run to Columbus only. If shipment is desired on any other road the coal must be transported to other cars, and this is wholly impracticable. The vast sums of money expended by the syndicate in importing worthless men, in employing guards, in building and maintaining forts and boarding houses to protect and lodge their hirelings would have gone a long way towards paying the 20 cents difference in dispute, or a ten cents difference that might have been agreed upon. The importation of alleged miners, who are really nothing but day laborers, is made easy for snow. The mines cannot be successfully worked without the skilled help now idle. It is not true that there have been desertions from the ranks of miners. Indeed the only authenticated case is that of one man and his son. However, the hopelessness of the fight is admitted on all sides, for matters are all in the hands of three gigantic corporations who will not relent.

From all parts of the country come accounts of the storm and damage done. While digging for the foundation of Daniel Beasor's new house in Port Royal, Juniata county, almost a half bushel of Indian arrow points were unearthed.

Zephyrs and Saxony—Germans. 10 The cow-boys had a national convention in St. Louis, last week, and may be the next new political party, under the cry of "Come boss, come boss." They have sent a committee to the Philadelphia Branch clothing house to see if it is so that clothing is sold there for less than elsewhere in the United States. The reputation of Lewins & Co. has thus gone out to the territories and no doubt a good trade will soon be opened with the Philad. Branch.

1885. HARPER'S MAGAZINE. ILLUSTRATED. With the new volume, beginning in Dec., Harper's Magazine will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: New serial novels by Consuelo Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Feet of the Cross," descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Wain Gifford, A. E. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "The Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

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1885. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE. AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. The serial and short stories in Harper's Young People have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel and facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier. A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union. It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

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