

The Centre Reporter.



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NO. 9.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

And now we live and flourish under a Democratic administration again. *To Dean Ladoum.*

With this issue of the Reporter, March 4, the national administration goes into the hands of the Democrats.

Gen. Beaver is already thus early bidding for the German vote—he actually made three barrels of sauerkraut last fall.

A subscriber says he sees the word Soudan spelled in different ways and wants to know which is right. Spell it just as you please and you will be as near right as any one else.

The Republican post-master at Philadelphia is petitioning to be re-appointed. He did his level best to defeat Cleveland and Curtin. Verily, he has brass enough to make a large cannon.

The atmosphere has a healthy Democratic fragrance now—a Democratic President, a Democratic Governor in Pennsylvania, a large majority of states Democratic and a Democratic national House with the Senate a tie.

Since there is no longer any figuring and guessing on Cleveland's cabinet, our readers can now figure and guess how the new grand-jury will be on the new court-house. The list is printed in the Reporter—just now we figure sixteen against it.

A company has been formed in Huntingdon to dig for gold, platinum, osmium, iridium, cobalt, copper and other valuable metals, recently discovered near that place, says an exchange. Why not include molasses, jelly, apple-sauce, bologna sausage, sauerkraut, etc., all of which are found in Huntingdon county.

The Bellefonte papers are quarrelling over their circulations. The *Watchman* started out by proclaiming it had a larger circulation than any two papers in the county. Now we can settle this by very simple arithmetic: The *Democrat* has 1800 and the *Republican* 2000—accordingly the *Watchman's* can't be over 300. Every body reads the Reporter.

A fine trick was played on the Mercer county farmers with a new kind of oats. Ohio parties sold the seed oats to farmers in small quantities at a high price, agreeing to take the yield at \$10 per bu. Well they came and got the oats and paid for them at that large price, and then sold the yield to other farmers at \$12 per bushel making the same agreement taking the farmers' notes for the oats and sold them. They sold the notes to carbstone brokers and the farmers are out of pocket largely. When will farmers learn to treat all such sharpers as rascals and scoundrels?

The ordinary member of the legislature is nothing if not greedy. Brown, of Erie, introduced a bill fixing the salary of Senators and Representatives at \$1,500 a year, and providing that the amount to be paid at extra and special sessions shall not exceed \$5. Brown's bill was reported with an amendment wiping out the \$5 feature and leaving the pay at \$10 a day for an indefinite period. The bill of Representative Horne, of Cambria, fixing the pay of members at \$1,200 a year and putting the Legislative employes on a yearly salary was assented.

RECOVERY OF FORFEITED LANDS.

The Texas Pacific forfeited land bill has had a hard fight, opposed by the greed of the parties who have been enjoying such large slices of the public domain. But it has now passed beyond the reach of the lobby, and a part of the land visually stolen from the people will be restored to its rightful owners.

The House assented to the Senate amendment to the bill, and it now goes to the President, who no doubt will give his signature. Its enactment restores to the public domain 15,000,000 acres of land, valued at \$40,000,000.

THE POPE ON LABOR QUESTIONS.

A few days ago the Pope replying to an address of operatives, traced the evils afflicting the working classes to their abandonment of the principles of religion and to their submitting themselves to the influence of agitators who received them with vain promises and flattered them by magnifying their rights and never attending to their duties. Nothing good could arise from exciting workmen's hate of proprietor and the rich. The remedy for the evil of the workers' lot was to be found in associations and cooperation, and the rendering of mutual assistance in case of sickness and old age. Catholics ought to unite and work in concert in preparing the church and society for a better future. The Pope's speech made a marked impression on his auditors.

A BILL THAT OUGHT TO BE DEFEATED.

We agree with the *Morning Patriot* when it says there is no bill pending in the legislature that is more deserving of careful consideration than that which aims to establish industrial schools. This measure seems to contemplate the conversion of the present soldiers' orphans' schools into a system for the industrial education of indigent children of the commonwealth. There is an alluring idea involved in a proposition of this kind, but unfortunately it is susceptible of such abuses under the plan proposed that caution invites suspicion, and the safe way to treat it seems to be to defeat it. The soldiers' orphans' schools have already been continued under one pretext and another until they have become of doubtful utility, and aside from other objections this would be sufficient to cast an imputation of jobbery on any proposition that inclined to continue them. But there are other objections to this bill that are sufficiently forcible to enlist opposition enough to defeat it.

The bill proposes to establish industrial schools of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the indigent children under a certain age that are now maintained in the almshouses and other charitable institutions. To give force to this theory it would be necessary to supply the orphans' schools already in existence with implements and machinery to give them employment. The simple maintenance of children and instructing them in elementary education, as the schools now assume to do would not meet the industrial features of the scheme. It would not do either to supply them with implements and machinery suitable for one trade or industry. If that course were pursued the result would be an over-supply of artisans in that branch of business. To teach all the various trades would involve the necessity of supplying all kinds of tools and that would entail an expense beyond the region of even conjecture.

No senator can contemplate the possibilities of this abuse intelligently and support the bill. But when the other objections are added the opposition must be stronger. Even if in a spirit of recklessness the legislature should close its eyes to the expense there would be another serious trouble in the future as a consequence of it. The industrial schools would have to find a market for the products of the labor of those enjoying the bounty they afforded. These subsidized establishments would be able to drive out of market the product of the labor of less favored establishments. That is to say the objections are now urged against convict labor would be continued in these institutions. Two hundred boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen years would soon become proficient in the manufacture of toys or any other articles of light manufacture. With the bonus which the manager of a school would have, with this number of unpaid workmen in his employ, no individual manufacturer in the same line could compete and the army of unemployed mechanics would be multiplied in consequence.

There is great anxiety among the people of Lock Haven and Renovo and along the river over the threatening condition of the Susquehanna. There is indeed danger, and many people are preparing for it. Near Renovo the ice in the river ranges from 20 feet to 30 inches in thickness, and excepting in a few narrow channels, the stream is frozen solid to the bottom. Glen Union and Queen's Run is between Renovo and Lock Haven, and between these points there is a monstrous ice jam, fifteen miles long, and from 15 to 25 feet in thickness, extending from shore to shore. At Renovo the inhabitants entertain great fears, and are preparing to move their household goods on short notice. Lock Haven people are doing the same. The frequent thaws and freezes of the early winter have caused this vast bulk of ice to become one solid body, having all the appearances of a glacier. The snow in the mountains is three feet deep, and should the contemplated thaw come suddenly, the break up must result in the most disastrous flood ever experienced in this part of the State.

In response to an inquiry as to what are the boundaries of the great grazing country of the West, and what are its possibilities, the *Denver Live Stock Record* says: "The plains country—that susceptible of growing cattle—embraces a district of 3,000 miles in length from north to south, and 1,500 miles wide from east to west, and has a grazing capacity sufficient to maintain 20,000,000 of horned cattle and twice as many more of horses and sheep. To be more explicit, we will say the country where cattle grow and thrive on the open plain at all seasons of the year commences at the Gulf of Mexico in the south and extends far into the British possessions in the north; commences on the westernmost border of Kansas in the east and extends to the Sierra Nevada mountains in the west. We will furthermore say Colorado, susceptible herself of holding 3,000,000 of cattle, is in the geographical centre of this vast grazing field."

CENTRE COUNTY IRON ORES.

A Bellefonte correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times* writes that journal concerning the ores of the county and the project now in process of completion of getting the same to a market, says: The Pennsylvania railroad has about completed and expects to operate by May 1st their branch connecting the Bald Eagle Valley road at this place with the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad at Oak Hall, traversing the upper or western end of "Big Nittany Valley" some 12 miles, through the pipe ore regions of Messrs. Valentine and others, and from a branch, at a point a short distance above Valentine & Co's old "Logan furnace," they intend to connect a line of railroad several miles in length, which will embrace the large and valuable ore beds of eastern Nittany valley, now extensively operated by Messrs. Valentine & Co., Bellefonte ore company and others, for sale to the trade. Large shipments are made from this region to Pittsburg, Elmira and other points, yet could be increased a hundred fold with slight prospects of exhausting it in a lifetime. A projected consolidation of the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run railroad and the Nittany Valley and Southern will give us another eastern outlet in competition with that of the Pennsylvania railroad, as well as a like healthy division of the carrying of ores, coal and coke embraced in a radius of twelve to eighteen miles, of which we represent at this point the common centre. Limestone of the finest quality for fluxing is here in such abundance to be had for the quarrying of it, although large quantities are annually shipped to Johnstown, Pittsburg and other places for that and other purposes.

Death has intervened in the Senatorial conflict in Illinois. Judge Logan, a Republican member of the House, dropped dead in the State Capitol, on 26th, of heart disease. This breaks the quorum in the Legislature, and gives the Democrats one majority on joint ballot, at least until the vacancy is filled. The Legislature in joint convention will now stand 102 Democrats and 101 Republicans. At the ballot, on 25, Morrison had 98 votes, four Democrats declining to vote for him: If he can secure his full party vote, which seems doubtful, it is said he is sure of one Republican free trader. This would elect him, leaving out of consideration the effect the death of the representative would have on the count. Early in the session one of the Democratic members was stricken with paralysis, but he appears to have sufficiently recovered to appear in his seat and vote. The Republicans then refused a pair with the man who was supposed to be dying, and it is probable the Democrats will now take every legitimate advantage possible to them of the loss the Republicans have suffered in the death of Judge Logan. As it stands it is certainly one of the most remarkable Senatorial contests that has ever taken place in the Union.

The New Orleans exposition does not seem in a prosperous way, and a crash is feared. A correspondent says the official returns of the gate receipts at the Exposition during the past week have just been published and are causing considerable comment. On 17 ultimo it was published that 125,000 people were in attendance Monday, whereas the gate receipts show only \$10,482. There were over 40,000 paying admissions on 16th, without any doubt. It is reported that there was over seven thousand dollars taken in at the gate, and there were five gates in operation. Some of the officials claim there is a mistake in the returns, while others boldly assert that there has been a clean steal. Many of the exhibitors and many of the State Commissioners say they expect the final crash to come in a few days. It is all nonsense to talk of holding the Exposition over another season, as not one exhibitor in ten will remain a day longer than he is compelled to.

GEN. GRANT VERY SICK.

New York, March 1.—General Grant rose from his bed yesterday about 4 p. m. He had strength enough to sit up for a few hours in the evening, and joined in a game of cards with several members of his family for a short time. The peculiarity of the disease that is making such inroads upon his physical system renders him liable to a tacks of sudden faintness that immediately prostrate him, and from which he does not entirely recover for several days. Relapses of this character have been the features of the general's illness during the past week, and they have given rise to rumors that are to some extent exaggerated. At midnight the General's condition was unchanged. He was up during the day as usual, but his physicians and friends have given up all hope of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at his house to-day.

The cause of the General's ill health is cancer of the throat.

SEEKING TO RETAIN OFFICE.

Federal Office-Holders Who Want to Stand Well After March 4.

Washington, Feb'y 23.—Members of Congress are being besieged by the Federal office-holders of their own contiguous districts for endorsements to strengthen them in their positions under the new administration. Democratic members who have heretofore been comparatively free from this sort of Federal interference are now in great demand. The amount of nerve displayed by some of these fellows is astonishing. The other day an Ohio Postmaster wrote very earnestly to his Democratic Representative, asking that he be allowed to rest his claims to the office upon a vote of Congress. "Yes," "Yes," "And used his money against me?" "Yes," "And used his office against me, didn't he?" "Yes," "Got his office on a vote exclusively of Republicans?" "Yes," "And never gave a Democrat a chance?" "Never." After obtaining other information of this kind he sat down and wrote the Postmaster as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of Feb. 18, respecting — Post-office, received. For 24 years past this office has been held by Republicans. For four years to come it will be held by a Democrat. I shall recommend for the place a Democrat and within thirty days will consult the Democrats only of your vicinity as to whom they prefer. That is the kind of a civil service reformer I am.

The above is another case in point to similar ones referred to in our own county where life-long Republicans are wanting Curtin to keep them in office altho' they did all in their power to defeat Curtin and the Democratic party. But there are professed Democrats who make it a practice to hob nob with and help these Republicans and would set aside honest and deserving Democrats. Yet these kind of Democrats offend nominations for themselves and are great sticklers for party when they want an office and seek the help of an organization they are breaking down by their efforts to have Republicans put in places which of right belong to members of the Democratic party.

We would advise the honest and working masses of the Democratic party to keep an eye on this queer sort of Democratic kittens.

A PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Progress Grange held at Centre Hall, Feb. 28, '85, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, there is a bill now pending before the State Legislature to appropriate \$8000 a year to the State College under pretense of an experimental station; and whereas the State College has already been magnificently endowed and received large appropriations from the State amply to make it a first class technical school in agriculture and mechanical arts, as contemplated by its original founders and incorporated, and had the supervision of its management submitted by the Governor of the Commonwealth and Superintendent of Public Instruction been adopted at the meeting of the Trustees in Bellefonte last April, the experimental farms and college would now be in full equipment and doing the work of an experimental station without further appropriations from the State at a time when its treasury is depleted; at the same time it was provided with sufficient funds to do the full work of a technical school in agricultural and mechanic arts, therefore be it

Resolved, That we enter our protest as members of the Progress Grange and citizens of Centre county against the contemplated appropriation of \$8000 a year to said institution as provided in a pending bill before the State Legislature.

JAS. B. NEFF, Master. CARLIE E. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE CABINET COMPLETED.

Albany, March 1.—It may be said tonight that the cabinet is complete. Judge Endicott has accepted the War portfolio, and the Naval portfolio has been formally tendered to Mr. Whitney, who will most probably accept. The list as completed stands:

- Bayard, Secretary of State.
- Manning, Secretary of Treasury.
- Lamar, Secretary of the Interior.
- Garland, Attorney General.
- Endicott, Secretary of War.
- Vilas, Postmaster General.
- Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Cleveland has completed his inaugural, and he is now pruning it and giving to it its finishing touches. He has handled the tariff and silver question without gloves. It is known that he is opposed to the abolition of the whisky and tobacco tax, and he will express his views at length upon that point. He will proclaim himself a revenue reformer in the construction which he will place upon the tariff, and will urge upon Congress the necessity of prompt and effective action. The silver man will receive another soring at his hands, and if Congress is disposed to make an issue with him it will find that he is quite as obstinate at Washington as he has been at Albany. Mr. Cleveland's Newark speech may be accepted as the basis of his utterances upon the tariff.

Mr. Cleveland will leave here Tuesday morning for Washington. He has declined all offers of special trains or special cars, and will go quietly with his secretary and a few members of his family. He desires to go as quietly as possible and with no display whatever. It is on this account that he prefers not to be accompanied by newspaper correspondents.

CATHOLICS BRUTALLY SLAIN.

Paris Feb. 30.—The Catholic mission organization states that several hundred Catholic residents in Yau-Nan, have been massacred in obedience to secret orders from the Chinese Viceroy.

AN AWFUL GALLOW'S SCENE.

Three Unsuccessful Attempts to Hang An English Murderer.

London, Feb. 23.—One of the most singular incidents ever connected with an execution or an attempted execution of a murderer happened to day at Exeter on the occasion of carrying out the death sentence passed upon John Lee, recently condemned to be hanged for the murder of Miss Emma A. W. Keyser, at Rabbacambe, near Torquay, on Nov. 15 last. Three attempts were made to execute Lee, but each attempt was futile, the drop failing to work successfully. At first Lee was perfectly firm and went to the gallows undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed, the prisoners' spirit remained unbroken. He was led from under the gallows and walked back to stand with a firm step. When first placed upon the trap, he resigned himself completely but firmly into the hands of his executioner. He stood motionless during the preliminary ceremonies and when the noose was placed and the spring about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop, so death might be quick as possible. When the click of the spring sounded he drew breath, as if he felt he was taking the last.

When the murderer was made to realize that the gibbet had not done its work, and he was not yet hanged, he appeared to start as if from a nightmare, but quickly recovered himself. The machinery was then overhauled and the woodwork found wet and swollen, so that the trap refused to work. After being oiled and tried until it was thought to be all right, the prisoner was again brought forth. The same scene as before was then enacted, and once again the wretched man led away and the trap a second time examined and oiled, and for a second time pronounced all right. For the third time the prisoner took his stand upon the trap and the third time did the sabbet refuse to do its work. The strain and suspense now overtaxed Lee. He sank down in a swoon and had to be carried away from the place. No words can give an adequate idea of the painfulness of the scene. A kind of overpowering dizziness like that of superstitious people who get control of the Sheriff's officers. The gallows was deserted and no one made any more attempts to put it in working order. The man who was to have been hanged was limp, motionless and in a most pitiable condition, lying in his prison cell dazed and stupefied and physically exhausted. The sheriff decided to abandon his task and the execution was consequently postponed. It will be remembered that Lee, who was an ex convict, obtained employment from Miss Keyser as valet by means of forged letters of recommendation. Lee wished to marry Miss Keyser, who was an elderly lady of wealth. She refused to wed him, whereupon Lee assaulted her. He then murdered her and set fire to the house to cover up his crime. The flames were soon extinguished by the neighbors, and the murderer was shortly afterward captured while hiding in the vicinity.

ARAB TRIBES FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES.

Skakin, Feb. 25.—The latest news from Agis and Tamai confirms the report of the brilliant victory won by the Madir of Taka and the Shukria tribe of friendly Arabs against the Hadendowah tribe of hostile tribes during an attack made by the latter upon some friendly tribes for supplying the garrison at Kasola with grain. It is now stated that during the battle no less than 3,000 of the Hadendowah Arabs were killed, and that among the slain was Sheikh Moosa.

The southern steamers are bringing into New York ripe strawberries from Florida, and other states. They bring about 30 crates at a time, each crate holding twelve quarts. The berries sell from \$1 to \$3 a quart.

A LUNATIC ASSYLUM ON CAPITOL HILL.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.] In the House at Harrisburg a bill was favorably reported appropriating \$158,218 to the District Lunatic Hospital in Allegheny county. The General Assembly then resolved to adjourn from Feb. 27 to March 9, in order to give the members a chance to go to Washington over the inauguration week. On second thought we conclude that all the money in the State had better be appropriated to the maintenance and erection of lunatic hospitals. The Capitol might be locked up and walled in and used for this purpose, if ever again in the present Legislature is assembled within its halls.

THE CAPITAL CROWDED.

Preparing for the Inauguration.

Washington, March 1.—The approach of the inauguration of the new President is more apparent to-night in the immense crowd which throngs the hotels and general holiday aspect of the city. There never was an occasion when the official induction into the office of a President was so marked by elaborate preparation as is the case in Washington now. The principal streets are already decorated with bunting, flags and original designs. Pennsylvania avenue presents a holiday appearance. Nearly every mile on both sides of the street for a mile is hung with flags and banners, festooned and garlanded from basement to roof. On both sides of the great avenue thousands of seats rise one above the other, to be sold from \$1 to \$1½ apiece. These seats literally cover every government reservation from the Treasury to the Capitol. Some of these stands are provided with roofs against a day of possible rain or snow. Considering the probabilities of the day as nine to one in favor of bad weather, the general sale of such seats in advance is something marvelous. In addition to these temporary stands for public use are a great abundance of private stands erected by storekeepers and others who have eligible sites on the avenue. Hundreds of them are on every hand as far as the eye can reach. They are gaily decorated with the national colors, here and there a profusion of foreign flags relieving, or rather intensifying, the red, white and blue.

THE NEW CABINET.

The personnel of the Cleveland cabinet has been determined upon definitely enough to admit of its being announced with a degree of certainty. It will consist of Bayard, in the state department; Manning, in the treasury; Lamar, for the interior; Garland, attorney general; Endicott, secretary of the navy; Whitney, secretary of war; and Vilas, postmaster general.

This is excellent material, and will afford a combination of experience and ability that will greatly assist in making the administration successful. It surpasses in quality any cabinet that has been connected with the government since Lincoln's administration. Bayard, Garland and Lamar have national reputations gained by eminent public service. Endicott, who is now almost certain will take charge of the war department, is a scholarly and cultivated gentleman representing the democracy of New England. Mr. Whitney, although not as yet prominent in public life, has an abundance of well cultivated brain. Mr. Vilas is a brilliant representative of the young democracy of the west.

THE INAUGURAL CROWD.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL RAPIDLY FILLING UP WITH VISITORS.

The Preparations for the Ceremonies About Completed—Celebrated Clubs Arriving.

Washington, March 2.—The city is already filling up with inauguration visitors, and the principal streets, the public buildings and other places of interest to sight-seers have been thronged with them all day. Large crowds fill the lobbies of the hotels, and the capitol building has been overrun by strangers.

The committees which have in charge the several features of the inauguration ceremonies have nearly completed their preliminary work and the street decorations are in an advanced stage of preparation. Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House is in a blaze of light and color, the committee on illumination having substituted clusters of variously colored globes for the ordinary street lamps, and the citizens having lent their aid in brightening the scene by decorating their houses and stores and stands for spectators, which have been erected at every point of vantage.

Along the route among the organizations which have already arrived in the city, are the Kansas City democratic club, the Rochambeau Grandees, of New York; Flambeau club, of Topeka, Kas.; Young Men's democratic club, of Philadelphia; Busch Zehaves, of St. Louis and the Tammany society of New York.

This last named society arrived here this evening, about 970 strong, accompanied by the Seventh regiment band, of New York, and marched up Pennsylvania avenue escorted by the Jackson Democratic Association and accompanied by a large crowd of persons and a display of fireworks. The organization marched to Willard's hotel and serenaded Mr. Hendricks, who came to his window and bowed his acknowledgment.

The Rochambeau grandees were escorted up Pennsylvania avenue to their quarters by the light infantry of the city. A portion of the Pennsylvania state militia has arrived and the entire body of 7,500 strong is expected to reach the city some time during to-night.

SANDWICH ADVERTISING.

One ingenious and, for a time, attractive and successful device, was to marshal a regiment of board-men bearing on back and breast, in huge capitals, the consecutive letters of the title of some sensational drama. The chief difficulty was not only to place them in proper order, so that the public behind them, or before them, should read letter by letter, the proper words of the advertisement, but so to regulate the march that each man should maintain his position in single file in spite of the streets. This was so difficult that the experiment has been almost abandoned. When a number of men having had their mid-day rest, and eaten their bread and dripping, by the wall leading down to the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-field at the Charing-Cross end of the Strand—prepare for the afternoon's march, and instead of exhibiting the consecutive letters which make the words, "The Duke's Motto, Adelpi," show to the astonished gaze of the populace a legend running, "The Duke's Mid Hot Potato," the difficulties and risks of that mode of announcement are obvious. And when, in an attempt to shuffle into their right places, the letters burst forth with the declaration, "The Duke Smiled a Hot Pot," it was not easy to restrain popular interference. But probably all previous successes of the combined effects of "sandwiches" and dramatic properties, have been surpassed by the quite recent spectacle of a procession of the conventional board-men, each with the impenetrable and depressed expression peculiar to the tribe, and each carrying a baby—that is to say, a doll more than natural infantile beauty and proportions—becomingly attired. The effect of an interminable succession of infants, born by such incongruous nurses, was irresistible. Even the grim features of the men themselves occasionally relaxed—moved by the laughter of the spectators.