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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The Times says all but three members of the Legislature have drawn their ten dollars a day for the late session, where in the actual work averaged from three to four days in a possible seven. Men who are four-sevenths honest are just about right for Pennsylvania politics.

Judge Krebs, of Clearfield county, decided a few days ago that pension money cannot be attached on an execution, even after the warrant has been cashed and money lying in bank, because the statute provides that "a pension shall inure wholly to the benefit of such a pensioner."

The Bellefonte Republican says the Democrats are opposed to the revival of the rebel issue in politics. Quite naturally, neighbor, as it revives to the patriotic recollection of Democrats the ugly fact that the Republicans have been putting the worst of the rebel brigadiers into offices whenever they found one across the fence.

John Cessna has risen from his political grave and intends to speak around in Pennsylvania politics long enough to defeat Quay for the Republican nomination for state treasurer. Cessna has been under judicial robes for some years, and was nearly forgotten. He wants to have a whack at Quay, and that is what calls up his ghost.

Mr. Parsons, appointed special Indian agent, is a graduate of Yale College of the class of '86, and of the Albany law school of the class of '89. He was District Attorney of Clinton county from 1872 to 1877, and editor of the New Haven Daily Register from 1878 to 1883. He also established the Hartford Telegram. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

The Penn'a railroad's last statement is not quite as good as previous ones. The statement of business of all lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for May, as compared with May, 1884, shows a decrease in the net earnings of \$284,199, and a decrease for the five months of 1885, as compared with the same period in 1884, of \$1,418,800. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the five months of 1885 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$585,260.

DR. DOBBINS, P. M.

Dr. Dobbins has been appointed postmaster at Bellefonte. The Doctor was a dark horse, and we know that no one will regret that he was appointed. There is really no room for grumbling here—he is competent, he is deserving, he is a working Democrat of a quarter of a century with no recognition as far as official place is concerned. Governor Curtin need not fear he missed the mark—he generally does things well.

Sup't D. M. Wolf of this county had conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., by Franklin and Marshall College. It was an honor well bestowed, yet Prof. Wolf has declined it. To have or not to have it, will not raise or lower Prof. Wolf in the estimation of any who know him—gold is gold, dub it as you will, and there is no alloy in Mr. Wolf. This handing around of degrees is a common thing, but a refusal of these "honors" is a rare thing. Carlisle about three years ago also threw back such an offer and remained Carlisle all the same.

LET US JUBILATE.

The opening of the railroad to Bellefonte is not far off, now that the track is completed. Let us celebrate the event in a manner that will long be remembered and in a manner that will show that we appreciate the final completion of an improvement which the people of this side of the county and Union county and of Bellefonte long sighed for and toiled for and patiently waited for and dearly paid for.

We do not know of any point so well suited for a grand jollification all along the line, from Bellefonte to Lewisburg, as Centre Hall. We have a fine grove, Wolf's, at the lower end of town, only a mile from the station, with plenty of fresh water, elevated so as to have a fair view of the surrounding country, and a green, clean woods large enough to spread ten thousand baskets. It will afford the pic-nickers an opportunity to stroll the town, or take a hack to have a view from Nittany mountain only a mile off, or take a drive to the cave only three miles from Centre Hall.

What say the people of Union county, of Bellefonte, and other points along the line, won't you second the suggestion to celebrate the opening of our completed road by a grand basket pic-nic at so suitable and delightful a point as Centre Hall affords, with its green groves, splendid water and fine sights? Let us have a big jollification.

HONEST MEN WANTED IN PUBLIC LIFE.

During the closing hours of the Pennsylvania Legislature a sensation was created by a speech of Senator Kennedy in opposition to a bill, the conference report upon which had been written, not by the committee to which it had been referred, but by two members of "the third house," and printed before there had been a meeting of the committee to consider it. The purpose of this bill was to enlarge the powers of corporations, releasing full paid capital stock from liability to further assessment, and directors from certain restrictions upon investments. It had the support of an able lobby. But the length to which this adjunct of our constitutional legislative machinery was permitted to go in this case in relieving the constitutional body of its functions was to Mr. Kennedy, though a Philadelphian and not unacquainted with practical politicians, amazing and outrageous. Not less so was the matter-of-course and obedient way in which the assembled Legislature acquiesced in the lobby's proceedings. Like many other young men who have accepted elective office with the object of attending honestly to their sworn duty, says the Baltimore Sun, he was disgusted with the actual working of affairs. With generous heat he exclaimed to his colleagues: "Is there so much servility in this body as to fail to resent this insult? Is it possible that two members of the third house, in conjunction with one member of the other house, can control this body?" It seems to have been not only possible but usual, so that when he exclaimed, further, "you have your course checked out to you and your laws dictated; little difference is paid to the wishes of the people," he correctly described the practical working of Republican institutions at Harrisburg but at the same time failed to convert his listeners into the discreet and virtuous body of legislators contemplated in our theory of government. He was powerless to alter the fact that the conference committee's report "had been prepared by outsiders," and announced the impression produced on him by his short experience in these terms: "I have no desire for public life. The shallowness, insincerity and disregard of public trust I have witnessed in my brief career teach me that, with my temperament, it is impossible much longer to stand it." This was, perhaps, an unfortunate conclusion to arrive at. Ifrascally legislators are to be shown up and defeated it is by such men as Mr. Kennedy. Honest men in politics is the crying need of our time, and what rewards await young men who can occupy place without engaging in dicker and bargaining is illustrated in the case of President Cleveland. Mr. Kennedy should return to the Senate, and though he may fail to correct existing evils all at once, he may feel sure that his efforts will ultimately be of benefit to both himself and his constituents.

With all the unfavorable crop prospects, it is singular there is no rise in wheat. Quotations in Philadelphia have stood at 96½ to 97½ for two weeks; this would put the price here down to 85 and 90, yet we are paying here fully as much as in Philadelphia. Can it be that speculators—those pests of the grain markets—are keeping down the price of wheat in spite of the certainty of a short crop this year? There was a large surplus last year, it is true, yet the consumption was so much larger on account of the low prices of wheat, many had it chopped for feeding horses and cattle. We think if it were not for the grain gamblers wheat would be \$1.25 in Philadelphia, and everybody, along with the farmers, would be the better off for it. Bad prices for the products of the farm always means dull times for the mechanic and laborer. If legislation could be had that would interfere with the operations of gamblers in grain, it would be a blessing to people in general.

Senator Logan barked up the wrong tree the other day. He went to one of the Cabinet officers with the complaint that some Union soldiers had been dismissed from his department, and the statement that he had received letters from them protesting against their removal. The Cabinet officer, after listening patiently to the Senator's plea for their restoration, replied that the statistics of the war showed that about as many Democrat as Republican soldiers went to the front; that the Republicans had had 24 years to take care of their soldiers; that it was now the turn of the Democrats, and that he proposed, whenever a Republican soldier was discharged, to fill his place with a Democratic soldier. The Senator made no further argument.

Good luck killed Michael Remick, in New York, the other day. He drew a legacy of \$150 from a deceased relative, and in his joy over the pile got on a spree until he got crazy and then hung himself. In Michael's eyes \$150 must have looked as big as a mountain, yet it was the mouse that crushed him.

The Governor has signed the new marriage license law and it will go into effect after October 1. The law declares, "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose, from the clerk of the Orphans' Court in the county where the marriage is performed." Minors can obtain the necessary license by presenting to the clerk of the court the written consent of their parents or guardians, and it must be acknowledged before a notary or other officer competent to take acknowledgments. Ministers, justices, or others who shall perform a marriage ceremony without the presentation of the license, will be fined \$100 for the benefit of the county, and any man who persuades a minor to become his wife invites a prolonged residence in the penitentiary. The license fee is only fifty cents, so that it will be in no degree oppressive upon the poor.

A RUNAWAY HUSBAND'S RETURN.

Coming Home After 25 Years' Absence to Find His Wife a Wealthy Widow.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 3.—About 25 years ago Mr. R. M. Gilbert married Miss Elizabeth Martin, an attractive woman of 20, and settled in the village of Pine Grove, Centre county. Their life together was not the happiest, and in about a year Gilbert abandoned his wife without making any provision for her maintenance and went west. Soon after a daughter was born to her. She never heard of him afterward, and as year after year rolled by she began to believe him dead. She left Pine Grove, and, coming to Huntingdon, creditably supported herself and daughter by serving in private families. She soon gained a high reputation as a careful and thorough housekeeper. Her daughter grew up and was comfortably married to a citizen of this town.

Among the oldest and most respectable residents here three years ago was Bachelor Colestock, the last remaining stem of a once large and influential family. He lived in a substantial dwelling at Fifth and Washington streets, and possessed considerable property. As the feebleness of age increased upon him he came to feel the need of some one to relieve him of the care of his household affairs, and accordingly the deserving widow Gilbert was secured. Soon after this Mr. Colestock, although then seventy-six years of age, made a proposal of marriage to his faithful housekeeper. She hesitated at first, fearing that her husband might still be alive, but finally accepted. On Dec. 19, '82, this somewhat incongruous couple were wedded. The gossips wonderingly asked one another, "What if Mr. Gilbert should come back?" But he did not come back, although he was alive, and is said to have known of his wife's second marriage.

Old Mr. Colestock died on Dec. 24, '84, a little over two years after his marriage, and thus the obstacle in the way of Gilbert's return was removed. This week he made his appearance in town, sought out his wife of long ago, and, after bewailing his wild wanderings, renewed his attachment to her. Mrs. Colestock is sole heir to the Colestock property. In law she bears no relation to Mr. Gilbert, as the seven years' limitation has long since expired. As soon as her estate is settled it is their intention to link their fortunes together again.

CHOLERA-STRICKEN MURCIA.

90,000 Inhabitants Flee—Streets Deserted 3,215 Cases and 1,360 Deaths in 24 Days.

Madrid dispatch to the N. Y. Herald says: Murcia city, according to the last census, has a population of nearly 40,000, and the suburbs about 60,000 more. Thirty thousand persons have fled from the place since the epidemic broke out. Its streets are deserted, eighty per cent. of its stores are closed and hardly a house remains in which a cholera case has not occurred. The yellow-covered stretcher on which the cholera-stricken sick and dead are carried through the streets is one of the commonest sights. Deaths have become so frequent that the tolling of the church bells, usual there on such events, has been forbidden.

Beginning on June 5, the cholera has since then attacked 3,215 persons in 24 days and of these 1,360 bodies have already been buried. Including the full normal population of nearly 100,000 people, one person in each thirty has already had the cholera and one person in each seventy-five of the population has been buried within three weeks.

TOWNS BURNED AND LIVES LOST BY LIGHTNING.

Vienna, July 2.—Twenty villages were ignited by lightning and burned in the storm of Saturday and Sunday. Six men were killed while trying to extinguish the flames. Great damage was done to crops by a hurricane. A waterspout flooded Pesth yesterday evening. The Danube swimming baths, full of people, became loosened and floated down the stream. The people were panic-stricken, but were all secured.

FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN.

The Lock Haven Democrat, of 2d, says: At one o'clock this morning the alarm of fire sounded. It was found that the shingle mill, known as White's mill, was ablaze. The firemen responded promptly and soon were on the ground. Owing to the long distance to be traveled, the mill was under full control of the flames before anything could be done toward saving the structure. The stock, however, was saved, and some of it of considerable bodily risk to the firemen. It is understood that \$4,000 will fully cover the loss of the property destroyed. There was no insurance. The supposition is that the origin of the fire is that it caught from a spark of a passing locomotive.

Mr. Dudley, who shot Dynamite Rosas, was pronounced insane by the jury.

IMPORTANT WITNESS FOR CURTIN M'CLAIN.

The zealous counsel for Curtin M'Clain are doing everything in their power to save the young man's life, by diligently searching for additional testimony. The last testimony taken, of importance, which will be presented to the Board of Pardons, is that of Ambrose Shaver of Mt. Union, who testifies in substance, as follows:

He was at the sheep pen the night of the murder. He says that he saw M'Clain strike the Byler boy, who was crying about the lost dollar, and also saw him strike Byler's brother. That after M'Clain struck the Byler boys Smeerman came up and knocked M'Clain down twice. That then the crowd set upon Smeerman and ran him into the lane, where they beat him with canes and stones. That Smeerman broke away from the crowd and ran across toward the woods, followed by one Bart Walker. That M'Clain left Smeerman at the fence and came into the crowd, and that he did not follow Smeerman across toward the wood. That just a short time before the fight began he saw Walker with a butcher knife. That he recognized Walker by his light pantaloons as he ran after Smeerman.—Lewistown Free Press.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S ASSAULT SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

New York, July 2.—The case of Mrs. Lucie Yasut Dudley, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity, of felonious assault in shooting O'Donovan Rossa, was up in court again to day. Before the proceedings began a woman laboring under excitement appeared at the door of the court room. She was prevented from entering when she announced herself as a dynamiter. She said that Mrs. Dudley was no more insane than she (the speaker) was, and asked why Mrs. Dudley was not sent to jail like other people. When told to leave the building she refused, and was arrested and taken to a police court.

Mrs. Dudley was in court but was confined in the prison pen. Judge Gildersleeve, the District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel held a long consultation, at the end of which the Court denied the motion to transfer Mrs. Dudley to the English asylum. The District Attorney suggested that she be sent to the State Asylum at Auburn, but Judge Gildersleeve expressed his preference for the Middletown Asylum, and sent Mrs. Dudley there to be confined indefinitely. When notified of the disposition of her case the prisoner said she was satisfied, that she needed rest and seclusion, and expected to be benefited by the treatment in Middletown. She will probably be taken to her new quarters to-morrow.

REDUCED POSTAGE RATES.

The changes in the postage rates law took effect July 1. The most important are embraced in the following:

The weight of all single-rate letters is increased from one-half ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

A special stamp of the value of 10 cents will be issued which when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery within a mile of any post-office in a place containing 4,000 population according to the last federal census. Where there is a free delivery office the letter will be carried to the limit of the delivery district.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A most romantic tale reaches us (Jewish World) from Wilna. About twenty years ago a Christian gentleman of property became the father of a little girl, and without any scruple commissioned one of his farmers, a Jew, to put the child out of the way. As the man that saw his own life was endangered, he only pretended to commit the crime. Instead of murdering, he hid the little one, and on the advice of the Rabbi of Kowno, gave her to a Jewish nurse, who brought her up at the farmer's expense. The child grew into a beautiful girl, and the farmer adopted her, saying she was the daughter of a relation of his. The farmer's son, however, fell in love with his adopted sister, and wished to marry her. In deep perplexity, his father again applied to the Rabbi of Kowno, who counselled him to tell the girl the secret of her birth, and then allow her to act as she thought best. The marriage took place in due course, and two children have increased the joy of the happy pair. The family prospered, and all was going well, when a co-religionist of the farmer, who had quarreled with him, revenged himself by informing the girl's father of the state of affairs. Furious at the deception which had been practiced upon him, he claimed his daughter; but the girl, in spite of threats of disinheritance, refused to leave her husband to go to him. Her father then sought the help of the law, and the farmer was accused of abduction; but the Rabbi of Kowno appeared as a witness, and on his statement of the case the following decision was given: The girl is the child of a man of property, and she must inherit it, as he has no other children; the farmer must be paid all the expenses incurred in the bringing up of the child; the informer is sentenced to two months imprisonment.

A PORTRAIT OF CLEOPATRA.

What is claimed to be a genuine portrait of Cleopatra, made to the order of the Emperor Augustus by his favorite artist, Timomakas, after the queen had destroyed herself with the asp, is in the possession of Baron de Berneval, a French nobleman. Cleopatra is represented life size from the waist up, wearing the crown of the Ptolemy, jewels in her ears and on her neck, and bracelets on her arms similar to those found by Schlieman in the tomb of Helen of Troy. A red or purple mantle, knotted on each shoulder, covers the right breast, leaving her left breast exposed, and above this her hand rests, holding the fatal serpent. Three small wounds denote where it has bitten, and it is shown to be on the point of biting again. The pupils of her eyes, so darkly blue as to be nearly black, are so lifted as to be partially hidden, and the tears are visible on her cheeks. Her nose is Grecian, her head small, her figure full. Her mouth is half open; her tongue pressed against her teeth, with an expression in her face (full view) of sorrow and pain. Her blonde hair, loosely knotted, falls over her bosom, and is covered, like the eyebrows, with golden powder. Her arms and hands are exquisitely shaped. The portrait is excellently preserved, but it is not nearly as beautiful as Cleopatra—greatly idealized by time and poetry—is supposed to have been.

A recent traveller in Central Africa states that it is not etiquette to eat fish at Timbuctoo, though the river abounds with it. At the same city the two rival indigenous systems of African currency come into collision—salt and cowries. To remedy the scarcity of the native circulating medium, enormous importations have been made from the Maldive islands and Zanzibar. The traveler bought an ass for twenty-nine thousand cowries, and, as they each had to be counted, he needed all the patience of his beast.

Scientific

Galvanized iron water tanks must not be employed on board of French men-of-war. Dr. Venable, in a paper read before the American Chemical Society, has shown that water passed through 200 yards of galvanized iron pipe took up 4.29 grains of zinc carbonate per gallon.

All ruminant hoofed beasts have horns and cloven feet. If the hoofs are even the horns are even; if odd, as in the rhinoceros, the horns are odd, that is single or two placed one behind the other. Recent creatures with feathers always have beaks. Pigeons with short beaks have small feet. The long limbs of the hound are associated with a long head.

This is a crimson satin which is frequently applied to woods for musical instruments, &c.: Take ground Brazil wood, one pound; water, three quarts, and cochineal, half an ounce. Boil the Brazil wood with the water for half an hour, strain the decoction, and add the cochineal; then boil the mixture very gently for half an hour, when it will be ready for use. After the satin is applied to the wood allow it to dry well before using the varnish.

An effort has been made to cultivate the nettle, *Urtica dioica*, with the object of obtaining from it a material suitable for weaving. A lady in Germany has raised nettles on patches of waste or nearly profitless land, and has secured a crop which has yielded fibres of such fineness and tenacity that she has indeed some farmers in her neighborhood to try what further improvement can be effected in the nettle by growing it on soil formerly devoted to wheat.

A solution of oxalic acid has been used for removing ink stains from cotton, linen, or the fingers, but it is attended with the danger of injuring textiles and the skin. A much safer and better treatment of ink or rust stains consists of the application of two parts of powdered cream of tartar and one part of finely powdered oxalic acid. Shake up the ingredients well together and apply the powder with a dry rag to the dampened stain. When the spot has disappeared the part should be well washed.

Any one, says Mr. Boverton Redwood who had experience in the oil-producing districts of the United States, could not fail to be struck by the limited area from which petroleum was taken in Russia. The field at Baku was not more than three and one-half miles square. Although he had seen wells in America which were considered remarkably productive, he was quite unprepared to see such an outflow as the wells at Baku gave. Owing to the imposition of duty on foreign kerosene very little of American manufacture is now imported by Russia.

BEFORE PAPER.

Wood was one of the earliest substances employed on which to inscribe names and record events. Stone, brass, lead, and copper were also used at an early period; after which the leaves of trees. These were superseded by the outer bark of the tree, but this being too coarse the inner bark came soon after to be used, that of the lime being preferred. This bark was called by the Romans *liber*, the Latin word for book, and these bark books, that they might be more conveniently carried about, were rolled up, and called *volumen*, hence our word volume. The skins of sheep, goats, and asses were the next materials used, and so nicely were they prepared that long narratives were inscribed on them with the greatest accuracy. Some of these were 15 feet long, containing 50 and 60 skins, fastened together by thongs of the same material. The intestines of certain reptiles were also used, for it is a well-authenticated fact the poems of Homer were written on intestines of serpents in letters of gold. This roll was 120 feet long, and was deposited in the great library of Constantinople, where it was destroyed by fire in the sixth century. The next material was parchment—skins smoothed and polished by pumice stone—to which succeeded vellum, a finer description of parchment, made from the skins of very young animals. On this vellum gold and silver letters were stamped with hot metal types. Some of these productions are very beautiful, requiring much time and labor to prepare and complete them, and the more carefully they are examined the more do we admire the taste and ingenuity displayed.

WHERE FASHIONS NEVER CHANGE.

Coreans have a national costume, which does not change its fashion with every year, and which is worn by all classes, the only difference being in the quality of the material used. A majority of the fourth class dress in white, simply because cotton of that color is cheaper than any other stuff, but dark colors prevail among those who can afford them. The high officials at court wear robes of peculiar cut on state occasions, with different insignia of rank, and hats that vary from those in general use, while the King dresses in gorgeous brocades, wears the embroidered emblem of royalty upon his breast, and upon his head a winged hat that can be worn by him alone. Hats, by the way, are a prerogative of married men, and youths and bachelors must always go bare-headed.

There are no public means of conveyance, and so the poorer folk travel on foot, while the wealthy are transported, as a rule, in sedan chairs, although the gentlemen occasionally go on horseback. Commercial transportation in the immediate neighborhood of the capital is, to a small extent, done in uncouth heavy carts, but almost all the traffic of the country depends upon pack animals, horses being employed to some extent, but to a vastly greater degree bulls and cows that are trained for the purpose. The horses, or more proper ponies, are of a puny, miserable breed, but the cattle are of a very superior order. They are highly bred and very handsome, looking very much like our best Durham stock, and are peculiarly gentle in disposition, even the bulls being thoroughly tractable. Although there is an immense number of cattle in the country and beef is universally eaten, it is a curious fact that milk is never used as an article of diet, and our so employing it was a source of unceasing astonishment to the natives.

THE MORALS OF THE SOUTH.

Glittering generalities stand no chance in the face of statistics. For years the Northern papers represented the average Southerner as a man in a slouch hat. It took a long time to convince them that the Derby and the tall hat were not altogether unknown in this section. Southerners were also shown up as profane swearers, whisky-drinkers and outlaws. Gradually, however, the country has come to the conclusion that there is more lynch-law out West than in the South, and that the average Southerner does not do any more swearing than his Northern brother. As to whisky drinking, the facts show that the South is the most temperate section in the Union. Mississippi has 930 saloons; Minnesota, with about the same population, has over 3,000 saloons. Arkansas has 1,344 saloons; California, with about the same population, has 9,330 saloons; old Bourbon Kentucky has 4,461 saloons, and Ohio 15,390. Starting as the statement may be, in proportion to the population, the North has twice as many saloons as the South. All this is very gratifying, and the good work will be complete when we establish the fact that the negro has a better showing in the South than anywhere else.

Adolf Fallos, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carroll Street, Buffalo, N. Y., states: I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache and general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me.