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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Quay can't talk, but he is bossing and wire-working.

A tailless comet has been discovered. This is a bad sign for Quay's election.

A miracle in name and in deed: Samuel Miracle, an Ohio man, is the proud father of seventeen boys.

Caroline Islands must be a mighty good-looking girl, else Spain and Germany would not talk of going to war about her.

There are in the United States over 45,000,000 head of swine, which are valued at more than \$225,000,000.

This is only counting the four-legged ones—the two-legged ones have no value.

The Register in the case of Peter Herdic, bankrupt, of Williamsport, makes an interesting final statement of assets for distribution after deducting costs, to wit: Claims unpaid, \$1,021,588.75; amount in hand to pay them, 2,553.88. In other words, the Register has 1 of a cent in hand to pay a dollar of debt. The case might have been worse.

Business throughout the country looks better now than it has for some time. There was considerable of a falling off in business failures last week and the liabilities of those who failed were small. The iron trade is wonderfully improved within the past few days, and altogether we seem to be on the eve of a prosperous business revival.

Yet the Bellefonte Republicans grumble about Cleveland causing hard times and then turns around and buys a new press because things are looking prosperous. We are glad to see our neighbor prosper more under Democratic than under Republican rule.

Seventeen years ago the death penalty for murder in the first degree was abolished in Minnesota, and life imprisonment was substituted, but the gallows has just been re-erected. Michigan tried the same experiment, and not long since a bill was passed by the lower house of the Legislature re-enacting the hanging policy, although it failed of adoption in the Senate. Maine did no hanging for six years, and then went back to capital punishment.

So hanging is best after all as a penalty for murder. Imprisonment for life does not appear to have the terror as does hanging. Some suggest a scientific method of extinguishing life, such as electricity or other equally quick and fatal method, in place of the gallows.

In view of the complaints that have been made as to the administration's tardiness in appointing new postmasters, it becomes a matter of interest to know that since the adjournment of the Senate there have been 487 changes in the 2,332 Presidential postoffices, and that over 6,000 fourth class postmasters have been appointed. The Postoffice Department is now engaged in making up lists of Presidential nominations of postmasters for the President's action upon his return, so that they may be ready for submission to the Senate at the beginning of the session. There are some 48,000 fourth class postoffices, and of these about one-eighth have been filled with Democrats, when the enormous amount of labor involved in effecting these changes, where due regard to the interests of the public service is had, is taken into consideration, it will be seen that the administration has been moving about as rapidly as could be expected.

Spain and Germany are talking of going to war about the Caroline Islands. A Madrid dispatch, of 5, says the most violent demonstration against Germany that has occurred since the seizure of the Caroline Islands by that nation, took place to-day. A mob of several thousand people, calling down execrations on everything German and singing patriotic songs, this morning marched in a body to the building in which the German embassy is located and commenced an onslaught on the place. Some of the participants, raised on the shoulders of their comrades, tore down the German coat of arms over the entrance to the building and dragged it through the streets to the office of the Minister of the Interior, in the Puerta del Sol, and and there burned it, the mob all the while shouting and yelling, "Down with the treacherous German dogs." The crowd next proceeded to the French embassy and cheered frantically. So violent did the demonstrations become that the military had to be called out. In the face of to-day's show of the popular feeling, the situation is viewed as extremely grave and the fear is generally expressed that if something is not done soon to relieve the strain, most serious complications between Germany and Spain will result.

MR. WARNER ON THE SOUTH.

Nothing in the recent articles of our periodicals is more worthy of serious attention than Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Impressions of the South" in Harper's Magazine for September. Mr. Warner is associated with Senator Hawley in the editorship of the Hartford *Courant*—a paper that supported Mr. Blaine in the late election. He is therefore a strict Republican, and his views are not open to the suspicion that might attach to the words of a "mugwump" or Democrat, who should write about the South. The tone of Mr. Warner's article is thoroughly candid. Between the lines there is a suggestion of the writer's surprise that he should be compelled to write so favorably of the South—he, a Republican, and bound by party traditions to maintain the exact contrary of what he says. But the claims of the truth are to him more than the shibboleths of party, and he speaks bravely out what he has observed.

Contrary to general impression, he finds that the South is not generally interested in politics, that is to say, in the details of party management. There was, of course, a great feeling of satisfaction over the election of Mr. Cleveland, but the whole South is not office-hunting. In this respect the South and North are much alike. A small number of very active and very noisy politicians have undertaken to manage politics. "When," says Mr. Warner, "we read a dispatch which declares that there is immense dissatisfaction throughout Arkansas because office are not dealt out more liberally to it, we may know that the case is exactly what it is in, say, Wisconsin—that a few political managers are grumbling, and that the great body of the people are indifferent, perhaps too indifferent, to the distribution of offices." The people as a whole are devoting themselves to their own affairs, and are trying to rebuild the fortunes ruined by the civil war. How great their losses were Mr. Warner says that he had never before realized. The North lost its sons and was filled with mourning, but business went on and the people were prosperous. In the South the ruin was utter. Not only fathers, sons and brothers were slain, but property was swept away, and life had to be begun over again under the adverse conditions of the social revolution caused by the freedom of the negro.

Mr. Warner bears emphatic testimony to the loyal feeling of the South. While they have no confessions of wrong-doing to make and express no regret for the past, Southern men and women have a pride in their country that is not always found in the North. There is far more attachment to the country as a whole than was ever known in the South before the war, when State loyalty was so pronounced as to prevent the formation of much national sentiment. This State feeling is much weakened, and love for the whole country is expressed "vividly and with a good deal of fresh enthusiasm." Mr. Warner has only words of reprobation for the politicians who represent the South as desiring to make any sectional "raids" on the Treasury, or to get "into the saddle" of the Government with any "rebel" impulse. The men who were prominent officers in the Confederate service are prominent in Southern politics, it is true, and it could hardly be otherwise; but it is because the South sent her best men, all of them, into her armies. To retire the "Confederate brigadiers" from politics would be to retire the most able men of the South, and to commit her interests to representatives who lacked either the ability or the bravery to get above the ranks in the Confederate service.

As to the negro problem, it is Mr. Warner's impression that the South is quite as much puzzled by it as the North. He takes one thing for granted, however, that the Southern will not permit such Legislatures as those assembled once in Louisiana and South Carolina to rule them again. The average Northern politician will exclaim that this means to disfranchise the negro by fraud or force. Mr. Warner says, in effect, that the Southerner's retort is very pertinent: "Well, what would you do in Ohio or in Connecticut? Would you be ruled by a lot of ignorant field hands allied with a gang of plunderers?" Until the people of the North have answered this question in the affirmative they are not in a position to reproach the South. There is no case on record of a superior race consenting to be ruled by an inferior, and until there has been a radical change in human nature such a record will not be made. The duty of the South is to elevate the negro until he is fit to be the political equal of the white man, and there need be no question then of either race ruling the other, but both may take an equal share in the work of government, without jealousy or friction. But that time is a long way off in the future, and meanwhile the South has before her an immensely difficult problem. It should not be forgotten that the North in giving the ballot to the negro is large

ly responsible for the existence of the problem; for that reason, if for no other, the South is entitled to our sympathy and forbearance while she is solving it. The above is from the *Examiner*, the leading Baptist paper, whose editors are Republicans.

MR. VANDERBILT'S INTENTIONS.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "We have it from responsible parties interested in the negotiations that no binding documents for the purchase of the West Shore or the sale of the Beech Creek or South Pennsylvania road have been drawn. Mr. Vanderbilt has made an offer for the West Shore, but he does not take the West Shore bonds. He will buy the road and this only after foreclosure and when a perfect title has been obtained."

At the Williams' Grove picnic the principal speech was made by John Norris, of the Philadelphia *Record*. In the course of his speech he said that the farm lands of Pennsylvania decreased \$98,000,000 in value during the ten years from 1870 to 1880, the value per acre fell 15 per cent, and the value of agricultural productions declined \$54,000,000 per annum. In 1870 the product of the farm yielded 18 per cent. per annum of the farm value. In 1880 the yield had fallen off to less than 13 per cent. In 1870 the product per capita was valued at \$707. In 1880 it had dropped to \$431 per capita. Mr. Norris showed the decline in the values between 1870 to 1880 along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In Lancaster it was \$55 per acre; Chester, \$28; Blair, \$21; Millfin, \$13; Cumberland, \$10; Westmoreland, \$10; Armstrong, 9; Perry, \$9; Indiana, \$8; Huntingdon, 7; and Juniata, \$4. The production in 1870 of the farms in Pennsylvania was greater than in any state east of the Rocky Mountains, but by 1880 it had fallen off more than any other state in the same territory, declining 40 per cent. These figures were given to show how the labor of our farmers had been effected by adverse discrimination of the railroad companies. Mr. Norris wound up with a statement of the benefits that would have resulted if the Legislature had passed the Anti-Discrimination bill at the last session.

It is announced that Ben. Butler will prosecute the President for his order obliging the cattle lords to move their stock from the grazing lands belonging to the Indians.

The *Herald* published recently a telegram announcing that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler had paid a visit to Block Island about which there was more or less mystery. Among the guests at Hildreth's West End Hotel is Colonel George B. Corkhill, formerly District Attorney of the District of Columbia. Colonel Corkhill is a son-in-law of Judge Miller, probably the highest authority on constitutional law now on the bench of the United States Supreme Court; and, as Gen. Butler's call was on Judge Miller, who passed the summer at Block Island, and as Col. Corkhill was present at the Block Island interview, he was asked to explain the object of Butler's call on Justice Miller.

Col. Corkhill said: "The real cause of the visit was the order of President Cleveland directing the owners of cattle in the Indian lands in the West to vacate their grazing grounds. Gen. Butler is himself one of the proprietors of a large rancho, and his clients and personal friends represent many millions of dollars of capital thus invested. The order is, therefore, of very great consequence and importance to them, and he was preparing to sue the President of the United States and the object of his visit was to ask a preliminary order restraining the execution of the proclamation of the President until the question involved could be determined by the courts."

TWENTY-SEVEN MULES ROASTED.

Ashland, Pa., Sept. 5.—The stable at Buck Mountain Colliery near here was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. Twenty-seven mules in the stable at the time were roasted to death. Several cars of hay, about 30 sets of harness and other property were consumed, entailing a loss of about \$10,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The fire drew a large crowd of spectators, but they were unable to do anything, as the whole building was a mass of flames in a few minutes. The groans of the mules and the cracking of the flames could be heard a quarter of a mile away. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THEY ONCE INSURED HIM FOR \$150,000.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—Abraham Perry, a colored man of this city, was found dead this morning. Several years ago, when the grave-yard insurance was at its height, policies to the amount of \$150,000 were taken out on Perry's life. He was then supposed to be tottering on the verge of the grave and was always kept intoxicated by his policy-holders in order to shorten his existence. He was eighty-four years old.

Harron velvet ribbons, satin and grosgrain, in the fancy shades, all the rage now for neck wear—Germans.

THE PRESIDENT HOME AGAIN.

Stightly Sunburned, Brown as a Berry and Ready for Work.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The President and his private secretary arrived here a few minutes after 5 o'clock this morning over the Baltimore and Patomac road. The President looks as brown as a berry. He was attired in a silk hat and a black Prince Albert coat, and looked like a country merchant come to town in his Sunday suit. President Cleveland has decided that office-seekers will be restricted in their visits to one day per week, and a second call by any office-seeker will not be permitted. The public will also be restricted to one day per week. Several hours were spent this morning in going over the 2,000 letters which have accumulated in the White House mail during the summer vacation. The President scanned the newspapers of the past three weeks hastily, as he had not kept up with the current news of the day while on his fishing trip. The President denied himself to all visitors during the forenoon except Secretary Bayard and Secretary Manning. There will be a Cabinet session to-morrow.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN IN LINE.

New York, Sept. 7.—The annual parade of the labor organizations of this city took place to-day, fixed as a working-men's holiday throughout the United States. It is estimated that fully 25,000 men were in the ranks. These represented every trade that could be named. In the ranks were brass bands and drum corps, and men bearing flags, banners, and transparencies with mottoes of different kinds. There were also wagons, coaches and stages filled with girls from the silk factories. The procession attracted a great deal of attention. The best appearing body of men were the bakers, but the typographical union turned out the largest number of men, chapels of the prominent newspaper being indicated by handsome banners. The procession marched down Broadway to Battery, and was reviewed at Union Square by prominent labor reformers. After disbanding the paraders went to a park, where the rest of the day was spent in games and festivities.

CHINAMEN FLEE FOR LIFE.

Four Hundred Chinamen Ordered to Leave and Flee for Their Lives.

Rawlins, W. T., Sept. 3.—The largest coal mines in the entire Union Pacific system are at Rock Springs, 120 miles west of here. The road has recently been importing large numbers of Chinamen to fill the places of white men. Yesterday afternoon the entire force of white miners, numbering about 150, organized and armed with guns, marched to that portion of the town occupied by the Celestials, and after firing a volley into the air reloaded and ordered the "pigstails" to leave. The order was obeyed at once, the Chinamen fleeing like a flock of sheep, closely pursued by the miners. Several volleys were fired at the fugitives with fatal effect. The Chinese quarters were then set on fire.

The Sheriff arrived from Green River by special train last evening with a posse of deputies, but they were too late to prevent the mob from carrying out its plans. The miners quietly dispersed after making sure of the departure of the Celestials, and all is now quiet. The railroad officials appealed to Gov. Warren for protection, and Assistant General Supt. Dickinson and Supt. Wurtele are en route for the scene of the trouble by a special train. Both of these men are popular with the miners, and will probably be able to quell any disturbance likely to arise now. The Chinese have now been run out in Rawlins, Carbon, Laramie and other points in Wyoming. At Rock Springs 41 Chinamen, covering 500 in number, have been driven out of the town. Thus far 15 dead Chinamen have been discovered, and there are probably as many more dead bodies in the mines. Fifty houses belonging to the railroad company and fifty more owned by Chinamen were burned. The Chinamen are yet in the hills west of town. They are without food and are afraid to go to Green River, about ten miles distant. No more disturbance is anticipated. Food will be sent to the starving Chinamen in the hills by the authorities.

SPAIN'S POSITION.

The Time's La Granja dispatch, of Sept. 5, says: Germany sent a note to Spain, dated August 6, notifying that government of the intention of Germany to annex the Carolines. In this note Germany made a special reservation in favor of the claim of a third party, provided Spain was able to show by acts of protection or possession that the right of sovereignty was vested in herself. In that event Germany would be willing to withdraw all claims to the island. The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: Spain has finally and decidedly declined to submit the Caroline affair to arbitration. Spain argues that the question of Spanish jurisdiction over the islands has been a fact too well known to admit of discussion. German government officials still scout the idea of a war over the dispute.

A WAR CLOUD.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The events in Madrid are causing a sensation in this city. Arbitration for the settlement of the Caroline question is now considered impossible, and the position of King Alfonso and his Ministry is regarded as precarious. Leading Spanish residents in this city say that was between Germany and Spain or a rupture is now certain. "La France" and "Le Paris" say that King Alfonso will be dethroned unless he heads the war party.

An old intimate friend of mine is Paveker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years, and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed it from dandruff.—Miss Peck Anteaon St. Louis, Mo.

CATTLE MEN WISELY MOVE OUT.

The Government Determined to Take Down Illegal Fences and Prevent Steals.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The period of forty days fixed by the President in his proclamation ordering the removal of the cattle ranches from the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Agency in the Indian Territory expires to-morrow. The Secretary of the Interior has received advices from the ranchers to comply with the terms of the proclamation to the best of their ability, and thousands of head of cattle are now en route to other States and Territories. It is not believed that the services of the military forces will be required to complete the evacuation of Territories.

An impression is said to prevail among the cattlemen that the order of the President of August 14, calling for the removal of all the fences on the public lands will not be enforced. It is stated at the Department, however, that the full force of the military if necessary. Special Agents of the Land Office are under instructions to report to the Department all cases of illegal fencing and instructions looking to the removal of the fences are promptly furnished for his guidance in each case. Where the agent is able to effect a removal he is directed to do so and when necessary the United States Marshals are to be called upon through the Attorney-General. This action was taken to-day upon the report of an agent showing that a large tract of public land was illegally fenced in South Colorado adjoining the Kansas line. A letter was sent to the Attorney-General requesting him to cause the United States Marshal to remove the fences.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The following is the new school law relating to the purchase of text books:

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted, etc., That school directors and controllers may purchase text books for use in the public schools of their respective school districts out of the school funds of the district and when so procured the necessary books shall be supplied free of cost to each pupil for use in the schools of said district, subject to the order of the directors thereof, whose duty it shall be to provide for the safe keeping and care of the books, which shall be returned at the close of the annual school term in each year or as the board may direct.

Sec. 2.—That the board shall keep an account of all moneys expended under the above section and report it under separate item in the annual financial account as authorized by law.

Sec. 3.—All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. Approved the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1885.

A FALSE REPORT.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries are pitching into the Legislature for passing a law providing that the tax collectors, instead of being appointed by the County Commissioner, shall hereafter be elected by the people and shall be paid 5 per cent. of the amount collected. It is all a mistake. Such a bill was before the Legislature and came up on final passage in the House on June 9. It was, however, defeated, the vote standing, ayes 59, nays 92. It is thus a mistake to imagine that the tax collectors will be elected hereafter; the old law remains in force. See Legislative Record, page 2,496.—Altoona Tribune.

One hundred and forty Prussians have just been expelled from Warsaw. They were arrested and chained together and compelled to march, the women following the men and sleeping in the prisons.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury made the following report to the court, August term:

We, the grand jurymen of the county of Centre, after a careful and thorough examination of the public buildings, do report as following, viz: The repairs lately made to the Court House were highly necessary and add greatly to the comfort and appearance of the court rooms and offices.

The thanks of the taxpayers are due to the Board of Commissioners for the economy and good judgement exercised in making the repairs. In order to complete the excellent work begun, we would recommend the part of the court room not already carpeted be covered with "linoleum" so as to more effectually besden the noise. We do not see the necessity of any other repairs either to the court house, the jail or the sheriff's residence. ROBT. MESS, Foreman.

Jas. R. Irwin, druggist, Curwinstown, Pa., writes:—

J. A. McDonald—Dear Sir: Send us a gross of your Worm Powders—they give good satisfaction to our trade. Professionally I always recommend them, as I consider they embody to the utmost the principal and most desirable points in a vermifuge—smallness of dose, easiness to take, compactness and elegance, while our steadily increasing sales attest their value as a worm destroyer and the satisfaction they give our trade. Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

McDonald's Great Blood Purifier or Sarsaparillian Alternative is the most highly concentrated, most harmoniously and skillfully combined of all the blood medicines offered the public. Many certificates from well known persons could be furnished to substantiate the virtues claimed for this great medicine, but the manufacturer prefers simply to say any purchaser feeling the benefit derived from the use of a bottle not equivalent to the 75 cents invested in the purchase can have their money returned. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE.

Madrid, August 30.—Returns from the cholera infected districts in Spain for Saturday show 3,617 new cases and 1,171 deaths from the disease.

A dispatch has been received in London stating that cholera has appeared at Nagasaki, Japan, and that the presence of the scourge has created great excitement, especially among foreigners.

At Marseilles, on Aug. 30, there were 23 deaths from cholera. At the Pharo Hospital five patients were admitted, and there were four deaths. Toulon, Aug. 30.—During the past 21 hours there were 20 deaths from cholera in this city. The weather is cooler.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Washington, Pa., Aug. 31.—During a thunderstorm yesterday Wm. Miller, whose farm lies near Lindley's, was sitting on the porch in company with his wife, when a blinding flash of lightning struck the house and killed them both instantly. Miller was a well-to-do farmer and a respectable citizen.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove Bright's disease, diabetes, weak-knees, or urinary complaints quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at fifty cents a bottle, by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte.

Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Wanted to cure or money refunded.

CORN CROP RUINED BY FROST.

St. Paul, Sept. 5.—Specials received from different points show that considerable damage was done by the frosts yesterday night in the vicinity of Moorhead and Willmar. The corn crop is said to be entirely ruined, oats are badly damaged and gardens wholly destroyed.

Who has not heard or been the recipient of benefits derived from using Dr. H. D. Davis' Elixir, a never failing remedy for all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. None are too poor to get cured of all bilious diseases by the use of Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, as they only cost 35 cents a bottle. As a liniment for horses, Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment cures sprains, bruises and lameness at once. Sold at Murray's, Centre Hall, Pa.

STATE FAIR.

We are informed that an arrangement has been made for special excursion rates from Bellefonte to Philadelphia, via Tyrone, on October 2, next. Rates for round trip, with an admission ticket to the exhibition attached, for \$7.65—good for three days.

FIRE AT SELINGSGROVE.

Selling Grove, Sept. 7.—At 12 o'clock last Saturday night our quiet borough was aroused by a sudden shock of an explosion, caused by the ignition of coal oil and powder. The fire spread so rapidly that it was at once seen that it was H. E. McKelvey's grocery, between Penns Creek and Peen's Canal. The grocery, with the grain house attached, were totally destroyed. The loss and insurance is as follows: John Hummel, building, loss \$1,200, insured for \$1,000; McKelvey, grocery stock, loss \$5,000, insurance \$1,500; George Schock, wheat, loss \$1,000, insurance \$700; total loss, \$7,700; total insurance, \$3,200.

Fall styles of hats and caps just received at the Bee Hive.

—After Sept. 1 our stock of pyryze, yarns, embroidery and knitting silks, and everything pertaining to the line of fancy work, will be complete and kept up as it formerly was at our old stand before the fire. GOLDENRICE BROS.

—Go to Murray's and have Christ draw a glass of cool soda.

—Merchant tailoring in all its branches done at the Paired Branch. A tailor of long experience superintends all work, and utmost satisfaction guaranteed.

Cash will be paid for red wheat, rye oats and corn, at the roller mill, Centre Hall.

All the shades in Saxony yarns and zephyrs—Germans.

Some papers have a decidedly mean way of getting hold of the Rerona's locals.

—Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department.

SERVICERS IN MEXICO.

Servants are plentiful in Mexico, and you are pretty sure to have several descendants of the Aztec kings about the house if you hire one, for it is the rule that the whole family accompany the father or mother who goes out to service. Your cook brings her husband, her children, and pretty nearly all her relatives, and they are fed from your table and sleep under your roof. The husband may be a shoemaker, or a saloon-keeper, or a hackman, but he lives where his wife works. There are usually rooms enough in the house for them all, and the only food they want is plenty of beans and what is left from your table.

People who like to muck to talk their mind, should sometimes try to mind their talk.