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NO. 50.

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

A bill pensioning Mrs. Grant has passed both houses of congress. The annual pension is \$5,000.

John W. Daniel, Democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of superfluous Billy Mahone.

Bob Ingersoll a short time ago gave it as his opinion that what the Republican party needed was a new conscience. The Reporter would advise him to order one from the same rubber factory.

If Beaver gets his gubernatorial dam safely constructed and Grow grows into the U. S. Senate, and the party gets another head Cooper into the shop, the Republicans may lay a little claim to having some respect for "them d— literary fellers."

The Bellefonte papers are as cold towards each other as any six icebergs could be. We believe it is the intention of the ice-dealers that town not to lay in a supply of the "water fast asleep" in consequence. Come, brethren, warm up, even if we must set 'em up.

Governor Pattison issued a proclamation declaring the extinguishment of \$1,111,000 of the state debt during the past year, made up as follows: Six per cent. loan redeemed, \$7,300; 4 per cent. \$141,000; 3 1/2 per cent. \$180,000; 3 1/4 per cent. loan purchased, \$1,000; 4 per cent. \$83,900; 5 per cent. \$818,700.

Vanderbilt's fortune being now divided among his heirs will make Jay Gould the richest man in America, tho' it does not even mention his name. By dividing the vast Vanderbilt estate among many heirs, the share of no one of them will probably equal the fortune of Jay Gould. The latter now becomes, in the language of a prominent Wall street man, "absolute master of the financial institution, and the two millions of the Vanderbilt estate will no longer be a menace to him and a check upon his operations."

Governor Pattison is opposed to a permanent camping ground, and speaking of the recent offer of Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, to the Third Brigade for such purpose says: "The natural result would be the breed of idleness and contempt for military regulations among the soldiers. The ground would always be the same, and the men would not have a chance to learn to locate a camp with reference to the country in which they might be halted. By transferring the place each year the men obtain a knowledge of the geography of the state."

Uncle Sam's family had an addition—a new state—and it will be known as Dakota—perhaps nicknamed the grass-hopper state. The first Legislature of the state assembled at Huron, on 14. A joint resolution was adopted that they meet in joint session Tuesday noon to elect Senators. The House adjourned at 12:30. The Senate met in their hall and took the oath of office from Judge Campbell. Lieutenant-Governor Frank took the chair, and J. H. Drake was elected Secretary. A committee, with Barnes chairman, was appointed to draft rules for the senate.

Benjamin Lauth, Sr., of Pittsburg, has discovered a process for making steel nails out of old rails, which will cheapen the product at least \$10 a ton as compared with the present methods of production. Mr. Lauth disposed of his patent to a syndicate of five Eastern firms, one of them being the Bellefonte Nail Company. In consideration of allowing them the sole right to use the aforesaid patent, Mr. Lauth will receive \$150 per day for one year, and \$300 per day for the remaining 16 years of the life of the patent. His total receipts from it will amount to nearly \$2,000,000.

Bogus eggs is a new Yankee invention, and will classify with Connecticut's wooden hams and wooded nutmegs. The story of the bogus eggs is given thus: A number of dealers in eggs and produce in Patterson were called on the other day by a man representing himself as Garrett Onderdonk, of Rockland county, N. Y. He sold each of the dealers a lot of "fresh country eggs" at a remarkably low figure. Later Onderdonk called for his money, but was arrested under an act prohibiting the sale of adulterated food. He pleaded guilty, whereupon he was fined \$50 and costs. He admitted that the eggs were artificial, and were manufactured by a firm in Newark. The shells were of a clear, transparent composition, and the shape was perfectly modeled. The portion surrounding the yolk was made of albumen, and yolk itself of ground carrot and saffron. The eggs were tested and found to scramble well, but when boiled they are easily detected, as the yolk and surrounding white portion do not harden separately as in real eggs.

Some startling events came to light in the U. S. Senate, on 15th, regarding whiskey in the committee rooms. We clip the following from the discussion:

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment that any Senator or member of Congress violating the rule should be liable to expulsion. It looked very small, he said, for Senators to be passing rules for the purpose of inflicting punishment on committee clerks for "conniving" at the use of whiskey in the Capitol when it was notorious that distinguished Senators, who voted to keep this rule in, keep intoxicating liquors in their committee rooms.

Mr. Ingalls said that by insisting on keeping in rule 13 the Senate was "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." (Laughter.) He sent to the desk a copy of the bill of fare of the Senate cafe. Mr. Ingalls had seen it stated that the keeper of this cafe was the only man in the country who could conduct a restaurant on a strictly temperance basis. Mr. Vest inquired whether the Senator had heard from what state the Senate restaurant keeper came. Mr. Ingalls had been informed that he came from Maine. (Laughter.)

The Clerk, at Mr. Ingalls's request, read aloud the wine list, with the prices of the different brands, much to the amusement of the Senators. Under the head of "Maderia" wines he found "Blackburn's reserve," the reading of which was greeted with shouts of laughter and some one was heard to say, *sotto voce*, "Good for Joe." When another brand was announced "bottled expressly for the United States Senate Cafe," the laughter was renewed, and on the conclusion of the reading Mr. Butler expressed his surprise that the Clerk had not found "cold tea" on the list.

Mr. Saulsbury thought it a disgrace that the United States Senate should tolerate such an invitation to dissipation as was exhibited by such a bill of fare, and a disgrace that the Capitol should be turned into a grog shop.

Mr. Cockrell said he disliked drunkenness everywhere, but he had seen more of it among the Senators than among the employees of the Senate. Senators kept whiskey in their rooms and invite their friends to go there. If the Senate was not fit to stop that it was not fit for self-government. He had known the Senate to be adjourned because of the condition of some of its members. Senators knew, Mr. Cockrell added, that his point was well taken.

Mr. Fry said he had been told by ex-Senator Simon Cameron and ex-Senator Hamlin that twenty or thirty years ago the Senate had been found time and again without a quorum because more than a quorum was drunk; that they had seen distinguished Senator after Senator attempt to rise in his place, but failed because of drunkenness. Mr. Fry himself remembered when the night sessions of the House were broken up by drunken members. Things had very much improved since then.

The bill which passed the Senate, on 17, providing for the exercise of the Presidential functions in the event of the death of both the President and Vice President is substantially the same bill that failed in the last Congress only for the lack of time. It changes the existing statute in one very important particular. Under the law of 1792 the President of the Senate, or, if there were none, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, would act as President until the disability were removed or a President elected. By the Hoar bill this introduction of legislative officers into the Presidential succession is avoided and with it the possibility of a political change not authorized by public opinion. The succession is to the Secretary of State, then the Secretary of War and other Cabinet officers in order, who have been duly appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate and are eligible to the Presidency by the Constitution. The officer so succeeding shall act as President for the remainder of the term, if that be not more than twelve months; otherwise he shall notify the states of an election to fill the vacancy, as provided in the present law. This provision has the merit of simplicity and directness in carrying out the purpose of the Constitution that "the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officers shall then act as President."

Mr. Randall proposes a Constitutional amendment regulating the Presidential succession by extending the term of Presidential electors four years and authorizing them to fill vacancies in the office of President or Vice President.

### TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Pattison received a telegram last evening from Mine Inspector Geo. T. Morgan, stating that a connection had been made through the sand to the district in which the men are imprisoned, and that they will have twenty out of twenty-four alive by morning. The dispatch was dated Nanticoke. —Patriot, 22.

### SOME POINTS IN THE MESSAGE.

The Philadelphia Times says it is interesting to observe with what quiet satisfaction the country has received the President's practical reversal of the foreign policy of each of his predecessors. The paragraph in the message relating to the neutrality of the isthmus canal and the impropriety of the United States entering into entangling alliances abroad is a calm reassertion of the old Democratic doctrine against the blustering enterprise of Mr. Blaine. The withdrawal of the treaties with Spain and Santo Domingo, with the disavowal of the Congo convention, is equally a decided though courteous rebuke of the so-called commercial policy of Mr. Frelinghuysen, which was the one distinctive production of the Arthur administration. There are several references, as to the Santos case and the closing of the Columbia ports, that show the President to be acutely sensitive to the national dignity. Indeed, in the Keiley case, he is sensitive to a degree that it will probably be hard to maintain. But in all large questions of international concern it is clear that the President has a definite and consistent policy—which is simply the patriotic policy of national independence—and this is presented so simply and forcibly that even those who applauded the mistakes which are thus quietly condemned have nothing but praise to utter.

The truth is that broad and comprehensive principles have been so little regarded in politics of late that many people do not recognize them when they see them. This was conspicuously illustrated in the general approbation of the "unpartisan" character of Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address, which was, as a matter of fact, such a paper as only a thoroughbred Democrat could have written. It was essential and entirely Democratic, in purpose and in phraseology, as distinctly so as Mr. Garfield's address was Federalist. It was unpartisan in the sense that it was patriotic, liberal and tolerant, but not in any sense which obscures broad questions of political principle. It will be equally found in the present message that the secret of its directness and clearness lies in the well-grounded convictions upon the nature and functions of the Federal Government, which are, or always have been, the real points of issue between parties in the United States.

That the great body of Mr. Cleveland's own party, including very many of the Representatives in Congress, are ignorant of these principles, or care nothing for them, only makes the President's attitude more significant. It will be observed that his views upon coinage, for example, and upon various other topics, are based primarily upon the constitutional limitation of the power of Congress, a limitation which was absolutely forgotten by the Democracy when it wandered into the greenback heresy after the Republicans generally had begun to recoil from their own free interpretation of the Constitution. It may be significant also that the President makes no allusion except an unfavorable one to the improvement of water-ways within the states.

It is not generally recognized, but it is nevertheless a fact, that most of the mistakes of government come from the absence of any definite guiding principle. We are all ready to declaim against party bigotry, and with reason; but political latitudinarianism may be equally dangerous, since it leads to ill-considered experiments and blunders and leaves those charged with the administration of affairs without chart or compass to direct their course. One main reason of the unpartisan and business-like character which the administration of President Cleveland has already impressed upon many branches of the public service is that he and his advisers are party men—not in the modern sense that identifies party with the office-holding machine, but in the truer sense that regards party as only the means to an end, that end being the patriotic administration of public affairs upon the basis of broad political principles. It is under this broader view that politics can be anything more than a scramble for spoils or that the people can enforce their views upon national policy—whether they be Republican or Democratic, Free Trade or Protection, or whatever the issue may be—with the assurance that the public business will go on systematically and honestly despite a change of party control.

Harper's Magazine for January, in richness of illustration and literary attractions, seems like another Christmas number. It has, in deed, several articles—especially appropriate to the season. Not the least remarkable of these is a Christmas sketch—"An echo of plantation life"—entitled "Use Edinburg's Drowndie," by Thomas N. Page, the author of "Marse Chan." It is as faithful in its pictures of old plantation life as in its reproduction of the negro dialect, and is strikingly humorous and pathetic. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, tells the story of a Christmas holiday spent with the Germans on the fore-ports of Paris during the Franco-German war. The narrative is graphically illustrated from sketches made on the spot and at the time by Mr. Sidney P. Hall.

### RAILROADS RESISTING THE NEW TAX.

A special from Harrisburg, 17, says, the principal railroad companies have filed reports with the Auditor General of their business the past fiscal year, with protests claiming that the new tax law is unconstitutional. None of the railroad companies have paid into the Treasury the tax deducted from the interest of bondholders under this act. The Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Companies have both indicated their intention to resist the law. The Auditor General has not yet made claims upon the companies for the money retained by them, but has referred to the Attorney General the questions involved before claiming tax for this year from June 30, 1885; when the new law was passed. Should he decide in favor of the state the Auditor General will at once make up accounts and if the companies do not pay over the money the courts will be called upon to enforce the state claims.

On evening of 17 the house reached a vote on the amended rules as reported by the committee, and despite the tactics of Mr. Randall and his friends, the report was adopted by the overwhelming majority of 69 to 27. It was more of a surprise was due to the cleverness of the Republicans, who made a show of dividing on the question and then almost to a man voted against the conservative wing, represented by Randall, Holman, Hammond and McKinley. Curtin was the only Democrat in the Pennsylvania delegation who voted against Mr. Randall.

This is a victory of Morrison over Randall—many Democrats voted for the report out of motives other than position and do doubt this is the attitude of Mr. Curtin.

### A FARMER'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

Three Highwaymen Attack a Farmer Near Scranton.

Scranton, Dec. 14.—While farmer Thomas Kendrew was driving from Scranton to his farm house in Moscow on Saturday night, after he had sold a load of produce, three highwaymen sprang out of a thicket near where the road pitches down a steep hill. One of them seized the horses by the bits, a second grabbed the farmer by the arm and undertook to pull him out of the wagon, while a third hid behind the wheel. The driver did not stir him, however, and when he had pulled off his overcoat and freed his imprisoned arm, he found that the robber who had struck him had got into the wagon. Kendrew then seized his whip and struck the horses with all his might, and the robber at their heads was thrown head over heels into the ditch. The horses ran down the hill at a terrible gallop, followed for a short distance by the second highwayman, who was shot at the one in the wagon: "Choke the old devil to death, or crack his skull!"

Meanwhile a struggle had begun between Kendrew and the desperado in the wagon. The robber tried to knock the farmer out of the wagon, but the farmer grabbed his arms and forced him down on his knees. By this time the horses had reached the bottom of the hill and were still running. Kendrew was but slightly hurt. He gathered up his reins and drove home, and says it was a mighty lucky escape.

### HE FELL 1200 FEET.

Denver, Col., Dec. 19.—While seven men were being hoisted to the surface in the Suffering mine near Nevada, last evening, a rock fell from above and struck Archibald Warren on the head, knocking him out of the bucket. The men tried to catch him, but failed. The bucket was about 450 feet from the surface at the time. An exploring party found a piece of his jaw-bone at the 1,200 foot level, a piece of skull at the 1,300 foot level, where his coat was also found. His body fell about 1,200 feet in all and is now in the water at the bottom of the shaft.

### STUDENTS CHANGE THEIR RELIGION.

Lancaster, Dec. 21.—Some excitement has been occasioned among the faculty and students of the Franklin and Marshall College and the Reformed Theological Seminary by the action of two students, Felix Baum, a junior in the Seminary, and Frank Schoedler, a junior in the College, who made a public profession of the Catholic faith yesterday and joined St. Anthony's Church. —Patriot.

### RUN THRO' A PAIR OF ROLLERS.

Hazleton, Dec. 17.—While John Misk was feeding a pair of rollers at the Deringer Coal Breaker to-day, he lost his balance and fell between the rollers, and before they could be stopped his whole body was drawn through them and crushed to a jelly.

### AN UNIDENTIFIED GHOST.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] It is reported that there is a ghost in New Jersey that kisses the girls. As Gen. Sherman is not dead the report is given little credence.

From Kansas comes the terrible tale that a fall of snow completes the misery of the half starved cattle that have found insufficient grazing over the burned-off prairies, and that thousands of animals had escaped from the fires as wandering about, starved and blind.

### THE SUNBURY MURDER CASE.

The Jury Find Cox Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter.

Sunbury, Dec. 14.—Five hundred people from this and adjoining counties listened to the Cox murder trial to-day. The line of defense has been fairly inaugurated and consists of three branches—self-defense, good character and the quarrelsome disposition of Jump. Upon the first the defense called James Bright, the bartender of the Palmer House where the shooting occurred. He testified that Jump had turned upon Cox after he was pushed out of the room and was in the act of reaching for him when he shot. Upon the second branch 59 witnesses were examined, including all vocations, and they gave a most excellent character for peace. The character of Milo Jump has not yet been assailed, except as to his making threats to kill Cox. Fourteen witnesses testify to as many different threats that the dead man had made to the defendant, among them that he would not leave Northumberland until a little grassy mound covered Cox's grave in the cemetery on the hillside; that he would stab him, cut his heart out, make it hot for him, etc. This, it is contended put Cox in great fear, as the threats were communicated to him, and made his act justifiable.

### THE CLOSING DAY.

Sunbury, Dec. 17.—The last day of the Cox trial has come to an end. Shortly after the opening of the court this morning His Honor Judge Rockefeller commenced his charge to the jury. The charge was long and elaborate, and conspicuous for the way the case was reviewed and the law defined in a fair and impartial manner. At ten minutes of eleven the jury retired to deliberate upon the great question, awaiting the decision of which a human life hung in the balance. As they filed out of the court room every eye was turned upon them and their faces scanned as if to read that verdict, which when rendered, would cause either misery or happiness. The prisoner at the bar carefully watched them, and who can imagine his feelings as he saw them leave the room, to return no more until his fate was decided. All the afternoon had the jury room door been watched by eager eyes, expecting every moment to see it open, but in vain. All sorts of conjectures were made as to the cause of their delay. The jury, after a deliberation of twelve hours, rendered a verdict to-night at 11 o'clock of voluntary manslaughter, the punishment for which, in the maximum, is twelve years imprisonment and \$500 fine.

### A MINE FLOODED.

Buried Miners in the Nanticoke Slope.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 20.—The officers at the office of the Susquehanna Coal Company say that the disaster was precipitated by a collapse of the passage-way of the tunnel to the extent of five feet. This caused a depression which brought down into the tunnel a 20-foot vein of lake quicksand. The vacuum created by this break caused a suction, and through a heavy fissure in the roof a mass of culm, estimated at 5,000 tons, with the contents of a pond of water overhead containing over 20,000,000 gallons, poured in, flooding slopes Nos. 1 and 2, choking up the tunnel and carrying with it fifty-two miners who were at work there. Twenty-four were thought to be entombed. To-day was the gloomiest Sunday ever witnessed at Nanticoke. Thousands of people poured into town in vehicles, on horseback and afoot. Hundreds of them gathered in groups around the various workings where they discussed the situation of the men imprisoned in the flooded mine.

### FATHER, MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16.—Frank Knoch, his wife and little child were burned to death in their home last night. The fire is believed to have originated from a coal oil stove.

### 4,400 BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY A TYPHOON.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—Advices by the steamer Oceanica, from Yokohama and Hong Kong, which arrived to-day, state that a typhoon swept over the Philippine Islands on Nov. 9, destroying over 4,400 buildings, including 18 churches and 10 convents. Eighteen lives were lost and 500 head of cattle perished. This report only includes a little more than one-half the districts.

### HUNDREDS KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—Dispatches just received here state that a terrible dynamite explosion has occurred in the Fieifchin mine, in Siberia. The accounts are conflicting as regards the number of persons killed, some placing the number at 400, while others place it as high as 1000.

### KILLED AT MIDDLEBURG.

Saltsgrove, Pa., Dec. 17.—At Middleburg George Musser and his wife were about to cross the track of the Sunbury and Lewistown road at the depot, at six o'clock this evening. An extra freight train was approaching, and Mrs. Musser stepped back, requesting her husband to do the same. Not heeding her caution for some reason, Mr. Musser was struck by the engine and instantly killed. He was about 70 years of age, and resided in Franklin twp. His wife and one child survive him.

Two men walked into a Rockton store, in Clearfield county, and with drawn revolvers made the crowd stand "hands up" while they helped themselves to \$15 The thieves escaped.

On morning of 16 when Wm. B. Crist, of Lewisburg, awoke he found his wife by his side, cold in death. She had been suffering for some time, but her condition was not thought critical.

### Rondeau.

When Christmas comes the fire burns bright,  
And dimly through its glowing light  
A host of shadows come and go,  
Now dance with glee, now bend in woe,  
When Christmas comes!

They are ghosts of by gone days,  
Dumb to our cry, dead to our praise,  
But oh what memories they recall  
When Christmas comes!

Oh spirit of the past most dear,  
Why should thy coming bring the tear?  
For thoughts of days now vanished long  
Makes clearer still the angel song,  
Peace and good will on earth to men  
When Christmas comes!

—James B. Townsend.

### A Cornish Carol.

Welcome that star in Judah's sky,  
That voice o'er Bethlehem's piny glen;  
The lamp that shined on the shepherd men:  
Glorious to God in loftiest heaven!  
Thus angels smote the echoing chord:  
Glad tidings unto man forgiven,  
Peace from the presence of the Lord.

The shepherds sought that birth divine,  
The Wise Men traced their guided way;  
There, by strange light and mystic sign,  
The God they came to worship lay.  
A human face in beauty smiled,  
Where lowly oxen round him trod:  
A maiden clasped her awful child,  
Pure offspring of the breath of God.

Those voices from on high are mute,  
The star the Wise Men saw is dim;  
But hope still guides the wanderer's foot,  
And faith renews the angel hymn:  
Glorious to God in loftiest heaven,  
Touch with glad hand the ancient chord;  
Glad tidings unto man forgiven,  
Peace from the presence of the Lord.

—Robert Stephen Hawker.

### OLD-FASHIONED DISCIPLINE.

One of the sons of old Ispwich, himself gray haired, was thus relating the character-istics of the parental discipline which he obtained in his youth.

"One evening," said he, "I had come under my father's wrath, and he sternly ordered me to go to bed. Bed was in the left of a log house, and I complained I had no light."

"Go to bed in the dark," was my father's answer, and I climbed the ladder and made my way along the timbers, no flooring being laid. A bright idea struck me, and I thought I could make one more appeal against fate. I cried down:

"It's so dark I can't find the bed."  
Quick as a flash came the answer.  
"Get as near to it as you can and lie down."

It is unnecessary to say that the bed was found and not lost again till morning.

### WHAT A YOUNG LOVER WONT DO.

"Clara Belle" wants to know what a young man wont do when he's in love. Well, he won't eat onions; he won't give his attention to business; he won't wear a poorly laundered shirt; he won't go to see his girl until he has oiled his hair and scented his pocket-handkerchief; he won't leave his girl at night until he hears the step of her exasperated father on the stairs; he won't believe his girl is anything but an angel, for he never saw her hanging out the wash with six clothes-pins in her mouth at one time. He won't take no for an answer when he is parting with her on the stoop and asks for "just one," he won't—but what's the use of going farther? Give us a harder one, Clara.

### FIVE GOOD RULES.

First, never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation some time every day; but always be in the habit of being employed. Second, never err the least in truth. Third, never say any ill thing of any person, when you can say a good thing of them; not only speak charitably, but feel so. Fourth, never indulge yourself in luxuries that are not necessary. Fifth, do all things with consideration, and when your path to set right is more difficult, feel confidence in that Power which is able to assist you, and exert your own powers as far as they go.

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