

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

The Lawrence county Democrats have declared in favor of Curtin for Governor.

As the returns come in from Republican county conventions they show Beaver delegates, without any opposition. Still, dear General, it looks to us there is something wrong in the family.

The Democrats last week carried Oregon. The officers secured are Governor, State Treasurer, Judge of the Supreme Court and Secretary of State, and, as stated, probably Representative in Congress.

Seven hundred babies have been named after Cleveland since he became President, and their photo's fill three drawers in the White House Cabinet.—Middleburg Post. Text, Tom, we think it is your turn to name one after Cleveland—that would be 701.

Frederick Trossou, a German, aged seventy-two, living near Lakefield, Minnesota, committed suicide on Monday by blowing the top of his head off with a gun loaded with peas. He leaves a wife and nine children. He attempted suicide four years ago by hanging, but his daughter cut him down.

Road Supervisors, make a vote of this item:

Washington, Pa., June 9.—To-day R. F. Henderson and wife obtained a verdict of \$1,138.72 damages against Morris township for injuries sustained in July, 1883, on account of the bad condition of the roads.

The Harrisburg Morning Patriot celebrates its 29 birthday by putting out a 16 page issue for Saturday last. This makes it as big as the biggest New York papers. The Patriot is the leading Democratic organ of the state and edited with marked ability. We congratulate it upon its prosperous career. May its shadow never grow less.

Union county makes as big a cry for temperance as any county in the state, and at the last term of court made a tremendous effort against granting licenses, yet at the Republican primary elections last week, Mr. Cornelius, temperance candidate for assembly, only received 125 votes! The temperance tribe down there should shut up shop now.

The Prohibitionists of Dauphin and the surrounding counties are strongly organizing to enter the gubernatorial fight. The State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, August 25, and many of the delegates will be women. Chas. S. Wolfe, of Union county, an independent Republican, who figured in several revolts against the Republican party, will be nominated by the Prohibitionists for Governor, and his canvass is calculated to injure the Republicans.

The Republicans are living in hopes the Democracy of this county will nominate a weak ticket. They expect to nominate the strongest possible ticket and elect it in the above event. Says a leading Republican to the writer: "I am not in favor of such men as, the REPORTER is opposing, but we Republicans would like to see you nominate them, it will give us a better chance to elect our ticket."

That's it, and if Democrats follow the advice and heed the warnings of the REPORTER do weak and vulnerable candidates will be placed upon the ticket at this time when we need absolutely clean material on the ticket.

The Beech Creek Railroad is now in the possession of and operated under the direction of Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Charles C. Clark, Joseph M. Gazzman, Charles J. Langdon and George F. Baer, who purchased it at Sheriff's sale for the stockholders. All the old employees have been retained. The new railroad company will be organized June 29. It is surmised that the new officers will be: William A. Wallace, president; C. Vanderbilt, vice President; Allyn Cox, treasurer; S. Richard Pease, solicitor; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph M. Gazzman, W. K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Bear, George H. Platt and George F. Baer, directors.

The Union county Republicans have made the following nominations: Assembly, Horace Glover; Assistant Judge, C. M. Hayes; Congress, Dr. C. T. Thornton; Prothonotary, W. O. Shaffer; Coroner, M. L. Focht; Surveyor, Conrad, Sichelner. J. R. Cornelius, temperance candidate, received 125 votes in the county. The nomination of Glover is regarded as an anti-Wolfe victory and the Stalwarts are very jubilant.

Bro. Cornelius can be proud of his 125—better to have that than to run as temperance and anti-temperance, like one of the Centre county chaps, for the sake of making a few more votes by the cheat.

The Democratic complaint against Republican corruption in the last 20 years, has been founded upon just cause. When there is corruption in politics it should be exposed, no matter where it is found—and it is found in all parties.

When Democrats expose the corruption of Republican politicians, they mean to claim consistency thereby and it is implied they would denounce it equally if found in our own party. That is the stand the REPORTER has taken and takes now. If we find one who is corrupt in the Democratic party, we consider it our sacred duty to expose and oppose him. If a man uses every dirty appliance to get an office, his sneers are only an injury to the party and he gains his point over honest, true and faithful Democrats.

To cry out against trickery and corrupt practices of men in the opposite party and wink at the same sins when found in your own is simple hypocrisy and shows that one guilty of it is not a whit better and that he has no honest principles.

We desire to see politics kept pure for the public good. When an office seeker is all things to all men and "nothing to nobody," don't have any thing to do with him. When he will lie, trade off his district and then cheat the ones he trades with, plays temperance and anti-temperance, and does kindred things to gain a nomination, you cannot give him your support if you advocate honesty in politics, and you are no better than the corrupt Republican whom you proposed to hold up to scorn for being guilty of the same work.

If the Democratic party in Centre county wants to get back to its old majorities it must use care in its nominations. All know where we stand, and what has put us back. Take warning in time, Democrats, by making nominations which will command the respect and votes of honest men.

S. R. Peale Jr. announced himself as a candidate for congress, by the following card:

To the inquiries of friends I hereby reply that I am a candidate for Congress, subject to Democratic rules and if the office comes to me in an honorable way I shall accept it and earnestly devote myself to the duties of the position. Very respectfully,
S. R. PEALE, JR.
Lock Haven, June 7, 1883.

THE EXPELLED PRINCES.

The Count of Paris Has Made Up His Mind to Go to England.

Paris, June 12.—The Comte de Paris has arrived here. After settling up his affairs in France he will go to England. The unexpelled Orleans Princes will remain in France. Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon-Plon), upon hearing the result of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, exclaimed: "I shall soon return to save those who have proscribed me from being guillotined by their friends of today."

The following is the text of the expulsion bill as it passed the Chamber of Deputies:

Article 1. The territory of the French Republic is and remains interdicted to the heads of the families heretofore reigning over France and their direct heirs in order of primogeniture.

Article 2. The government is authorized to expell by decree the other members of these families.

Article 3. Whoever, in violation of this interdiction, shall be found in France, in Algeria or in the colonies shall be punished by imprisonment of from 2 to 5 years. At the expiration of the penalty he will be reconducted to the frontier.

Article 4. Members of the families of the Princes who shall be authorized to reside temporarily within the territory of the republic will be excluded from all public functions.

The bill was introduced in the senate and its adoption assured.

Prof. B. H. Thurston discusses in the June number of "The Forum" the interesting question of the limit of speed in ocean going steamers. Profiting by the example of the distinguished scientist who forty years ago predicted that no steamship could be made to carry coal enough to cross the Atlantic, the present writer makes no rash assertions. He thinks, however, giving his reasons therefore, that not improbably "those of us who live to the next century may see the Atlantic crossed in less than four days." Yet the professor does not discuss, as a means of increased speed, the use of liquid fuel for coal. Admiral Selwyn of the British navy, has shown that by the use of oil "a vessel can carry twice as much power of propulsion as a vessel with coal." On the Caspian Sea many Russian steamers employ oil fuel exclusively. In a recent experiment with the British steamer Himalaya, the consumption of oil was reported as only one ton per diem, while previously the average consumption of coal was nine tons per diem. It seems obvious, therefore, that in future greater speed can be secured in steamers built to use liquid fuel than in those now made to burn coal.

During a violent storm at Bordoneux France, on Wednesday, hailstones of an enormous size fell. A child was killed by hailstones while being carried in its mother's arms. A number of persons were injured and much property destroyed.

BAVARIA'S MAD MONARCH.

The Eccentric King Ludwig Removed from Hohenschwangau to Schloss Berg.

London, June 12.—The reverence for monarchy and monarchical principles is stronger in Bavaria than anywhere else in Europe, but it is not strong enough to save King Ludwig from deposition. Outside of Bavaria people only wonder that it has saved him so long. Several things were strongly in his favor. First, it was he who invited King William of Prussia to assume the title of Emperor of Germany at Versailles; it was he who first offered his powerful army to Prussia to repel the attack of France in 1870; it was he who to those munificent and artistic propensities (some people would say whose madness) the world may be said to owe the full development of the genius Wagner.

He is a man of many qualities which endear him to his subjects. He has intelligence of a very high order, in which three ideas only are said to be wanting, namely, ideas of time, distance and money. It is the lack of these which constitute his madness. His insanity is distinctly hereditary. The founder of his race had several passions amounting almost to mania. His grandfather had periodical attacks. His great uncle, the father of the Empress of Austria, is said to have several eccentricities more numerous than describable. His brother, Prince Otto, is utterly mad and cannot bear a rag of clothing on him. He is confined in the Castle of Nymphenburg, near Munich, where his insanity takes a disgusting form.

Ludwig II. was so unfortunate as to be King of Bavaria. His first love engagement was broken off under circumstances savoring of lunacy. He wrote to his fiancée a letter beginning, "My Dear Elsie," and signed it "Thy Lohengrin." The lady showed this to her relatives. The royal letter became a stock joke at the Court. The King, hearing of it, broke off the engagement, and went into retirement. His insanity then took the form of madness for building. Before it was exhausted it had cost the good people of Bavaria thirty-six million of francs. At present he sees almost no one to speak to. He passes his time reading French books. The only society he cares for is his lackeys.

Most of his mad tricks are known to everybody. Chief among them are the dramatic and musical performances, with himself as the sole audience. These performances were conducted in the most elaborate manner, while in the corner of the royal box the King sat silent. At other times when the snow was deep in the Bavarian mountains he would go sleighing at night in a strange sleigh, marvelously decorated and lighted by electricity. At other times he would ride at full speed by torch-light through the mountains in imitation of Goethe's Ed Koenig. The increase of his madness dates from such a ride six years ago when his horse fell upon him.

The Commissioner sent to get his signature for his own deposition met with some attempts at resistance from the peasants of the vicinity of Hohenschwangau, who are deeply attached to him, but were overawed by a force of gendarmes. The King hid himself, barricading himself in a room in his castle. The latest dispatch states that the doctors have forced their way in to see him; that he is raving mad and already under medical treatment. He has now been induced to permit himself to be removed to Schlossberg, his residence on Lake Starnberg, about 15 miles from Munich. Pope Leo has already sent congratulations to the new Regent.

SUICIDE OF A KING.

The Deposed Ruler of Bavaria Jumps Into a Lake.

Munich, June 14.—King Ludwig, who was recently deposed from the Bavarian throne, committed suicide at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. He had gone out for a promenade in the park of the Berg castle, accompanied by Dr. Gudden, his physician. The King suddenly threw himself into Starnberg Lake and was drowned. The physician jumped into the water to secure the King, and was also drowned. When King Ludwig on Saturday took his departure from Munich for Berg Castle, the scenes along the route of the journey were very affecting. The peasants knelt in the roadways weeping. The King responded to their greetings mournfully but kindly. He looked pale and weary. The utmost precautions had been taken to prevent him from committing suicide.

The Lock Haven Express, June 4, says the Hessian fly is making terrible havoc in the wheat fields in that county, and especially in Nittany Valley. A gentleman who has traveled over the entire county states that the present appearance of the wheat fields indicates that the yield will not be half what it should be, owing to the ravages of this pest of the larvae of the fly. Early sowing of the seed and unusual warm weather in March are supposed to be the cause now of so extraordinary an increase in the numbers of the fly as is to be seen this season.

VALCANO IN NEW ZEALAND.

London, June 9.—Advices from New Zealand bring the intelligence of a disastrous volcanic eruption, accompanied by earthquake shocks, at Tarawera, in the province of Wai-o. The town has been almost wholly destroyed, and hundreds of natives and Europeans have perished.

FLLOUR AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

What Might Happen If Millers Were Only Anarchists.

A Minneapolis man talked long with a manufacturer of mill machinery when he met at the Giesey House last evening. The latest improvements in bran dusters, nut machines, cockle separators and corn meal bolis were fully discussed. Then came the strikes, and both admitted that in most cases the strikers were right—the exceptions, of course, being those of striking millers.

"If millers were anarchists," said the Minnesota man, "they could blow up every flour mill in Minneapolis without using dynamite. God only knows the power millers have in their hands if they were only devils enough to use it. A flour mill in operation is almost as dangerous as a powder magazine, and has to be watched so closely. Every coal miner is afraid of fire damp, and every miller knows that his mill is likely to be blown up with a terrible explosion at any moment. To some people this would seem like an exaggeration, but I tell you it is a solemn fact. What blew up your mill in Barclay street a few years ago? What leveled a whole block of stone mills in Minneapolis not long since, so that it looked as though a cyclone had struck the city? Nothing in the world but flour—one of the deadest and most powerful explosives known."

"If you stand in a flour mill, near the stones, and look across the room toward the millstone, you will see that the air is loaded with fine grain dust. If you had microscopic eyes you would see yourself surrounded with small atoms of grain of all kinds. Those atoms form an explosive substance more powerful than any known to military, and their presence, though inevitable, is what makes a flour mill as dangerous as a powder pit. Suppose you take a dry ear of corn and set it on fire. It will burn slowly. Shell the ear and fire the kernels, and it burns much more rapidly. Grind the corn, and it will burn like paper. Reduce it to powder—no dust—and if ignited it goes off like a deton. That is the state in which flour is dangerous, when it is finer than flour. If a mill becomes overcharged with this dust, and it is ignited, away goes the mill.

"Several years ago the large Washington Mills in Minneapolis caught fire. They were going at the time. Those who knew the danger gave the alarm and not a person was hurt. The alarm was, 'Did the mill blow up?'"

"I should say they did. The walls were made of stone, six feet thick, and when the explosion came they tumbled out like straw board. The sheet iron roof was blown so high from one of the Washington Mills that the wind carried it two miles. Men watching the fire at a distance were blown through windows, and several were killed. Sometimes the lightning of pipe in a grain house will demolish the building. In a Scotland mill a man once lit a cigar. In a second the room seemed filled with fire and there was a terrible roar. When the smoke cleared away the four walls of the mill lay flat on the ground, and the roof lay several hundred feet away. With the exception of a bad scare and a slight nip not a person was hurt. The dust burned, creating a great heat."

THE CHAMPION HORSE THIEF OF TEXAS.

El Paso, Texas, June 10.—Matt Arnold, the most noted horse thief in Western Texas, was killed in an encounter with a sheriff's posse at a point 40 miles north of Sierra Blanca, Tex. Arnold had operated in New Mexico and Western Texas for the past ten years, and has stolen perhaps a thousand head of horses in that time. His scheme was to drive them into Mexico and sell them. His encounters with the authorities have been innumerable, but he seemed to have a charmed life, and always escaped though death seemed inevitable. His last exploit was to steal forty horses from a big rancho in the northeastern part of El Paso county. He was assisted by a boy, 13 years old, named Joel Wells, whom he met as the lad was returning on horseback from California, and persuaded to join in the vocation of horse thief. The posse had been on the track of the thieves for five days, and suddenly came upon them near a thicket in the evening, just as Arnold was corraling the herd for the night. Arnold and the boy at once opened fire on the posse, retreating towards the thicket. The boy Wells was hit twice, and was finally captured and taken to Sierra Blanca. Arnold reached the thicket but the posse ridden him with bullets, and left his body lying there for the wolves.

THINKS HE WILL GET A NEW TRIAL.

Mifflintown, June 11.—The motion for a new trial in the McMeen poisoning case was argued here on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is generally believed now that the defendant will get a new trial on account of several damaging irregularities connected with the first trial. The evidence is claimed to be insufficient to justify a conviction. It is the common belief that the defendant is guilty.

VANCOUVER IN ASHES.

Three Thousand People Homeless.

Toronto, June 14.—The Mayor has received a dispatch stating that Vancouver is in ashes, and that 3,000 people are homeless and asking for aid at once.

LUMBERMAN MISSING.

Williamsport, Pa., June 14.—The well-known lumberman, D. H. Stetler, whose home is at Montoursville, and who has been operating in this city, is missing for the past two weeks.

A BODY WITH THE THROAT CUT.

Clearfield, Pa., June 14.—The dead body of an unknown man with his throat cut was found in the woods near here yesterday. There is no clue to the mystery.

THE PORT ALLEGHANY REPORTER BELIEVES

that the nomination of Senator Wallace for Governor will add 25,000 to the Democratic vote of the state.

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A COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED.

Claffin Institute, the University of Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Claffin Institute was founded in 1890 by Hon. Lee Claffin, of Boston, father of Governor Claffin, "for the higher education of freedmen." He bought the buildings and grounds of the Orangeburg female college, with other books property that outlasted the Sherman rail through this section. The building was burned in 1879, and in a few months, on the same site, was erected the present commodious and attractive three-story brick. At first the school was a purely missionary institution, but it has followed the usual course of such schools in the south—that is, the state has adopted it and added new departments. The system makes of this university, as of many others in the south, a composite affair, which I find it hard to describe to readers accustomed to think only of such unitary institutions as those of Ann Arbor and Madison. The state of South Carolina had long had a place for white boys to take the college course in the South Carolina college at Columbia; so it added an exactly similar course for colored boys, attached it to Claffin, and now maintains three professors here. The mechanical department came next; so this university is, you may say, one-third the Claffin Mission college for freedmen, one-third South Carolina's colored department of Columbia college, and one-third a manual training school, the whole under the original Bostonian management, tempered by some very mild provisions on behalf of this state. The pupils pass from one classroom to the other without consciousness of a change of jurisdiction, and the two departments work in the utmost harmony. The state has three professors in the institute—Prof. W. J. Detroville, of mathematics; Prof. James S. Haywood, of natural sciences; and Prof. Julian A. Sallee, also of mathematics. And by the way, all three of these represent old and historic South Carolina families. But they are joined in the most cordial relations with a Massachusetts faculty, teaching science to the sons and daughters of slaves, which good-hearted people might take for a proof that the war is over.

The total enrollment is 431, but not more than 200 are now in attendance. The farm consists of 116 acres and is well cultivated, quite a model. In the carpenter shop furniture is made of Georgia pine. The girls, who number about the boys in number, do the housework, etc. A new system, however, is now to be adopted, and the first building for it is nearly completed, that is, the model home. Sixteen colored girls are to occupy each house, under control of a matron, and practically master every detail of cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, and adornment. It is worth stating that in the nine years of the institute under the new system there has not been a death during term or a scandal. Both sexes enjoy the freedom of the grounds and have occasional social meetings, and the result seems to indicate that manual labor is good for young people's manners and morals.—"Parke" in Chicago Times.

All Want Something Above Them.

I remember discussing the permanency of English institutions with a man who had been in half the governments of England the last fifty years. He expressly invited my opinion, and I spoke freely. I said that of course the aristocracy and the upper classes are content with their condition, and with the general state of affairs, that the middle class—comprising those who live by the aristocracy—the tradesmen, the domestic servants, and the farmers, and higher still, those who aspire to enter the aristocracy, or at least to associate with it—all these are unwilling to disturb that order which is at once their support and their pride, but when the class below all these is roused, the manufacturing working-class, and the agricultural laborer—10,000,000 at least in number—I doubt whether content is universal or whether, if they had the power, they would use it to maintain either crown or lord. It was then that he replied with the remark: "Every Englishman is a boot-maker. We all want something above us to kick."—Adam Badeau's Letter.

AN ELECTRIC ELEVATED RAILWAY.

St. Louis, June 14.—There will be introduced into the House of Delegates tomorrow evening a bill authorizing the construction, maintenance and operation of an electric elevated railway, double track, standard gauge, with sidings, turnouts and buildings. The termini of the railroad will be at Fourth street and Forest park, the distance between being about 4 1/2 miles. The road will be constructed as nearly as possible over the middle of the streets along which it shall run upon machine wrought iron, and the motive power shall be electricity only.

LOCK HAVEN TO HAVE A NAIL MILL.

Lock Haven, June 10.—The terms for the erection of the nail mill have been agreed upon with competent, reliable and practical parties, and the work of constructing the mill will commence within the next 30 days. The mill is to be a good sized one, and it is expected to have it in operation within 3 months from the time the work of erection commences.

LAKELAND TO BE LOWERED.

It is proposed to permanently lower Tulare lake, California, to fifteen feet below its present level, which will reclaim 37,000 acres, including swamp land, all now under water or subject to frequent overflow. This is to be effected by a canal of twelve feet average depth, which is to extend from Tulare lake to a junction with the San Joaquin river, at the head of navigation, distant about forty miles north from the lake. The cost is estimated at \$1,000,000.—Chicago Herald.

The Baroness Burdette-Coutts is having gratifying success in her enterprise of cooking food for the poor of Westminster.