



## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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The Reading cigar makers are on a strike.

A Wolf threatens to go for a Beaver and there will be an interesting fight.

The first wheat of the season was offered on 'change at Baltimore on 16. It was grown in the Rappahannock region of Virginia, and sold for 80 cents per bushel.

The Fitz-John Porter bill has passed the Senate and has gone to the President who will no doubt sign it, and thus justice at last be done to an injured man.

The appointment of Miss Folsom to be Mistress of the White-house did not come under the civil service rules, though the lady proves very civil in her rulings.

It now seems to be the fashion among murderers to commit suicide after the perpetration of their crimes. By doing this much labor and money is saved throughout the country, as it does away with many expensive trials.

We are pleased to note that leading Democratic organs throughout the state are denouncing tricksters and corruptors of politics in the party, the same as the Reporter is doing. No faithful editor will shirk his duty in this regard.

The President has notified several leaders in the House that he will not sign a single bill, even in the closing hours of Congress, without reading it. Hitherto some bad jobs have been rushed through in the last hours of Congress and Presidents have been unable to give them proper scrutiny. Any attempt to flood the President with bills in the present instance will prove futile.

The Republican state convention meets in Harrisburg, to-day, Wednesday and the ticket is pretty clearly foreshadowed. It will be Gen. Beaver for Governor; Senator Davis for Lieutenant Governor; Colonel Norris for Auditor General; Colonel Stewart for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Colonel Osborne for Congressman-at-Large.

At Hagerstown, one day last week, Gen. Beaver missed connection with a railroad train. This is the third connection the General has missed in three weeks. We fear that when the "limited" starts in November the General will be so far behind that he won't even hear the whistle. Of course, he will be in time to take the boat for Salt river.

In Mifflin county three Democrats have announced themselves as candidates for congress, namely: Walter H. Parcells, Andrew Reed and F. M. Utley. In Union Mr. Baker has announced himself as a candidate for congress and in Clinton S. B. Peale. This leaves Elk and Clearfield to be heard from yet.

The greenback state convention is called by chairman Rynder to meet at Harrisburg, August 16. As the Democratic convention meets at the state capital the same day, the greenbackers have a good chance to hide their crowd. The entire greenback party of this state can be reached by a single letter, at an expense of 2 cents, by addressing P. T. Rynder, Milesburg, Pa., and one single ticket is sufficient to furnish the "party" a night's lodging.

The Times remarks: "The Prohibition issue has assumed colossal proportions and it is a two edged sword. The leaders don't want a declaration of submission of a Prohibition amendment to the Constitution, but a very large proportion of the Republican voters demand it. If the Convention shall commit the ticket to Constitutional Prohibition it will cost the candidates tens of thousands of votes; and if it refuses to declare for Prohibition Wolf will rend the party by his free Prohibition candidacy. This is the sort of cyclonic political year that postpones until after the votes are counted anything like a safe guess as to who may be elected.

### A COSTLY STRIKE ENDED.

The Pittsburg Post, of 26 says: An adjustment between the nailers employed in Pittsburg, and adjacent places, and the mill operators was reached yesterday, by which the men go to work at substantially the same rates offered them a year ago and refused. This strike has been one of the longest on record, lasting for thirteen months, and it was certainly one of the most costly considering the number of persons employed. There were 3,500 persons engaged in the strike, including 1,200 nailers who commanded very high wages. Estimating the wages of the strikers at the moderate figure of two dollars a day, we have \$2,275,000 as the cost of this strike to the workingmen alone.

The Democratic county convention will meet in August. The next general election in this state will be an important one for the Democracy of the nation and state. To give prestige to the state nominees they must be able men and of unsullied character. Back of them must be the county organizations with strong tickets for local offices which will enlist the confidence of Democrats and bring out the party vote.

One bad name on the ticket will keep scores of voters from the polls, and every name on the ticket, be it of ever so good and capable a man, loses a vote. This is a plain truth which all know who have given politics the least attention. A little bad yeast will spoil all the loaves.

In Centre county it is especially important that we put the best and strongest men upon the ticket not only to save the party from defeat but to recover from the setback which the party received two years ago. Now there is no winking at this—all know it is the naked truth, and that voters are not going to be trifled with. You Democrats who have your eye set on offices in the future, must work and see to it that the party is not overthrown and the county given over to the Republicans by a weak ticket now! A defeat now may leave you all out in the cold for years to come. If you look to the future, then wisely take care of the present.

The little margin of a majority left us in this county is the result of reckless, rash and restless fellows who will do anything, stoop to anything, say any thing and promise any thing to gain a point and then prove untrue to all they say and pledge. Men are so lost to honor and integrity, that they will prostitute all that is high, noble and good, in order to get an office, and do not care one iota if they do bring shame and discredit upon themselves and the Democracy.

Let truth and honor continue to be Democratic finger boards and those be shunned that point in any other direction.

The "cleverest fellow" is most always found to be the lowest demagogue who seeks to accomplish his purpose by honey-fugling, false promises, trades and every species of vile trickery known to the knave in politics. All know this. Now, how many will set themselves against it?

The Democratic party has an abundance of good men that would give strength to the ticket. Can we afford, with all our professions for honesty, in such an important campaign as the pending one, to put men upon the ticket who will be proven guilty by the opposition of falsehood, trading, bargaining, vile slander, greed, low trickery, unfaithfulness to the party, and assisting to trade off and sell out the local organization to the Republicans, and whose every action shows they are devoid of honor? No, Democrats, we can't afford to do it—we can not afford to further banter the independent voter and those Democrats who talk honesty and mean it and will only vote for honesty. Beware, then, Democrats, that you put none upon the ticket but men of clear record, and who are not lost to honor.

The Republicans are anxiously hoping that we will put up a vulnerable ticket. Don't blunder and open the way for them to the offices.

The day has gone by when men will vote for any "thing" that the party puts in nomination. There is a healthy feeling to use the ballot to enforce purity in nominations. The Reporter has ever advocated honest politics. We know we have made enemies by it, but we have gained warm friends too—but whether we gain friends or enemies, be in the majority or minority, we shall advocate and practice honest politics, regardless of boycotts and threats. We always found enough of honest men in the Democratic party to stand by its faithful organs, but even if we found not one we should continue on all the same to plead for the integrity of the party and honesty in politics.

Honest men are hated by all demagogues who will use every species of falsehood and slander to destroy their influence. This was as true anciently as now—in the days of Socrates and Aristides as well as in our day. Aristides rebuked the demagogues of Athens by telling them, "When I discharged my office well and faithfully, I was insulted and abused; but now that I have allowed the public thieves in a variety of malpractices, I am considered an admirable patriot. I am more ashamed, therefore, of this present hour than of the former sentence; and I commiserate your condition with whom it is more praiseworthy to oblige ill men than to conserve the public."

Thus did the great Athenian stop the mouths of the demagogues who tried to soft-soap him with honeyed words.

### SEVEN MORE VETOS.

The President Disapproves of Many Pen-sions.

Washington, June 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate seven messages, vetoing a like number of private pension bills which originated in the Senate. Senate bill 1,192 granting a pension to Alfred Denny, is vetoed on the ground that there is not a particle of merit in the claim, and no facts are presented which entitle it to charitable consideration.

Other bills were disapproved as follows:

That granting a pension to Harriet Welch, widow of Syreannus Welch, who was killed by falling from a train, disapproved upon the ground that the claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau, because the accident causing his death was not the result of military service; that granting a pension to Robert Holzey, because the President believes that the Pension Bureau rightly denied the pension asked; that granting a pension to Marrilla Parsons, whose stepson, Daniel P. Parsons, enlisted in 1861 and died of consumption in 1864, for the reason that there are no facts stated in support of the claim that sickness was caused by exposure incident to the service; that granting a pension to Mary J. Nottage, widow of Thomas Nottage, disapproved on the same grounds; that granting a pension to Wm. H. Beck because of a "jar on the head from heavy firing," disapproved for the reason that six months after the "jar" he re-enlisted upon a medical certificate of soundness; that granting a pension to Jas. Butler, on the ground that the claimant was not injured in the line of duty. While on a furlough he fell into a cellar and fractured a leg, which is now shorter than the other.

When the vetoes were read in the Senate, Mr. Logan said he had never before known of such a construction as that a soldier on furlough was not in line of duty. Mr. Blair said the President seemed to find it a congenial duty to express himself in the most extraordinary terms respecting the two houses of Congress. He said that some of the President's statements were based on entire misapprehensions of the facts.

A number of prominent colored men of Harrisburg, who are dissatisfied and indignant over the treatment their race received when the Republican City Convention refused them representation in the State Convention, have held a private meeting and decided to bolt the party at once. No decision has been arrived at to what candidates will be supported and the vote may possibly be divided on the State ticket, as many of the conservative colored men will vote the Prohibition ticket if Charles S. Wolf is placed at the head of it. There was a strong disposition at the meeting to support Democratic candidates for city offices if the proper men are placed in the field. The colored leaders have opened up correspondence with the leading colored men in other cities and throughout the state. They appeal to race pride, to the moral sentiments of those whom they address, and, pointing out the energy which Mr. Wolf has always shown in their behalf, urge an organized diversion of the vote to him as the Prohibition candidate. This move is aided materially from another unexpected source. A very large part of the colored men are employed in hotels, restaurants and saloons as waiters. These men are appealed to to vote against Beaver, and the appeal is seconded in many instances by their employers, which adds materially to its force.

The wheat crop of Pennsylvania this year is estimated at 19,750,000 bushels by the State Board of Agriculture. It is a fact not generally appreciated that Pennsylvania raises nearly enough wheat to "bread" her people. The population of the state at this time is a little below 5,000,000; it was 4,282,000 in 1880. The per capita consumption of wheat is estimated at 4 1/2 bushels. So that we come within 3,000,000 bushels of producing our own wheat supply. By the census of 1880 the wheat yield of the census year was put at 18,462,000. We rank as the tenth wheat producing State, Illinois leading with 51,000,000 bushels. In 7 we lead all other states, and in buck-wheat we ranked after New York. In oats we were the fourth state and in corn the tenth.

The probable acreage in the State this year is estimated by the Board of Agriculture at 1,100,000 acres each in corn and oats, and a hay yield of 3,000,000 tons.

Our county, Centre, seems to stand alone, among all the counties of the state, with a poor wheat crop. Some of our farmers will get less than they sowed. Occasionally a field is seen that has a fair showing, but the aggregate will not show a third crop.

Pennsylvania is not only the greatest manufacturing, coal and iron state, to say nothing of petroleum and natural gas, in the Union, but ranks high in its agricultural resources and products. Under the census of 1880 of only Ohio, New York and Illinois led the Keystone state in the aggregate value of their farms, and the lead was not very great.

The Bellefonte News says one of the largest business transactions that ever took place is being consummated. This great transaction embraces the sale of all the vast iron furnaces and ore interests of the Messrs. Valentine. The purchasing party is the Lehigh Valley railroad company and others who are interested in a new company. Of course, the Messrs. Valentine will retain a large interest in the new firm. Included in the terms for the formation of a new company will be the investment of about \$200,000 in the erection of a new coke furnace and further developments of ore mines. The sum to be paid to those who own the property is stated to be about \$400,000. The furnace in contemplation will furnish permanent employment to more than 200 men. It is probable that the new furnace will be built on the site now occupied by Valentine's charcoal furnaces a short distance south of town.

The Bellefonte and Buffalo Run railroad has now about five and one-half miles of track completed, and General Beaver the president of the company, enjoyed a ride over it the other day. The Collins Brothers, who were building it, will erect one or more furnaces for the purpose of working up the inexhaustible quantities of rich ore, which will be opened to the world by the new line. Where these furnaces will be located is just now a subject of doubt. There is said to be a hitch in the arrangements to locate the furnaces on the fair ground and a sight may be selected near Milesburg.

Late Paris dispatches state that agents of the expelled princes openly avow that a movement is on foot for the restoration of the throne. Concealment is thrown aside, and the intention to overthrow the republic publicly acknowledged at the clubs and hotels, and in the streets and newspaper offices. The republican leaders seem inclined to force the issue and face the worst. M. De Freycinet is investigating the records of the high officers of the administration in all the principal departments of affairs, not only in Paris but in the provinces, with the view of purging the country of royalists and imperialists in all branches of the public service.

M. Clemenceau takes every opportunity of asserting that the Republicans recognize the fact that the Royalists are about to commence a struggle with the destruction of the republic in view, and are preparing accordingly. M. Clemenceau, whose responsibility for the act of expulsion is recognized in diplomatic circles, favors an aggressive attitude.

### BOYCOTTING A CRIME.

In Milwaukee, on 26, in the presence of a large audience, comprising many of the leading members of the local bar, Judge Sloan delivered an opinion on the motion to quash the indictment of Robert Schilling, State Organizer of the Knights of Labor, who is on trial on the charge of conspiracy and making threats in connection with boycotts. Judge Sloan practically held that boycotting is a crime punishable under the statutes. He ruled that since Schilling threatened to rule the vast machinery of the Knights of Labor in operation to prevent the public from patronizing the firm boycotted he injured the firm's income, which was as much property as machinery or buildings, and that to attempt to dictate to them against their will whom to employ or discharge was a parallel offense. All organizations of the kind seeking to interfere with the business of manufacturers or others are not in accordance with law. Said the Judge: "Laborers or capitalists may organize for their own protection, but have no right to take the aggressive. In our social and industrial life and our government the Socialist, the Anarchist and boycott have no place.

The Harrisburg Patriot make an allusion which fits here as well as in other localities:

If all that is reported from certain political quarters in this city be true, it is quite plain that a plutocracy is attempting to purchase its way into the control of Democratic politics in this city and county. The Primary Election laws which exhibit in a vivid light a view of the Penitentiary for those who attempt to corrupt delegates or the electors who choose them, can no longer be set at defiance with impunity. We give this notice in time, so that if prosecutions should follow, there will be no ground of complaint that the culprits were taken unawares."

### ACCORDING.

"I have lost a wallet containing \$700," he observed as he puffed excitedly at his cigar, "and I was wondering how much reward I had better offer for its return."  
"That's according," said the other.  
"According to what?"  
"To where you lost it."  
"Oh, in Chicago."  
"Well, then, you'd better make the reward at least \$800!"

Masses of deep-sea coral, many tons in weight, which were torn from their ocean bed by the volcanic explosion in Sunda Straits two years ago, may now be seen two or three miles inland, whither they were borne by the tidal wave.

A Michigan farmer hurried to the assistance of a man whose team had broken down in the road, and received six hens for his kindness. On returning home it was found that the fowls were his own property, and that all their mates were missing.

A Belgian has invented a coffin to effectually prevent the possibility of being buried alive. The pressure of the earth thrown upon the coffin liberates a sort of stiletto, which is so placed that on being disengaged it pierces the heart of the occupant.

Prof. Galloway has noticed that the junior classes of boys in schools understand and profit by lessons in chemistry better than their seniors, whose observant faculties and power of learning from things had been relatively weakened by their longer course of grammar-school training.

A St. Louis drug company recently received a package of aloes tied up in a monkey skin. A writer in a Western paper thinks this method of packing rather rough on the monkeys, for it takes thirty or more of the little fellows to furnish wrappings for a single hundredweight of the drug.

In Australasia a singular but beautiful tree has been named in honor of Prof. Owen. It propagates only by suckers. The seeds will not germinate. They are contained in a solid stone, so dense that it cannot be broken with a hammer. Two years pass before the stone decays, and then the kernel has perished also.

When the present Capitol at Washington was opened, in 1818, the old one was let to business tenants. One of them, Anne Royal, ran two weekly newspapers—the *Paul Pry* and the *Hunter*—on the premises, and was the originator of the American system of interviewing. She was indicted as a common sold in 1859. She lived to the age of ninety-two.

A bee-keeper having been told that a lad, through being repeatedly stung by bees, had become impervious to any unpleasant sensation when attacked by them, resolved to experiment on his own person. He kept a record of the number of times he was stung, and when he began to cease feeling the effects of the stings. The result was that all sense of feeling had gone when he had been stung thirty times within a few weeks.

A Boston man in England has been examining the original charter map of Massachusetts, and finds that the little rocky islet called Middle Brewster, off Boston Harbor, lies outside of the boundary, and was never claimed by Massachusetts colony. It was, therefore, not a part of the United States, and must now be deemed the property of Great Britain, from which, apparently, it has never been cut off.

The Roman dwelling-house was in the earliest ages identical with that of Etruria, and, indeed, of all Central Italy. Although related to Hellenic prototypes, the peculiarly Italian atrium, without columnar supports for the roof, remained in use even after the general introduction of the Greek peristyle. At Pompeii a combination of these two varieties of court is met with, the front space being a simple atrium, and that further within a peristyle. Each inclosure was surrounded with chambers.

There is talk in England of an intention to tax bachelors, and the absurdity of the proposition affords much amusement. But the matter is not so outrageously novel. It has been done before. Who does not know that such a tax was resorted to in old Rome and Greece? Bachelors were heavily taxed, widows were compelled to marry after one year of mourning—some of them may have thought eleven months too long—and at one time a legate, if unmarried, could not obtain a bequest unless within the space of one hundred days he found some woman to join him in holy wedlock. But we need not go so far back. William III. taxed the bachelors in order to carry on his war with France.

The art of opening letters addressed to other people and refastening them so that no one will know is a profession in Spain. In the post-office they have a dark chamber, where experts inquire into things, and these have long since given up the use of steam for opening gummed communications. Even red hot platinum wire for letters sealed with wax is out of date. The favorite means is with a knife sharper than a razor, which is run along the bottom of the envelope. The letter having been extracted and then replaced after the officials of the post-office have learned what is going on, a fine line of liquid cement is drawn along the opening, the slightest pressure conceivable is applied, and the letter is as whole as ever. The system only fails when too many letters are opened at a time and put hurriedly into the wrong envelopes.

It is a remarkable circumstance in connection with the recent taking of the census in British Burmah, that although the whole population is devoted to cock fighting, only one man was returned as a cock fighter.

A justice in Georgia recently undertook to marry two couples at once and married both women to one of the men before he was aware of the fact. He afterward got the matter straightened out to the satisfaction of the contracting parties.

A Providence woman gave birth to four children recently; the new comers lived but a few hours. The husband took advantage of the sensation it caused, and got an admission fee of ten cents from each of the 500 people who viewed the little ones' bodies.

The history of a Vermont mountain town is thus epitomized by a good observer: "The early settlers cleared up good farms, and the children got rich from them. The grandchildren ran them down, and loaded the town with debts. The next generation skipped away to the West."

A strip of Arabian paper dating from the ninth century, and containing a woodcut with ornaments and initials, has just been found among the papers of the Austrian Archduke Rainer. This relic shows that the art of woodcutting was probably of Arabian origin, or that it was, at all events, known to the Arabs in the ninth century.

Late measurements give the height of the great Mexican volcano, Popocatepetl, as 17,800 feet above the sea. The crater, which is completely obscured within by sulphurous vapor, is about two and one-half miles in circuit and 1,000 feet deep. The entire centre of the top of the mountain seems to be solid sulphur, which is deposited at the rate of about a ton a day.

A colony of lepers is located at Tracadie, New Brunswick, in Gloucester County, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is another small settlement of lepers in the British provinces which is almost entirely unknown. It is situated in the western part of Cape Breton, near Lake Ainslie, the members being natives of the Highlands of Scotland.

"The gold and scarlet of the sun" is rivaled in the cupolas of St. Peter's at Moscow. There are five of the cupolas, and no less than 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost \$310,000, and upon the marble floors were expended \$1,500,000. Ten thousand worshippers can be comfortable, if their sons let them, within this \$12,500,000 temple.

A writer in the *Eastern Medical Journal* says that the medical use of a teaspoonful is one fluid drachm. This is, in fact, about the measurement of that article as used by our grandmothers. But this and the dessert spoon are now made so much larger than formerly that they hold nearly two drachms, and people who measure medicine by them overdose themselves. The tablespoon remains as in old days.

One minute's imprisonment in jail was the punishment imposed on a man charged in a Clarendon (Ark.) court with having sold the products of land for which he had failed to pay rent. The trial occupied several days, and upon the verdict being pronounced the condemned walked across the court-room and placed himself in charge of the sheriff, who took him to the jail, where he served out one minute's time.

One hundred and five years ago Nicholas Thomas and Lucy Wames lived in Mt. Desert, Me., and wanted to be married. There was no minister within thirty miles and so they married themselves. On the town records, under date of 1780, is the contract which they drew up and signed—agreeing in "the presence of God, the angels, and these witnesses, to love, to cherish and nourish," and to "love, honor, and obey him," as husband and wife, so long as God should continue their lives.

Five hundred years B. C., the Etruscan ladies fastened their curls and braids with spear-shaped pins, as beautiful as they were useful. Some of them were made of ivory and some of bronze and silver. They were ornamented in various ways, some with busts carved upon them, and some with full-length reclining figures. Venus rising out of the sea and stroking back her wet hair was a favorite design.

A custom of the days gone by still obtains in the District of Columbia courts. According to an old Maryland law, the foreman of each jury is presented with a pound of tobacco on rendering the verdict in each case. As this is far in excess of the demand for the weed, the cash equivalent of \$1 is substituted. The tobacco fund amounts to a considerable sum during a term of court, and is usually devoted to the purchase of a cane for the foreman, bouquets for the judge, and minor comforts for the jurors.