

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

CENTRE HALL, PA., September 22, 1887.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE: J. ROSS THOMPSON. FOR STATE TREASURER: B. J. McGRANN.

Democratic County Ticket.

Associate Judge—JOHN GROVE. Sheriff—JOHN NOLL. Treasurer—JAMES KIMPOFF. Register—JOHN A. RUPP. Recorder—W. GAYLER MORRISON. Commissioners—A. J. GREIST, M. S. FEIDLER. Auditors—H. A. McKEE, T. B. JAMISON.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- Belleville: N.W. H. Y. Sitzer, S.W. Edward Brown, Jr., W.W. James Schofield, Howard Boro. A. Weber, Milbourn Boro. A. C. White, Centre Hall Boro. A. A. Frank, Phillipsburg. D. J. Meyer, 1st W. Henry Lehman, 2d W. J. Graham, Unionville Boro. Thomas Frazer, Reiner twp. James Coakly, Boggs twp. N.P. Milligan Keen, do W.P. George M. Keister, do E.P. H. Harvey, Burnside twp. Anson Dougherty, College twp. David Brickley, Curtin twp. Frank Bowserox, Ferguson twp. E.P. Hiram Grove, Gregg twp. S.P. Josiah Roosman, do N.P. William Keen, Haines twp. E.P. William M. Keister, do W.P. George M. Keister, Half Moon twp. Frank E. Welland, Howard twp. John Glenn, Huston twp. Wm Irwin, Liberty twp. Wm Gardner, Marion twp. John Labley, Miles twp. A. N. Corman, Patton twp. C. Eckley, Penn twp. Wm H. Kreamer, Potter twp. N.P. F. A. Forstner, do S.P. W. W. Royer, Rust twp. S.P. J. M. Clark, do N.P. John Howe, Snow Shoe twp. Andrew Lucas, do E.P. James Keeling, Spring twp. Wm Woods, Taylor twp. Wm Calderwood, Walker twp. John H. Beck, Worth twp. G. J. Woodring, Union twp. Charles McGarvey, H. Y. Sitzer, Secretary, JAMES A. McCLAIN, Chairman.

The losses by the collapse of the San Francisco wheat deal are now given as seven and a half millions of dollars, and of this neat sum the millionaires who own the Nevada Bank stand to lose all but about a million. That sort of fun is too expensive, even for such high rollers as Mackey, Fair et al.

Jonathan Bell, of Oglethorpe county, Ga., had his coffin made a number of years ago. He told his friends a few days ago that he would soon die, and to send for his coffin. He then ordered it made water-proof, and he had the maker to fill it full of water, screw the lid on and turn it over and over. They did so in his presence, and he was satisfied. He died the next day and was laid away to rest.

And now an Iowa man who has spent fourteen years upon the problem claims that he has made an auger that will bore a square hole. His invention is simply an oscillating head with chisel edges and projecting lips, which cut out the corners in advance of the chisel. The rest of the machine is an almost exact counterpart of the old style boring machine. It will cut a 2x4 mortise in from four to five minutes with perfect accuracy, that a carpenter cannot complete in less than half an hour.

Henry S. Ives has begun to talk, and is letting out by piece-meal the secrets of the B. & O. deal. He has said enough already to put a different face on some matters which have borne hardly against him in the public mind, and justify the conclusion that he has been as much sinned against as sinning. The manner in which Garrett broke his contract with Ives in the B. & O. sale and the causes which led to it are not such as to crown him with glory, but rather the reverse. Garrett, it is known, was hard up, and so was his corporation, and with loans falling due in New York and no money to meet them, he was given the alternative of breaking with Ives and placing the B. & O. property in the hands of the other syndicate, or being forced into bankruptcy and having the road put into the hands of a receiver. The ethics of Wall street and Lombard street are peculiar to say the least.

New York has a Saturday half holiday law. The N. Y. Observer gives its opinion that the indications are that the observance of the Saturday half-holiday as a regular institution will have to be abandoned for the present, or postponed until the world has more leisure than it has now. Business men and tradespeople generally are revolting against the custom and refusing to observe it any longer. The fact that Saturday afternoon was constituted a legal holiday by the last Legislature makes no difference in the aspects of the case except in banks and exchanges. The enactment of the law was plainly a piece of folly and was done simply as a bid for the favor of the so-called "laboring class," and not from any humane or philanthropic motives. A half-holiday on Saturday the year round would be a good thing if it could be brought about by honest and rational methods, but the attempt to force it upon the business community by a statute framed in the interests of trucking politicians will do the movement far more harm than good.

VETOED PENSION BILLS.

The recent agitation of the pension vetoes of President Cleveland show a remarkable degree of ignorance on the part of those who criticize him in regard to the exact nature of these vetoes. That the president vetoed them blindly and from prejudice is so easily disproved by an analysis of the list, that it is a remarkable illustration of ignorance, coupled with a rashness beyond parallel, on the part of claim agents, pension grabbers and their clique.

President Cleveland vetoed 125 pension bills, 124 being private bills and the other the dependent pension bill. The latter it is not necessary to discuss, as it has already been shown that it was not a measure for the benefit of the real soldier. The private bills vetoed and the reasons for their disapproval can be readily classified.

The Pittsburg Post editorially remarks: Elsewhere will be found a dispatch from Washington giving an analysis of President Cleveland's vetoes of private pension bills. These vetoes have been the alleged excuse for the treasonable demonstration against the president by the pension grabbing contingent whose chief exponents have been Tuttle, Fairchild and Foraker. The hypocrisy of these creatures has been only equalled by their malevolence. It was a cheap and handy argument to say that the president had vetoed 124 private pension bills and was thus unfriendly to the soldiers. But in no instance have the facts upon which the vetoes were based been given to have done this would have been to have given the president credit instead of blame. The list shows deserters and dishonorably discharged soldiers asking favors of the government; sufferers whose disabilities were incurred before or after the war asking to be placed on the pension roll, even down to the man who had the effrontery to attribute his weak eyes to chronic diarrhoea. If such instances as these do not justify the president and expose the extent and character of the pension grabbing paid upon the treasury, then it would be well to take the locks off the treasury vaults and let the looters fight among themselves for the spoils.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Governor Beaver presided at a meeting of the Governors and ex-Governors in Parlor A of the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, to consider the advisability of the erection of a monument in commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution. Ex-Gov. Pollock formally opened the subject. He was followed by ex-Gov. Curtin, Governor Richardson, of South Carolina; Governor Wilson of West Virginia, and others. The one sentiment that prevailed was for the erection of a grand national monument in Independence Square. The subject will be further considered by the Governors.

Which?—Under this caption the Philadelphia Record raises the following pertinent questions: There is not a human being who cannot live without whisky and tobacco. They are unnecessary—luxuries. On the contrary, men, women and children must be fed, clothed, housed and warmed. These are necessities to living. The so-called protectionists want free whisky and cheap tobacco in order that they may keep up the prices of clothing, food, coal and lumber.

The revenue reformers wish to retain the tax on whisky and tobacco, knowing that only those who use them pay the taxes upon them. At the same time they desire to put an end to overtaxation by reducing the tax on necessities, the most important of which are the taxes on the raw materials—wool, hemp, jute, iron ore, coal, salt, lumber and dye stuffs. The tax dispute in a nut-shell is: Is it best to have free whisky or free wool?

Perhaps none of the papers read before the Medical Congress in Washington last week was of more general and practical interest than the one by Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, on "The Milk Supply of Cities." Milk is the chief food for children and an important element in the food supply of adults, but no other article of food, he declared, is so much adulterated as milk, whose physical properties are such that it is easy for the unscrupulous to tamper with it. There are numerous methods employed to conceal the water mixed with the milk, and many of the articles used are deleterious to health. The water itself is frequently of bad quality, and it is his experience that not one well in a hundred in the country furnished water fit for drinking. In England the authorities wink at the adulteration of milk, and there is scarcely a quart of pure milk sold in London or Liverpool. Cream is not so frequently adulterated, although it is not always without guile. Numerous cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria could be traced to the milk supply. It is the first duty of the Government, he thought, to protect the health of its citizens, and to this end each city should have a milk inspector for at least each 100,000 inhabitants, and the State should have a Veterinary Board to examine the condition of cows.

An important amendment has been added to the state revenue bill. Ex-Speaker Boyer succeeded in having adopted an amendment which will be known as section 10, making it unlawful for any person or corporation to require a borrower to pay the State tax on loans.

INSPECTOR DAWSON ON ALASKA.

Col. N. H. R. Dawson, Commissioner of Education, arrived in Washington from Alaska, where he went to investigate the question of Indian education and inspect the schools established and those about to be established in that far off country by the United States Government. He reports great progress in the work of civilizing and educating the Indians. At Sitka there are two United States Government schools, one Presbyterian mission and one Russian school. The native Alaskans are very docile and sharp-witted, and the children learn rapidly. Col. Dawson says that Alaska is a superb country, but only needs developing. There are already a great many salmon-canning industries and three or four gold mines worked by syndicates, which are realizing splendid fortunes for the investors. There is quite a mining boom just at present, particularly at Sitka. The gold mine known as the Treadwell on Douglas Island, is one of the richest and most profitable in the United States. The mill on Douglas Island cost \$500,000 and comprises 120 stamps. The prospects of gold mining in the vicinity of Sitka are very promising. Many tests of the quartz, which is composed of sulphurets and free gold, have been made, and I am informed, said the Commissioner, that the rock assays as high as \$6,000 to the ton.

The number of aged Mormons to be found in Salt Lake City is very remarkable. There are scores of men and women who have reached the allotted threescore years and ten, while many of them are well on in the eighties and nineties. It may be that Mormons are so fond of wholesome matrimony that they hesitate to go forth to a land where there is no marriage nor giving in marriage, but, whatever may be the reason, it is a fact that longevity is prevalent in Mormonism. A prominent Mormon says: "We Mormons believe it is our duty to live past seventy." Official records show that a large number of Mormons do their duty in this regard. It would seem at first sight as though a man who was liable to receive certain lectures from six or seven different sources would be anxious to thrust off this mortal coil at a comparatively early age. Such, however, is not the fact, and polygamy as an institution does not seem to have a depressing effect on the men and women under its influence.

The six-year-old son of Bernard Green, near Bennettsville, Ind., was recently run over by a heavy wagon and had his right leg crushed. The father knew that the leg must come off, and after vainly trying to get a surgeon, determined to perform the operation himself. He had no instrument, with the exception of a razor and a small meat saw, but with these he took off the leg neatly, and the boy recovered from the shock and is doing well. Surgeons say that the job was as successful as anyone could ask.

A cheerful view, if not a strictly correct one, is taken of a seeming misfortune by a Texas paper, which observes: It is a good thing that the cattle in Texas are dying off, for when they die off they decrease in number, when they decrease in number they become more valuable where they become more valuable their owner becomes wealthier. Therefore, it is a good thing for the cattle to die off.

People living along the Rio Grande get both extremes in a very short space of time. Two weeks ago the river was running dry; now it is overflowing its banks.

Philadelphia Times: The people of Philadelphia honored themselves by their equally enthusiastic welcome, whenever opportunity presented, of our Democratic President and our Republican Governor. Philadelphia has no partisan brawlers in any party.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE! That is to say, your lungs. Also all our breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousand of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. Call in cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you may depend upon this for certain.

NOTICE. From date of this notice chop grists will be ground only on Tuesday and Friday of each week. In order to make sure, please have grists in by Monday and Thursday evening or early morning of next days. KURTZ & SON, Sept. 1, 1887.

SHERIFF SALE—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887, at 1 1/2 o'clock, p. m., the following property to wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Howard borough, Centre Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Graden and others, on the south by lands of Joseph Royer, on the east by Walnut street, and on the west by lands of Samuel Reber, on sitting 6 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, wood house, corn crib, and other outbuildings, also an orchard thereon. Situated, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. H. McElwain. TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full. W. MILLS WALKER, Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 5. Sheriff

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FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF W. R. CAMP, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Is now more complete than ever. Endless variety of Chamber & Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces

I respectfully invite the people of Centre county to call and examine. In purchasing these goods I have taken great care in selection, and purchased the best for the money. My prices are in strict conformity with reliable goods. Our Store Room is full and is worth seeing even if you do not buy. We have an attractive line of Parlor Suits—of all the fashionable styles. Chamber Suits are equally attractive. They are in Walnut, Ash and Cherry. Besides goods enumerated above we have everything that can be found in a first class Furniture Store. Come and see our Stock.

W. R. Camp, Bishop St, BELLEFONTE, PA.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

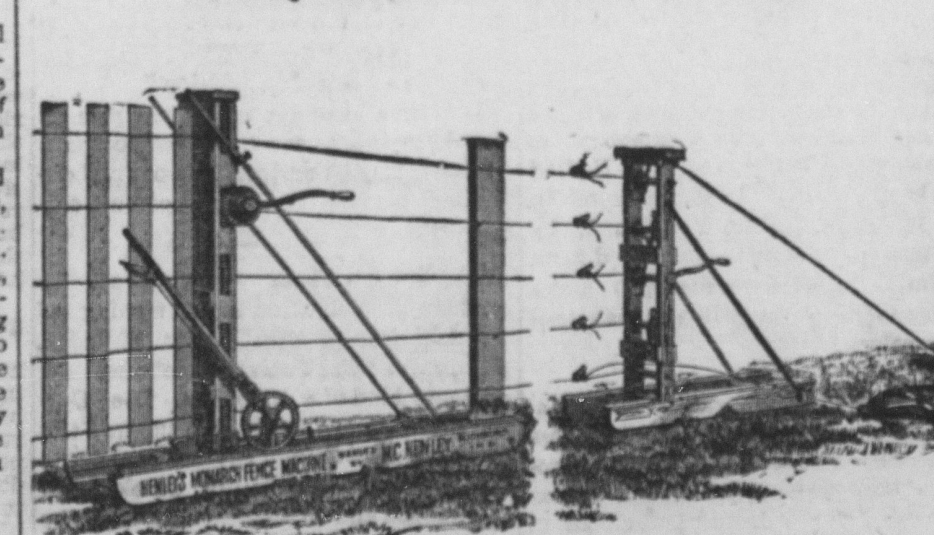
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STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, H. K. HICKS & BRO.

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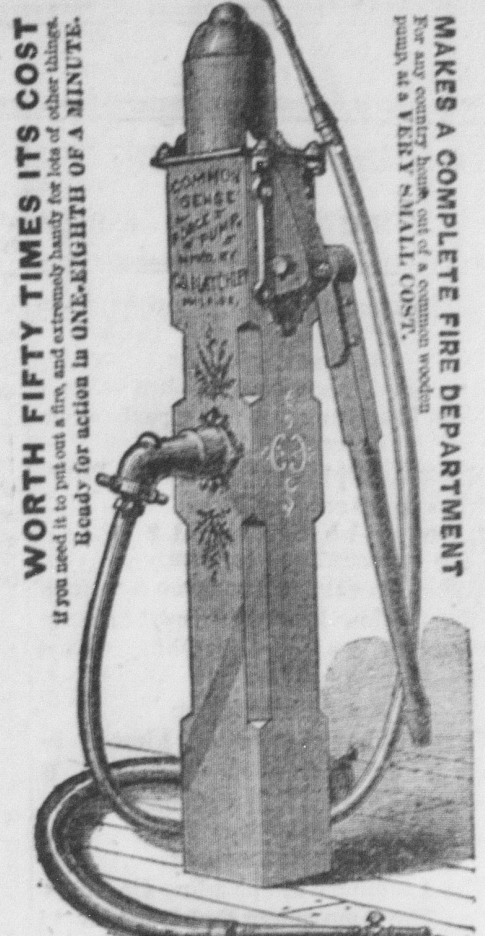
THE IMPROVED Henly Monarch Fence Machine



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED HENLY MONARCH FENCE MACHINE IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

- 1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.
2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.
3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.
4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb-wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not rot the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.
For prices of machines, fence material, or territory address, SHIRES & KENNEDY, CENTRE HALL, PA. on Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York.

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP



WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST. Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are excited to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied. CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY, MANUFACTURER of all sizes and styles of WOOD PUMPS. Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Opp. Broad St. Station P. O. R.

Table with train schedules for Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie Mail, Niagara Exp., and others, listing destinations and times.

Table with train schedules for Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, listing stations and times.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY GUNS.

Double B. I. Shot Guns... I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price. The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving. AGENT FOR VAN CAMPEN'S COMPOUND, (DYNAMITE). THEODORE DESCHNEE, Bellefonte, Pa. Great Central Gun Works.