

# The Centre Reporter.



CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1888.

NO 10

OLD SERIES XL  
NEW SERIES XXI

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - Editor.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- 1888.
- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
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- WILLIAM F. REBER, Secretary.  
AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

The fight against liquor licenses is getting brisk all over the state, with a greatly reduced number of applicants on account of high license and responsibility of bondsmen.

The Crown Prince of Germany is doing quite as well as can be expected after undergoing the operation of tracheotomy. Mondays the doctor says it is cancer; Tuesdays they say it is cancer; Wednesdays they say it is cancer; Thursdays say it is cancer; Fridays say it is cancer; and on Saturday can't say what it is. One thing is certain, the Crown prince has a bad throat, and can't say anything.

Natural gas has been struck at Fort Worth, Texas, at a depth of 380 feet. Great volumes of gas, accompanied by a cloud of sand, rushed from a well with a roar that could be heard a mile distant. A workman, lit his pipe twenty feet from the well, lighting the gas, burning off his whiskers and hair and throwing him a distance of fifty feet. The flame escares upward sixty feet, burning the limbs of trees thirty feet distant. Two horses thirty feet distant had to be torn down to save them.

Ex-Governor Curtis, who has been in Washington for several days looking over the situation, came directly from New York. On alluding to the Hill movement he says that he was surprised to learn when he arrived here that it had no exceptional strength in New York city; that his intercourse with New York politicians and Tammy Hall managers did not indicate that Mr. Hill or his friends are making any exertions to frustrate the nomination of the President if he wishes it. The position of Governor Hill is simply one of organization in event of the President not being a candidate for renomination. So says the Washington special of the Philad. Times.

A new complexion has been put upon Affairs in Central Europe by the publication of the treaty of alliance concluded between Germany and Austria in October, 1879. The publication puts an end to all doubts respecting the relations which these two powers would assume towards each other in case of a war upon either by a third power. The first Article of the treaty stipulates that should either, contrary to the wish and hope of the contracting parties, be attacked by Russia, it is pledged to assist the other, with its entire military force, and only to conclude peace upon such terms as both agree to accept. The second Article provides that should either country be attacked by any other Power, the other pledges itself not to support the aggressor, but to maintain an attitude of neutrality. Should Russia assist the aggressor, however, Article I, comes into force, and war operations will then be carried on in common, and terms of peace be conjointly arranged. The publication of the treaty has naturally produced considerable excitement in Europe. By some it is regarded as an indication of peace, while others profess to see in it a token of coming war. The treaty was evidently concluded with the idea of maintaining peace. In the preamble of the instrument the two Emperors, who are the contracting parties, make "a mutual and solemn promise never to impart an aggressive tendency in any direction to their purely defensive agreement."

One thing is certain that Russia will hesitate long before taking the field against such an alliance as that represented in this treaty. If Russia continues her aggressive movements on the southern frontier, she will know now what to expect.

## BLAINE DECLINES.

James G. Blaine has written a letter, from Florence, Italy, to chairman Jones, of the R-publican National Committee saying that he declines having his name brought before the next Republican convention as a candidate for President. His reasons, he says, are personal, and goes on to argue that the Republican party is going to win at the next election. There is no doubt that he could have the next Republican nomination if he desired it, and if he is confident that his party is going to win this year, why that would settle it that Blaine would be the next President.

But Blaine knows, as well as we know, that he cannot be elected—if it were certain he could be, he would not now decline to have his name brought before the Chicago convention. For his sole ambition has been to be President.

The declination of Mr. Blaine leaves the field clear for new booms and new presidential. Sherman, of Eliza Pinkston fame, can no get on the course. Dynamite Forsaker, can put his boom afloat. Gen. Sheridan may have some one to start a boom for him. Cameron will not refuse to be considered a candidate. Gov. Beaver has intimated that he does not desire to be President, but we don't believe a word of that, and with a little soap, some water, and a rye straw, he can set a presidential bubble afloat for himself right nicely. Even Gen. Hastings may want to enter the race. Then there is senator Ingalls, a smart fellow, Senator Allison, another Republican of some caliber, and others—the air will be full of them, soon as Blaine's letter is read.

The fact is, nearly every American citizen, of male persuasion, and a few of the opposite sex, have the laudable ambition to be President of the United States, and if only all could attain it, we would be happy in the thought that we were not to be left out in the cold.

## INCONVERTIBLE FACTS.

The New York Herald puts the plea of the tariff reformers for a more extended market in a very forcible style. It says: "If we can increase the bulk of our business we shall not only reap larger profits, but the extra demand for goods will give steadier employment and better wages to an immense number of workmen. Two birds with one stone is profitable hunting. If we have a home market alone we simply make money out of each other, but if we send our products to South America and Australia and perhaps to England, we make our profits out of foreigners. With raw wool on the free list we should stand a good chance to get our share of the custom of every nation on the globe, but with a tax on raw wool every Englishman and German can slam the door in our face and shut us out in the cold! The man who cannot be impressed with the force of this statement is impervious to the logic of common sense. It goes on to say: 'Now, we are seeking a profitable trade. We want to drive bargains with the people of every nation. We have the genius, the enterprise, the machinery that insure success. Give us a large free list, multiply the number of free raw materials and the hum of increased business will be heard everywhere. Open the tariff doors wide enough to let in the raw goods and our merchants will send their manufactured goods into every foreign market, and it will go hard with us, but we will enter upon an era of national prosperity such as we have never seen before. President Cleveland's policy of opening up a larger market for American manufacturers not only commends itself to the country's pocket but to the country's patriotism.'"

But the Evangel of free trade is invoked to prevent congress from relieving the manufacturers of the burdens that hamper them in their competition with foreign markets.

## CURTIN ON CLEVELAND.

New York World, 5th. Governor Curtin is the representative of a race of statesmen that are fast disappearing. He has retired from Congress, but maintains his interest in public affairs and political events. His hair is white and his step has lost its elastic spring, but his intellect retains all of its old time vigor. Mr. Cleveland, Governor Curtin thought, would be renominated and reelected. Mr. Cleveland was not a free trader, but he was a tariff reformer and every sensible man would agree that the tariff needed reforming badly. New York would be the decisive battle ground in Governor Curtin's opinion, in the next campaign.

Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin informed the young Republicans of Portland, Me., in the course of a speech on Wednesday night, that the Democratic party of to day is worse than it was in 1860. We guess old Hamlin is in his second childhood and don't know what's going on.

## REPUBLICAN TARIFF SENTIMENT.

There is a leaf from Republican sentiment on the tariff that will be worth reading just at this time.

President Arthur in the message he sent to congress in 1882, declared: "I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconsiderate revenue; a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties on certain manufactures, cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duty on those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woollen goods."

This in brief is the policy elaborated by President Cleveland: Free raw material and "substantial reduction" of the war taxes on manufactured products. In the policy put forth by President Arthur, he had the earnest backing of Messrs. Folger and McCulloch, Republican secretaries of the treasury in his administration; and the latter has recently given an earnest endorsement of President Cleveland's message.

Senator Sherman, who now leads the Republicans in their fight to maintain war taxes on the necessities of life, to get rid of the surplus, favors non-interference with customs duties, and would substantially reduce or remove altogether the taxes on spirits, beer and tobacco. The Boston Herald clearly shows, from extracts from Senator Sherman's speeches in the senate, this is a radical departure from the position which John Sherman occupied only six years ago. The other day Sherman attacked the president because the latter said in his message, alluding to the tobacco tax, that there "seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden of the tax with out hardship to any portion of the people." Yet in 1882 Sherman spoke as follows:

These (tobacco) taxes ought to be left as a part of our permanent system of taxation as long as any other taxes, internal or external, more oppressive, remain on the statute books. \* \* \* This tobacco tax, of all others, is the easiest collected, the most certain, increasing constantly from year to year, dependent upon an appetite that will be indulged, no matter what may be the price—a tax that has been more stable than any other. No amount of tax likely to be put upon tobacco will prevent its being chewed and smoked and smoked. In all other countries where taxation prevails this is a favorite subject of taxation. \* \* \* I say the tax on tobacco does not diminish the price to the farmer who raises it. \* \* \* And I say we are throwing off tax, which, by the judgment of all nations, is the best source of taxation.

As this sound proposition likewise applies to spirits, it will be seen that in 1882 Senator Sherman held that the internal revenue taxes should remain. But he added:

There is no sentiment in this country stronger now than that congress has neglected its duty thus far in not repealing taxes that are obnoxious to the people and unnecessary for public use; and if we should still neglect that duty, we should be properly held responsible by our own constituents. Now, sir, for one, I am determined that this sin shall not lay at my door.

In this he avowed reduction of taxation, and as he had declared in favor of the retention of the internal revenue taxes, he could only have had in view a reduction of customs taxation. But he did not stop at infernal reasoning. He was quiet explicit, as the following will show:

It is, therefore, simply an absurdity to talk now about a free trade tariff, and to talk about a protective tariff is unnecessary, because the wit of man could not possibly frame a tariff that would produce \$140,000,000 in gold without amply protecting our domestic industry.

And further on: "The (the manufacturers) do not ask protection against the pauper labor of Europe, but they ask protection against the creation of our own laws. These are our paper currency and our internal taxation. \* \* \* It is not British or foreign competition that produces distress among the manufacturing interests of this country at this time."

Afterward he added: "If you reduce their productions (the manufacturers) to a specie basis, and put them on the same footing they were on before the war, the present rates of duty would be too high. It would scarcely be necessary for any branch of industry to be protected to the extent of the present tariff law."

The specie basis had been established and the manufacturers are in the condition that Sherman described. As in the case of President Arthur, President Cleveland's message is not more radical in its demand for tax reduction than was Sherman's speech only six years ago. The latter affirmed that free trade was impossible while we were compelled to raise \$140,000,000 in gold. The present tariff yields \$212,000,000 in gold.

## FOUR HEAVILY INSURED MEN.

The tip of Dr. David Hostetter, vice-President of the projected South Penn Railroad, to California in an effort to regain lost health is being anxiously watched by the life insurance companies all over the country. He is the most heavily insured man in the United States. The aggregate of the policies held by him is \$800,000. The three other most heavily insured men in the United States are Hamilton Dison, of Philadelphia, \$400,000; George K. Anderson, of Chicago, \$350,000, and P. Lorillard, of New Jersey, \$310,000.

The Bellefonte Gazette, it appears, had entered into the job of wiping out the Reporter. Finding task hopeless, it is now turning its attention to wiping out the surplus in the county treasury.

## GOING BACK ON THEMSELVES.

Editor Medill of the Chicago Tribune, the great republican newspaper of the northwest, continues his assaults upon his party's attitude on the subject of the tariff. In a recent issue of his paper he speaks as follows:

"The increase in the tariff was a war tax directly on the people to pay for the war and the preservation of the Union. Nobody claimed that it was for a protection of our home industries. Time and again during that period I have heard men argue for this increase before they and means committe, and always with the promise that when the war was over and the finances of the country restored to their normal condition, this tax upon the people should be remitted. You can, therefore, imagine how innocent appear these hoary-headed monopolists when they rise up to day and oppose a reduction of the tariffs dangerous to American manufacturers. They are going squarely back upon their pledges then made in the name of the republican party."

This same republican organ blurs out such incoherent language as the following:

"It is notorious that the worst paid labor in the United States is that employed in the high protected industries. Beggary wages forced Americans out of the mills and factories of New England to give place to the Irish, whose discontent was expressed in strikes until they were made to give way to the wretched, superstitious, priest-ridden, French-Canadian operatives, who can live on less and endure more than any other class the mill barons have yet found. Woman and child labor is the distinctive course of the industries having the heaviest tariff protection. New England has two strongly distinguished classes of population; tariff-protected monopolists and coupon-clippers so rich that they don't know how to spend their money, and the pauper factory hands who never get a cent's worth of protection out of the tariff."

## SLAUGHTER IN THE WEST.

Cutting the Rates at Wholesale on Various Railroads.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The rate-cutting among the Western lines began Saturday morning with another reduction in rates between Chicago and St. Paul. The new rates are: First and second classes, 20 cents a hundred; third and fourth, 13 cents; fifth, 10 cents; sixth, 8 cents. The reduction was 5 cents a hundred, and 2 cents fifth.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul early reduced the live stock rate from Kansas City and Southwestern Missouri river points to Chicago from \$55 to \$30 a carload, all Kansas City lines meeting it.

The Iowa roads will try to keep the rates at \$35 a ton. The Rock Island reduced lumber rates, Chicago to Kansas City, from 10 cents to 9 cents a hundred. This was done on account of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul applying the River Bluffs differential from the Mississippi River, and the Rock Island preferred to reduce the Chicago rate rather than disturb the differential. A slight reduction in packing-house products, Kansas City to Chicago, from 12 1/2 to 12 cents was also made.

## MURDERED FOR \$20.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Feb. 10.—A murder was committed near this city Friday morning. T. Lorenz, pedler, being the victim. The body was not found until this morning. Jake Kahlenbeck, a young man of this city, is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer and circumstances point strongly toward the theory. The murder was evidently committed for money and the murderer got about \$20 for his work.

## Small-pox in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 12.—Yesterday afternoon Michael Hemsey called in a physician to his home at 152 Insole place, and told him that his children were sick with scarlet fever, but when the physician arrived at the house it took but a moment's observation to assure him that the disease was small-pox in the most malignant form.

## Two Lives Lost in a Wreck.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 12.—The fishing schooner Rising Star of Gloucester went on the sunken rocks off Rye in a blinding snow storm last night and is a total wreck. All but two of the crew escaped. The names of the two men who missing have not yet been learned. Some of the crews were severely frost-bitten.

## They Want No Man's Land.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—At a conference held by the Board of Trade last night a memorial was adopted for presentation to congress in which it was declared that the time had arrived when No Man's Land should be opened to settlers. A committee of fifteen cattle raisers was appointed to present the petition.

## Choked to Death on Plum Pie.

New York, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan of No. 345 East 124th street was choked to death while eating plum pie last evening by one of the pies. Several doctors were called in, but before they could extract the pie she died in terrible agony. She was 40 years old and the mother of five children.

## Lynched in No Man's Land.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—J. P. Brubaker was murdered at Bever, No Man's Land, last week. The news has reached here that the murderer, A. J. Morris, was pursued and captured. He was taken to a saloon where in the presence of a large crowd he was hanged to a rafter. Whiskey flowed freely.

## High License in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The new high license law will reduce the number of legalized liquor saloons in this city from 6,000 to less than 2,500. When the clerks of the clerks of the Quarter Sessions Court closed their books Saturday there were 6,000 applications.

## HONORING LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

Delmonico's the Scene of a Notable Gathering of Prominent Republicans.

New York, Feb. 13.—The members of the Republican Club of New York and their guests observed Lincoln's birthday by a banquet Saturday night at Delmonico's. The dining hall had been appropriately decorated for the occasion; the walls were festooned with American flags and ornamented with Lincoln and Hamlin campaign banners of the old Wide Awake Club, a small German band played national airs in the gallery and accompanied some of the younger and more festive members in a variety of "dicks."

President Bartlett and the distinguished guests occupied seats at a table on a raised platform facing the other banqueters. Senator John Sherman was seated at the President's right and Senator William B. Allison on his left.

Chauncey M. Depew had a place at the far end of the board, while Senator Evans had a seat near the center.

The other prominent guests were: A. Thorndike Rice, James Arkill, Francis A. Macomber, Frank Hatton, Henry R. Low, ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, John M. Thayer, Congressman William McKinley, Jr., Senator John C. Spooner, Senator Charles F. Manderson, ex-Senator Warner Miller, P. C. Lonsbury, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Fremont Cole, James H. Stone, Jonas M. Bundy.

Secretary James S. Lehmoier read letters of regret from Robert S. Lincoln, John C. Fremont, Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Ingalls, R. B. Hayes, Senator G. F. Hoar, Governor Forsaker, and a number of others.

No letter was received from Mr. Blaine. Forsaker's letter was received with tumultuous applause, while that of Senator Hoar was read in silence. R. B. Hayes' letter was saved from the fate that met Senator Hoar's only by the hand-clapping of some half dozen of the younger members in a far off corner.

In their speeches Senators Evans, Sherman and Spooner accepted the tariff gauntlet thrown down by President Cleveland, and expressed their willingness as Republicans to fight the next campaign as protectors of the tariff.

Blaine's name was first mentioned by Senator Sherman, who referred to him as the most gallant leader the party ever had. The applause which followed lasted fully ten minutes and was the most enthusiastic and spontaneous of the evening.

## ALBERT THE VICTOR.

Eleven Miles Ahead of the Record—The Score in the Great Six-Day Contest.

New York, Feb. 12.—There were fully 10,000 persons in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, when the six-day Garden race was brought to a close. It was announced amid deafening applause that James Albert was accredited with a score of 621 miles, which was covered in 142 hours.

The referee acknowledged the justice of the claim, and the plucky Philadelphia ascended the throne of champion. Fitzgerald had been since 1884.

The contest was marked by the phenomenal records made by the men, and by the phenomenal amount of "kicking" in which at various times during the match the backers, the trainers and the men themselves felt obliged to indulge. Nevertheless, so far as the contestants were concerned, they have the satisfaction of having given exhibition of speed and of endurance that never was seen on the track before. Out of the forty-eight men who started in the great race only twelve were in the race on Saturday, and of these three were hardly recognizable, so bent and strained and crippled were they after their punishment.

## The Score at the Finish stands as follows:

Name	Distance	Time	Score
Albert	621	142	621
Herty	582	141	582
Guerrero	564	141	564
Hart	546	141	546
Golden	528	141	528
Moore	510	141	510
Strokel	492	141	492
Koremac	474	141	474
Dillon	456	141	456
Tilly	438	141	438
Taylor	420	141	420
Sullivan	402	141	402
Stout	384	141	384

The money due the pedestrians, including \$2,475.50 taken in at the gate from Friday noon to Saturday noon, and \$1,827.25 for Saturday afternoon and evening, amounts to \$4,302.75, to be divided among the eight men.

## The Company Liabilities.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Coroner Dowell, of Champaign county, has rendered a verdict in the Pan Handle wreck at Urbana on January 31 by which three men were killed, and the fast west-bound Pan Handle mail and freight train were demolished. He places the blame for the wreck on the engineer of the yard engine, who was out on the main line working when the fast train was momentarily expected, and upon the engineer of the fast train, who was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour within the corporate limits of the town. The Pan Handle authorities will now be asked to move in the matter in accordance with the verdict.

## Wolves Feasting on Pigs.

St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 10.—Wolves have become dangerously numerous in this vicinity. Last night several made a raid on a pig pen, almost within the city limits, and destroyed nearly 2,000 pounds of live hogs. A part of men started out to kill the wolves.