



LD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888,

NO. 15

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Athlophoros says nothing but—cures. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have proved it to be a quick, safe, sure cure.

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In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it.

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LEGAL NOTICE—TAKE NOTICE, THAT James C. Boal has filed his first and final account as Committee of Daniel Fauber, of Potter Township, Centre County, in the office of the Prothonotary of Centre County, and that the same will be presented at the April term of court for confirmation.

L. A. SCHAEFFER, Prothonotary.

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CAUTION—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY having been purchased of Jacob Catherman, by the undersigned, at constable's sale, and will be left in his possession at my pleasure, namely, 1 team of horses and harness, 1 cow. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner. DALE & CO, ap5

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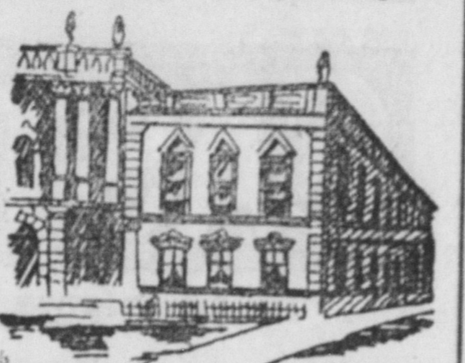
Brief Sketch of the Life and Career of One of the Most Noted Characters in European History.

Wilhelm Frederick Ludwig, King of Prussia and the first Emperor of the new Germany, was born March 22, 1797, and his death closes the career of one of the most prominent characters of European history. He was the second son of Frederick William III. and Queen Louise, daughter of Duke Charles II. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Receiving a most careful education at the hands of Prof. Dellbruech and Reimann and General von Dierike, he showed in his early childhood a clear and practical mind. At the restoration of the Prussians, 1813, the Prince followed his father to Breslau, whence he called to arms sounded, and in 1814, when he was made a Captain, took part in the war in France. He gained at Bar sur Aube on the 30th of February the iron cross, and was present at the entry of Paris on the 31st of May. After going through all the military grades he was in 1825 made General in command and leader of the 10th division. He was united in marriage in 1829 with Princess Augusta, of Sax Weimar. In 1831 the Princess presented him with a son, the successor to the throne, and in 1838 with a daughter, the present Grand Duchess of Baden. After his elder brother ascended the throne in 1840, and he was proclaimed presumptive heir Prince of Prussia, he devoted himself, besides pursuing his military career, to the care and welfare of the working class by establishing a special union, which, however, lost in the revolution of 1848 its significance. After the Prince, in consequence of the Berlin street fights on the 18th of March, had as a member of the Ministry of State signed the patent of the King to grant a constituent constitution, he left at the special wish of the monarch to calm the excited people, who looked upon him as the main support of the Absolutist party of the

brilliant victories in a short time, accompanied by his great General, Von Moltke, the principal battle being fought at Koniggratz, and also practically forcing into an amicable disposition the German Princes opposed to Prussia, William offered the landgrave or provincial diet through an indemnity law the hand of peace, which was gladly accepted, and the most thorough accord between Prince and people was restored.

Being chosen under the constitution of the North German alliance as its President from July 1, 1867, King William inclined again toward more liberal courses. He saw the great work of his military creation doubly crowned through the war with France which broke out in 1870, and which brought him and the army new laurels.

Through the proclamation of January 18, 1871, which made him Emperor, William accepted for himself and his successor to the crown of Prussia the title of German Emperor. After his return to Berlin, the 16th of June, 1871, he devoted himself with all his energy to the affairs of government, completed the military organization of the German Empire, and also the interior reform of Prussia. He removed the coolness between Russia and Austria, through which was brought about in September, 1872, the conference of the three Emperors.



HOUSE WHERE THE EMPEROR DIED.

Through the result of such indefatigable activity for the general welfare, the love of the people for the Emperor was strikingly manifested at the celebration of the seventh anniversary of his military career, and of his eightieth birthday in 1877. There was expressed a universal feeling of horror when a man, a tinker from Leipzig, named Hoedel, a Socialist, on the 11th of May, 1878, shot several times upon the Emperor, Unter den Linden in Berlin, fortunately without result, and when, three weeks later, on the 2d of June, in almost the same place, at the gate of the Tiergarten, he was badly wounded, receiving thirty small shots in the head and arm. The shooting was done by a seemingly fanatic named Carl Noebeling, who fired twice out of a window at No. 18. The Emperor's condition became such that the Crown Prince had to be nominated on the 4th of June as representative.

During all these trials the Emperor preserved his usual tranquility. Under the care of the doctors he soon recovered from his wounds, and on the 29th of September was able to be present at the great review of the Eleventh army corps near Wabern. After that he was present at the unveiling of the statue of his father, which was erected at Coeln, and, after having sojourned for some time in Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden, he returned on the 6th of December to Berlin, where he again assumed control of the Government.

The murderer Hoedel was beheaded in Berlin, on August 15. Noebeling died September 23 in consequence of his wounds, which he himself had inflicted in attempting to commit suicide. The Emperor William had an imposing martial figure, and regular and pleasant features. His continual regular activity and plain and frugal manner of living retained to him to the ripest age a remarkable degree of mental and physical strength.

A PRINCE AND HIS FIANCE.

Prince Oscar of Sweden and His Intended Bride, Miss Ebba Munck.

Miss Ebba Munck, who is to become the bride of Prince Oscar, second son of the King of Sweden and Norway, is supposed, a peasant girl, as was the mother of William the Conqueror, and the brides of many a European prince has been, but is of noble birth, her father belonging to the lower order of Swedish nobility. Miss Munck was holding an appointment at the court as lady of the

chamber in waiting on the Crown Princess. In the autumn of 1885, when her royal highness made a tour in Germany after attending the wedding of her brother, the Archduke of Baden, at Karlsruhe, she visited Amsterdam to consult Dr. Metzger, a renowned physician, and whilst staying at Amsterdam the royal frigate Vanadis, bearing Prince Oscar, one of her officers, dropped anchor there on the return from a voyage around the world.

Here Oscar and Miss Ebba met and fell in love with each other. The match did not meet with the approval of the court and the

young lady resigned her place, and accepted a position in the royal office of charities to the poor.

She became a well-known visitor among the poor, the sick and the destitute of Stockholm and was for many months a nurse in one of the hospitals established by the Queen. Her ministrations brought on a long and dangerous illness and she narrowly escaped death. This benevolence on her part confirmed Prince Oscar's esteem and affection for her, for he is himself a devotedly religious and charitable young man.



EMPEROR WILHELM.

Prussian State, in order to clear his political opinion in hospitable England, by exchanging ideas with Peel, Lord John Russell, Palmerston, but especially with Prince Albert.

In the fullest accord with the people's demands for liberal institutions, the Prince was able after, by an early and opportune return to the Fatherland, to confess, as chosen deputy of the National assembly, frankly and unreservedly that he would stay faithfully and conscientiously by the new form of government, and would always protect it. On the 8th of June, 1849, he was given the chief command of the troops which were appointed to suppress the revolution in the south of Germany. In a few weeks, after he had in Mainz escaped an attempted assassination, the insurrecting Pfalz and Baden people were subdued. After the celebration of the fiftieth military anniversary, congratulated by Deputies who represented the people and the army, in the same year, the King, who had fallen sick in the meantime, made him his representative in the Government.

With this new era the power of Prussia commenced, and all hopes of the patriotic and liberal parties turned to the Prince. Being Regent from 1858 to 1861, and from that time King of Prussia, it was now the task of his reign, after the nomination of the liberal Honen Zollern ministry, first to regulate the internal position of the State by elevating the finances and commerce of the country and reforms in trade. Then came the administration of justice and agricultural affairs, the regulation of the affairs of the churches, and especially the promotion of the marine and the reorganization of the army. Unfortunately the Regent did not find it his principal task to increase and strengthen the army. The majority refused to advance the increase of cost of the reorganization of 1860.

Great excitement and sympathy were created by the King's attempted assassination by the student, Becker, in Baden-Baden, on July 14, 1860. Several shots were fired, but fortunately the King was only slightly hurt. Through the refusal of the Regent for the already completed organization of the army a fatal constitutional conflict arose which was not settled by the attitude of the King toward the princely Congress at Frankfurt, in 1863, nor by the difficulties in Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. William, who with iron firmness and personal devotion held to what he had created, dismissed the ministry in 1862 in order to leave to ex-Embassador von Bismarck the formation of a new one. While for a time the reforms of the interior came to a standstill a decided political change took place under Bismarck's bold and clever advice upon the German question under his guidance in 1866 came the struggle with Austria. After having accomplished many



EMPEROR FREDERICK III.

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| Misses “ “ | 75c to \$2 |
| Boys' “ “ | 75c to \$2 |
| Mens' Working Shoes, | 90c to 1.50 |
| Boys' Suits, 3 to 14 yr. | \$1 to 5 |
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