FRED KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'

TERMS: -One year, \$1.50, when paid in accance. Those in arrears subject to previous Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 inserous, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, OCT. 4, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy

BEAVER, Pa., Oct. 1 .- Sheriff Welsh received a telegram from Postmaster Frank R. Morris, of Shannopin, stating that an attempt had been made to blow up the postoffice and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad station with dynamite. In company with his attorney, Frank Reed, the sheriff went to the scene. It appears that a dynamite bomb was thrown at a little frame building occur ied by James Crooks. The explosion tore up the ground, broke windows in adjoining buildings, including the railroad station, and damaged the Crooks house considerably.

A little over an hour later a second explosion occurred. This one was at the rear of the postoffice building, in which Mr. Morris also has a drug store. The explosion knocked him down and threw bottles and packages from the shelves. The lights were extinguished and the building was consideraably shaken. Morris, his brother and several customers were in the store, and running out found that the bomb had been exploded at one of the rear corners and that it had burst the gas pipe. Fortunately the gas did not ignite, or the entire row would have been in flames in a few minutes.

Crushed Under Tons of Coal. SCRANTON, Sept. 28.—Last night, while Martin Mahady and Patrick Mahoney, of Olyphant, and Christopher Gabriel, of Winton, all employed as company men by the Delaware and Hudson Coal company, were engaged in their duties on the night shift in the Grassy Island colliery, at Olyphant, they met with a terrible accident, by which two of them were killed. The victims were: Martin Mahady, aged about 60 years, married, seven children, and Christopher Gabriel, aged 43, married, four children. Patrick Mahoney, the third man, was caught fast and suffered severe injuries, which may result fatally.

Developing New Oil Territory. TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29 .- It is not generally known, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that extensive oil developments are being made in Eik county. The territory is in Highland township, beginning seven miles south of the Pittsburg and Western railroad. Since the 1st of this month active operations have again begun, and no less than fifty new derricks will be up in thirty days. The wells are drilled 2,200 feet deep, and when finished

being laid there from the Kane district. Heavy Freight Business. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Pennsylvania railroad is doing a heavy freight business, and the rolling stock is under high pressure. The officials find great difficulty in transporting the freight, owing to the scarcity of cars. A large amount of freight is awaiting transportation on every part of the company's lines, and efforts to move it as rapidly as possible will be made. The company has

which will be built immediately. Killed by a Fast Express Train.

ed orders for 1,500 additional box cars,

MEADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—An express train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad struck a buggy and horse at Kennedy Station, N. Y., completely demolishing the vehicle and killing the occupants, James Stone and his wife. The horse was also killed. Mr. Stone was a wealthy farmer. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Here Comes Old Winter. BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 29.-The first snow storm of the season visited this valley last night. At Lafayette Corners, the highest point in McKeon county, a howling snow storm was in progress at 10 o'clock. Snow also fell at Colegrove and other points. No snow fell here, but the weather is freezing

Reading's Deal in Tidewater. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29,-The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company has sold its stock in the Tidewater Pipe company to stockholders of the Tidewater company. The Reading's hold ngs were \$260,000 of the regular capital stock of the company and \$473,000 of special certificates. It is said that the Reading company has made a clear \$1,000,000 from the investment.

Allegheny County's Centennial. PITTSBURG, Sept. 26. - Yesterday was the gala day of the centennial celebration. The weather was favorable, and a grand parade was held in the morning, in which over 100,-000 persons participated. All of the great industries of Pittsburg were represented in the parade in actual operation. One of the features was an oil well, the fluid flowing from the well to a tank from some unseen

Smuggling Blankets in Bales of Wool. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Special Officer Marcus Hanlan seized a cargo of wool from Canada, consigned to Thomas Lee & Co., 10 North Front street, on suspicion that it contained contraband goods, his suspicions being aroused by the size and weight of the He notified Lee & Co. of his and the wool was forthwith reto the custom house seizure rooms. During the afternoon each of the ninety bales was opened in the presence of three officers and other officials. Finally, when one of the great packages was burst, buried in the center of it was found, carefully wrapped, several large and very fine English blankets. The officials continued the work with better heart and found more blankets of the same make and quality. The invoice of the cargo contained nothing about blankets, only specifying wool, and the custom house officials at once notified Lee & Co. of the discovery and that they might consider the whole cargo confiscated, according to the United States laws. Further than this, the United States district attorney was at once notified to bring action against the

The Quest of a Viscountess.

CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 1 .- Viscountess J. De Bruges, of Gerpinnes, Belgium, arrived in Cariisle on a visit to Prof. H. Bertrand, a chman, who is visiting here. She is in America on a peculiar business. She comes to purchase land for the purpose of colonizing

President Cleveland Reviews Negotiations with China.

THE TREATY AND THE BILL.

China Was Shown Many Favors in the Stipulations.

THE EXCLUSION BILL SIGNED.

China Is Arraigned for Selfishness-She Virtually Originated All of Article 2 of the Treaty, and Many of Her Requests Were Granted and Incorporated-Then She Proposed Alterations Which Would Have Placed the Execution of the Treaty Beyond Control of This Government-The President Recommends Full Indemnity for Losses of Chinese Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—President Cleveland signed the Chinese exclusion bill and transmitted it to congress, accompanied by the following message:

To the Congress: I have this day approved house bill No. 111,336, supplementary to an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the 6th day of May, 1882. It seems to me that some juggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill,

Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese laborers. The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idiosyncracies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States has been proved by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time the necessity for its abandonment has grown in force until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have resolved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In modification of prior conventions the treaty of Nov. 17, 18880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibit it; and under this article an act of congress, approved on May 6, 1882 (see vol. 22, p. 58, statutes at large), and amended July 5, 1884 (vol. 23, p. 115, statutes at large), suspended for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the

It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population was proving too strong for the just execution of the law, and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of flow from twenty to fifty barrels per day. both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury, contrary to the expressed will of both govern-

To such an extent has the successful viola tion of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed that the courts in the Pacific states have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudu lent certificates of return or seek to establish

by perjury the claim of prior residence. Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese government, and the representations made from time to time by our minister in China under the instructions of the department of state, the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States has been fully known to the government of China.

The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by that government, and in August, 1886, our minister at Pekin received from the Chinese foreign office a communica tion announcing that China, of her own ac cord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States, and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China, "in order," in the words of the communication, "that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number, and causes of danger averted and lives preserved."

This view of the Chinese government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was by my direction speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the two nations, embodying the propositions so pre-

sented by the Chinese foreign office. The deliberations, frequent oral discus sions, and correspondence on the general question that ensued have been fully communicated by me to the senate at the present session and as contained in senate executive document, Parts 1 and 2, and in senate executive document No. 272, may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction. It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective governments, was signed and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 12 last. Being submitted for the advice and consent of the senate, its confirmation on the 7th day of May last was ac companied by two amendments, which that

body engrafted upon it. On the 12th day of the same month the Chinese minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his government in the negotiation and the on of the treaty, in a note to the secretary of state gave his approval to these amendments, "as they did not alter the terms of the treaty," and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent im-

mediately after its signature on March 12.
On the 13th day of last month I approved senate bill No. 3,304, to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. This bill was intended to supplement the treaty, and was approved in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty and its amendments and the proclamation of the same, upon which event the legislation so approved was by its

terms to take effect. No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese government was received until the 21st ultimo—the day the bill which I have just approved was presented to me—when a telegram from our minister at Pekin to the secretary of state announced the refusal of the Chinese government to ex-change ratifications of the treaty, unless

further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of the Chinese laborers, and to change the conditions agreed on, which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States.

By a note from the charge d'affaires ad interim of China to the secretary of state, received on the evening of the 25th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith transmitted, together with the reply thereto), a third amendment is proposed, whereby the certificate under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country should be granted by the Chinese consul instead of the United States collector, as had been provided in the treaty. The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of

the United States. Article 1 of the treaty, proposed to be so materially altered, had, in the course of the negotiations, been settled in acquiesence with the request of the Chinese plenipotentiary,

and to his express satisfaction. In 1886, as appears in the document heretofore referred to, the Chinese foreign office had formally proposed to our minister strict exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States without limitation, and had otherwise and more definitely stated that no term whatever for exclusion was necessary, for the reason that China would of itself take steps to prevent its laborers from coming to the United States.

In the course of the negotiations that followed suggestions from the same quarter led to the insertion in behalf of the United States of a term of thirty years, and this term, upon the representations of the Chinese plenipotentiary, was reduced to "twenty

years," and finally agreed upon.

Article 2 was wholly of Chinese origination, and to that alone owes its presence in

And it is here pertinent to remark that sverywhere in the United States laws for the collection of debts are equally available to all creditors without respect to race, sex, nationality or place of residence, and equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations and with the citizens of the United States recovery can be had in any court of justice in the United States by a subject of China, whether of the laboring or any other

No disability accrues from non-residence of a plaintiff, whose claim can be enforced in the usual way by him or his assignee or at-

torney in our courts of justice.

In this respect it cannot be alleged that there exists the slightest discrimination against Chinese subjects, and it is a notable fact that large trading firms and companies and individual merchants and traders of that nation are profitably established at numerous points throughout the Union, in whose hands every claim transmitted by an absent Chinaman of a just and lawful nature could be completely enforced.

The admitted and paramount right and duty of every government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retard its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse. China here has not dissented from this doctrine, but a by the expressions to which I have referr led us confidently to rely upon such actioon her part in co-operation with us as woulenforce the exclusion of Chinese labore: from our country.

The co-operation has not, however, been accorded us. Thus from the unexpected an inting refusal of the Chinese govern ment to confirm the acts of its authorized agent, and to carry into effect an international agreement the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that government for our acceptance, and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen in which the government o the United States is called upon to act in self defense by the exercise of its legislative power. I cannot but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations as an indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view, to which the government of China may justly be considered as

The facts and circumstances which I have narrated leave me, in the performance of what seems to be my official duty, to join the congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers in lieu of further attempts to adjust it by

international arbitration. But while thus exercising our undoubted right in the interests of our people and for the general welfare of our country, justice and fairness seem to require that some pro vision should be made by act or joint resolution under which such Chinese laborers as shall actually have embarked on their return to the United States before the passage of the law this day approved, and are now on their way, may be permitted to land, provided they have duly and lawfully obtained and shall present certificates heretofore issued permitting them to return, in accordance with the provisions of existing

Nor should our recourse to legislative measures of exclusion cause us to retire from the offer we have made to indemnify such Chinese subjects as have suffered damage through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country at the hands of lawless men. Therefore, I rec ommend that, without acknowledging legal liability therefor, but because it was stipulated in the treaty which has failed to take effect, and in a spirit of humanity befitting our nation, there be appropriated the sum of \$276,619.75, payable to the Chinese minister at this capital on behalf of his government, as full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subjects in the manner and under the circumstances mentioned.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Oct. 1, 1888.

MR. BLAINE GOES WEST.

He Will Make Campaign Speeches in Michigan and Illinois. NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- Mr. Blaine came in from Teaneck with Congressman Phelps about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. His day was occupied first by going down town with Walker Blaine on some private business and then by calling on Gen. Sherman and receiving the calls of his friends. Col. Goodloe, Stephen B. Elkins and some members of the Harlem Republican club drove up to the Grand Central station with him. Thence at 5 p. m., accompanied by Gen. King and Walker Blaine, he left for Detroit. Col. Goodloe said that Mr. Blaine would make four or five speeches in Michigan and

then five at these points in Indiana successively: Goschen, Evansville, New Albany, Indianapolis, Tippecanoe Battle Ground.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—Hon. James G. Blaine, accompanied by a few friends, arrived in this city last evening from New York on the 9:50 Central-Hudson train en route west. The distinguished party occupied a Wagner sleeping car, and scarcely a dozen persons knew of their passing through Albany. Mr. Blains did not leave the train, which only remained here about lifteen minutes and was then taken westward.

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A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.-LETTER of Administration upon the estate of Caroline McMinn. dec d. late of Potter township having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

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