



OLD SERIES. XL  
NEW SERIES. XXI

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

NO. 50

**THE CENTRE REPORTER.**

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

**CHRISTMAS.**

Christmas is here -- not only in Centre county -- but on every inch of God's foot-stool. It has joy for every locality and for each human being.

Among all christian peoples of the earth the 25th of December is accepted as Christ's birthday -- though this date cannot be established with any positiveness. But it was about this time of the month of December, and the 25th is as near as reckoning, from an examination of sacred writings, can establish -- hence it has been accepted.

The Roman church adopted this day and celebrated it. The Greek church had fixed January 6 as the birthday of Christ, and celebrated accordingly. The 6th of January has no testimony that is undoubted, or that fixes it as near the precise time of the greatest of all events as the 25th of December, hence the Protestant and Roman world celebrate this day, and the Greek church a few centuries later also accepted it.

As a day of gladness and rejoicing and holy festivity, its celebration dates back to the earliest centuries of the Christian era. Many celebrate an entire week -- make of it a holiday week -- hence the day is not material, for in that period the Redeemer was born.

The universal custom of making presents or gifts, at Christmas, is in commemoration of the great gift of God to man, presenting his only begotten Son that mankind might be saved.

All festivities, all gifts, given at Christmas, are proper, but should be given only as commemorative tokens of the birth of the Saviour and to carry with them the lessons taught by the Redeemer who sit upon earth. Let all rejoice and be glad then -- let all give gifts who can, and small as they may be, if with proper motive, they count as largely as the widows mite.

We wish each and every reader of the REPORTER a merry Christmas.

M'Sparran is a Granger in whom there is no guile or spoil.

Harrison is still in a sweat over the Centre Hall and Bellefonte postmaster-ships.

Nearly 108,000 for Cleveland over Harrison. Well, the Democracy are not licked after all.

It is said Quay and Rutan have got to that stage where neither one will wish the other a merry Christmas.

If congress does not cut down letter postage to one cent, then let it do the next best thing -- authorize two postal cards to be sold for one cent.

The Democrats might as well be saucy about this thing and tell the Republicans they went up Sat river since Cleveland has 107,000 majority over Harrison.

Harrison is having great worry on account of the Platt and Miller factions in New York. Should either of these chiefs get into the cabinet the other swears war against the administration.

Neither Col. Miliken, nor Gen. Hastings, nor Col. Coburn, have yet received word from Harrison that either one of them is slated for a cabinet position. Was it letz mit'em Harrison?

A few days ago, in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, speaking in favor of the monopolistic tariff, had the impudence to say that the American workingman, if he behaved himself, could live in luxury, and in fact he drew a remarkably pleasant picture of the condition of the wage worker of this country.

Pittsburg Republicans raised \$40,000 and sent it to Indiana to carry the state for Harrison. The money was entrusted to a pair of the faithful, but it now turns out that it "never got there." There is much quiet tribulation what to do about it, and the fellows who were to take it to Indiana seem to ask, Well, what are you going to do about it?

In LYONNING John G. Metzger was elected Judge by 44 majority over the Republican nominee. The latter has started a contest.

The commission appointed by the Governor to sit on the Judgeship contest, and which is composed of Judges Mayer of Clinton county, Bucher, of Union county, Rocka elder, of Northumberland county, arrived in Williamsport on 8 to hold their first meeting.

**A SENSIBLE GRANGER.**

Overseer M'Sparran, at the state grange, last week, read a very sensible paper upon subjects in which our farmer friends are interested. He spoke plainly upon the tariff question, and rebuked a grange organ for rejoicing that the tariff question was decided at the last election in favor of the monopolist idea, and that a railroad king had similarly rejoiced with this grange organ.

Mr. M'Sparran's paper contains some sound ideas upon the tariff which a trio of grangers, who tried to lead into the high tariff camp of monopolists last campaign, might study. This same trio of leading grangers after the adjournment of the former state grange, constituted themselves a committee to go to Washington and protest against the tariff reform movement then proposed. The leading blatherkite of this trio, Piollet, in last campaign stumped it in favor of high tariff taxes.

A nice way to help the farmer, indeed! working for a monopolist tariff to increase his burdens, and then sneak around them privately and tell them of the outrageous taxes they have to pay! And that's what the trio has been doing. M'Sparran is an honest granger, and his argument puts the office seeking and money making fellows of the order to shame.

Grangers, look a little closer, else you'll be sold out, by petty demagogues who want to use your noble order for a selfish purpose. Do you see it?

We make the following extract from overseer M'Sparran's paper:

In the consideration of the tariff question, an issue in which we are vitally interested, from what standpoint do we as agriculturists examine it? From the standpoint of a great business problem to be solved that all interests may be protected, and none oppressed, or to be all measured by party dictation and solved by this standard? But hold! I should speak of this question with bated breath. It is a forbidden subject. We read from the editorials of all extreme high protection organs that the question is settled. We read as follows from a grange paper: "A grave economic question has been determined once for all. There is no occasion for any further agitation of the subject. The issue of protection and anti-protection was fairly joined, squarely presented, fully argued by both sides, made plain to the people as discussion can ever make it, and the people have answered it at the polls. That settles it." We read from a speech of one of the great railroad magnates of the land delivered in New York recently that this subject has been settled. This statement of the railroad king is also endorsed by the same grange organ, in its zeal for the farmer, doubtless, and indeed as well by the bleated mill miller almost without exception throughout the land. Questionable company, one must admit, for an advocate of the oppressed farmer. But who and what am I that I dare take issue with such authority? A humble farmer's opinion against the mighty in the land! But I find I do not stand alone. Brother Draper, the acting master at the last session of the national grange gives us to understand that he does not consider it settled and says in his address: "A careful study and consideration of our present tariff laws show that the average duty of all interests combined is about 47 per cent, that the manufacturing interests alone are protected to the amount of 55 per cent, while the average on agricultural products is only 20 per cent. This inequality has existed a long and long and although our political instructors inform us that the home market which manufacturing industries give to agriculture should at once in a great measure for the inequality, we are boldly confronted with the fact that the agricultural toilers even in manufacturing districts are having a hard struggle to acquire the necessities of life." No, it is not settled and never will be until the agriculturalist settles it and that will not happen until he studies it as a business problem, discarding any political aspect or advantage and is able to determine his line of action solely on the merits of the question, his own interests taken into account.

The latest returns from Texas are as follows: Cleveland, 234,883; Harrison, 88,280; Fisk, 4,416; Streeter, 3,188; Cleveland's plurality, 146,603. In 1884, the vote of the State, as officially given, was, Cleveland, 223,670; Baird 91,701; St. John, 3,508; Butler, 3,321; Belva Lockwood, 12; Cleveland's plurality, 131,978. It is probable not more than three-fourths of the vote of the State was polled, as only in a few congressional districts was there a contest that would bring out the vote. Texas is a big institution. It has a population now of about 2,250,000. In 1853, by the first census after its annexation, the population of the State was only 210,000. It would "cut up" into four States of the size of the proposed State of South Dakota with a population of more than half a million for each. But the people would listen with any respect or patience to arguments their State should be divided. They prefer a big State, with almost illimitable capacity for growth in population, wealth and political power, and their judgment is sound.

The Indianapolis Journal General Harris' home organ, prints a revised table of the vote for president in all the states. It makes Cleveland's plurality 107,498.

**WARNING TO SUPERVISORS.**

The four Supervisors of Georgetown township, Fayette county, were indicted Wednesday at the instance of James G. Hartman, of Fairchance, for maintaining a public nuisance and a source of danger in the shape of impassable roads. There was no difficulty in proving the horrible condition of the roads. The Supervisors claimed that as the township was divided into four road districts, the Supervisors of the district in which the action originated were solely to blame, but the Court decided they were each responsible for the condition of the whole township. They pleaded want of means to keep the roads in better condition. But as they are allowed to levy ten mill tax for road purposes while they only levied two mills, this did not relieve them. The jury found all four guilty as indicted.

The question as to whether or not cider is intoxicating will soon come before the Supreme Court in a case from Warren county in which the defendant sold cider and was arrested for selling intoxicating drinks without a license.

The only way the judges upon the supreme bench can decide so momentous a question fairly, is to drain a ten gallon jug of the cider themselves and wait for effects.

**TALMAGE ON SCANDALS.**

"What position then shall good men and we take in regard to attacks on character?" asked the speaker. "Shall we reject or accept them? Reject everything, is the reply, until it is proven. Always put a good construction on the actions of others. In the British Museum we see the remains of great men, but there is a non-ter greater than any that ever existed, and it is lying. It is not limited to one place or one climate. Livingston found it in Africa, and Dr. Kane ran against falsehoods in the Arctic region. The monster of falsehood can swallow almost anything; there is only one thing it cannot swallow and that is the truth. It would have swallowed Washington, had he not allied it with his little hatchet. It never dies it can travel faster than an express train, and can smell imperfection a hundred miles away. It always finds more than there really is. A lie is gregarious and always flourishing best, where there is the biggest crowd. Its paradise however, is the country village where everybody knows everybody else's business. While the scandals of women are confined mostly to a society those regarding men crop out most frequently in business.

The speaker said he knew of hundreds of business men who had been ruined by scandal. Creditors heard their business was shaky and all would swoop down on them at once. Though able to pay all if they had but time, they were forced under and their business went down with a crash. No character can stand the assault of scandal. The holiest man ever on earth had arrows of scandal aimed at him, because he would save the world. So if there is really none, some philanthropist should build one. That would be the only fit place for scandal mongers.

"How shall we stop this?" asked the speaker. "First by refusing to listen to anything said about our neighbor. The law says a man is innocent until proven guilty, and we should say the same. There is only one person worse than the tattler and that is the hearer. He is a receiver of stolen goods. But the tattler runs himself out, and after a while he is, as it is had printed on his coat, 'liar make room for the leper.'"

In the State Grange, last week, Overseer of the Grange, James M'Sparran, read his annual report. He hailed the farmers over the coals for voting against their own interests. He took them to task for being blinded by partisanship. He cited as an instance of his political bigotry the fact that Governor Pattison ought for anti-discrimination, yet the Democrat who aspired to succeed him on the same issue failed to receive the farmer's support. He denounced the "home market" theory as a fraud and said the tariff question remains unsettled.

That's the right kind of talk, and Mr. M'Sparran is not a little demagogue who would prostitute the grange to office seeking purposes, or seek to lead it into the high tariff tax camp, as two of its members did in last summer's campaign. Grangers want to keep their eyes open to the fellows who only try to use the order for the purpose of getting offices and will trade with any kind of political cattle -- fortunately for the farmers they already see those in the grange who try to dupe and stuff them for a selfish purpose.

When a granger howls day and night against corporations and the tariff, and his ignorance, or impudence, whenever it is, to ask that \$5,000 be appropriated out of the state taxes to the Cumberland valley railroad company's picnic ground, that's the kind of "grangers" that farmers want to watch -- such sell you out.

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**A BIG SALT TRUST.**

The fact that an agent of the English salt trust is in this country for the purpose of making arrangements for uniting all the salt plants of the United States and Canada into one great trust fails to create general surprise.

It was expected that the result of the recent election would embolden monopolists and a ready representative of grasping syndicates are openly at work.

The agent of the English salt trust when told that some of the independent salt makers might refuse to join the syndicate said: "In that case we should endeavor to induce them to sell to us, and in the event of a refusal of our offer we would make it to their interest to sell."

In other words the independent manufacturers could not compete with the colossal syndicate and in a very short time they would be forced to discontinue business. Of course so long as the tariff laws discriminate in the interest of monopolists the great mass of people must suffer, and the manipulators of trusts, corners and combines have nothing to fear. Behind the bulwark of a high tariff the monopolist can "regulate production," and "fix prices." The people have no voice in the matter.

**THERE'S GOING TO BE A BOW.**

A meeting of representatives and senators from interior counties of the State has been called to take place at Harrisburg on the 20th. If these legislators make a fight against the monopolization of the principal clerkships by men from Allegheny and Philadelphia, it will be necessary to break the present slate. Henry Hahn, the reading clerk of the house, and of Lucius Rogers, who holds a similar position in the senate, are in danger of being overthrown, according to a statement of one of Quay's lieutenants, who is now here. This same person is authority for the statement that the reorganization of the legislature is being made to take away the power of certain lobbyists who have made fortunes by the manipulation of men and measures during the past few years.

The stirring up of the old officeholders and the forthcoming indignation meeting of the several members, have created considerable talk in political circles and it is a general prediction that some interesting exposes will be the out come of the various disagreements.

It appears that some of the railroad companies have been systematically violating the inter-state commerce law. That is to say gentlemen of high standing have been playing the criminal for the sake of business advantage. The guilty should be exposed and punished. How can we expect the laws to be obeyed by humble citizens when the heads of corporations, men who owe all their prosperity to the protection given their property by those laws, act the criminal? It is strange that railroad managers cannot see that personal interest should lead them to cheerful obedience to law. For if they trample on the statutes of the nation, what right have they to expect protection when a mob, the creation of their own injustice and wrong-doing, threatens with destruction their property? The corporation that does not set an example of obedience to law is sowing the wind and may reap the whirlwind.

**THE STATE FINANCES.**

Auditor General McCamant has completed his report for the year ended November 30, 1888, and the revenues are considerably in excess of those expected at the close of the previous year. It was then feared that the effect of the high license law, giving four-fifths of the fees obtained from liquor licenses to the county, city and borough treasurers, would greatly cripple the Treasury. The close of the last fiscal year shows that the public exchequer is in excellent condition.

This gratifying result is largely due to the vigorous effort made in the Auditor General's Department to collect the taxes due the State. Owing to unfavorable judicial decisions the tax on gross receipts fell \$111,000 by close collections. In the matter of taverns, eating houses, wholesale liquor, brewers and bottlers' licenses, the State sustained a net loss of over \$60,000. Owing to the high license law the receipts from the tavern licenses decreased over \$242,000 and from eating house licenses nearly \$65,000, showing a loss of \$607,000 in these items.

The receipts from wholesale liquor licenses increased nearly \$61,000, from brewers' licenses \$57,000 and from bottlers' licenses nearly \$28,000, on account the increased tax on these subjects and because all of them go into the State Treasury. The showing of the Treasury would have been much better than it even is had the county of Allegheny been a day earlier in paying its license fees into the Treasury, amounting to over \$100,000. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company might have netted \$212,500 if it had made the usual payment due from it in time to be incorporated in this year's report.

**SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.**

The Southern people are awaking to the importance of immigration; not so much of the foreign variety as from the Northern States of farmers and skilled mechanics. Very little foreign immigration drifts Southward, except to Texas and Missouri. It may be said unskilled labor is not needed at the South as much as skilled, which will in time create a demand for the cruder forms. Last week the Southern Immigration Association, representing all the Southern States, held a convention at Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of devising means of promoting the growth of the States south of the Potomac.

The convention adopted a memorial to the legislatures of these States asking them to make ample appropriations for the encouragement of immigration, and to take other steps in the way of advancing its purpose. The legislature of Georgia, anticipating the action of the convention, has appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the establishment of a State bureau of immigration, with the view of encouraging the immigration to that State of farmers, mechanics and laborers. The commissioner is to prepare a full exhibit of the resources and attractions of the Empire State of the South, to circulate pamphlets containing information on the subject, and to take other means of carrying out the object in view. The scheme promises to be advantageous to the interests of Georgia and to the development of its industries.

The population of the state, which increases slowly, ought to be three times greater than it is at present. Like most of the other Southern States, and especially the cotton States, it has vast areas of uncultivated land that is highly fertile, and unlimited water power, if of fers rare opportunities for the establishment of factories that would surely be prosperous and profitable.

There is not in the wide world a more inviting field of labor for the industries and intelligent farmer than the Southern States of our union. Whatever advantage lies in the fact of a population almost entirely native born they have. Georgia, in 1880, out of a population of 1,542,000, had only 10,564 of foreign birth while Allegheny county, with a total population of 354,869, had 88,666 of foreign birth. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia, with a total population in 1880 of about 6,930,000 had less than one half the foreign population of Allegheny county. North Carolina, with 1,400,000, had only 3742 persons of foreign birth. Whatever personal or political peculiarities the Southern people may be credited with, the fact is apparent they are due to a very pure strain of native blood. The foreign vote is an unimportant factor at the South, but they have the colored brother in sufficient quantities.

**DEATH OF JUDGE BOYLE.**

The remains of Chief Justice Boyle, of Washington Territory, are now on their way to Uniontown, Pa., for burial, accompanied by Mrs. Boyle and her son. Mr. Boyle was appointed Chief Justice by President Cleveland only about two months ago, and he only left Uniontown about four weeks ago for Seattle.

We knew Judge Boyle well, and he was one of the warmest and most esteemed friends of the editor of the Reporter. He was an able attorney and an upright man, one of God's noblest works.

Judge Boyle caught a cold when on his way to hold court at Mt. Vernon two weeks ago that doubtless led to his death. On the way he sat in the pilot house on the steamboat to view the scenery. At Mt. Vernon tonilitis set in, but he was able, however, to finish the work of the term and returned to Seattle, the following Thursday. His indisposition was regarded as slight, but as a consequence necessitated confinement to his room. He soon got worse and died in the full possession of his faculties.

Mrs. Boyle and family have our deepest sympathy.

The near political fight will be for farmers' rights. The meeting of the state grange, in Harrisburg, last week, forecloses this, thro the paper read by M'Sparran, showing how high tariff taxes are robbing the agriculturist. The high tariff monkeys in the grange, Piollet & Co., who are trying to pull wool over farmers' eyes, and seeking to sell the grange out to the corporations and monopolists, for petty offices, must go.

Piollet was justly voted off the executive committee and two or three others pined to his swallow tail coat, will also need to be brushed aside to prevent the honorable order of farmers from being a mere tool of little demagogues and high tariff conspirators. On this coming issue the Democrats will be found solid with the farmer.

Office seekers killed the first Harrison and have already nearly worried the life out of the second one.

We notice a great improvement of late in the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, tho always an excellent daily.

**QUAY WILL BE SUBPOENAED.**

State Chairman Dills, of the republican state committee, of Indiana, and a number of chairmen of county committees and prominent republicans, were examined by the grand jury in the Dudley case. Senator Quay and Colonel Goodloe will be subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury on their arrival.

A stupendous storm seems to be brewing in the Republican party. It is Blaine and anti-Blaine.

Philadelphia is overstocked with bananas, and they were sold wholesale at from two to seven cts. per dozen, and somewhere even given away on steamers.

Come to see us whether you buy or not -- Garmans.

See Zeller's drug store, Bellefonte. CALLES -- Sarah Arnold, of Centre Hall, called to see how newspapers are printed. Salesman Bibbyhouse called to see one of the finest specimens of mounted deer heads. W. H. Lucas, of Centre Hall, called and reports sausage crop abundant over there. Jeremiahs Slaveley farmer, of Centre Hill.

A bright Swineford, of Middleburg one of the oldest residents of Snyder county is dead. He was 92 years old, and before his death requested that he be buried with the honors of war being a survivor of the war of 1812. The funeral will take place in the courthouse. Mr. Swineford's father was the founder of Middleburg, which originally was called Swinefordville.

The little town of Milbury, Mass., has become locally famous as the residence of Mrs. Anne De Groot, who has just given birth to four girls babies at a single confinement. All are living and range from five pounds to eight ounces in weight. The smallest may probably die. This mother is the wife of a poor mechanic. Sakes! woud there be a harvest of Christmas presents at the De Grootes.

Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gent's dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

The following may answer as a local hit:

The Carbondale Leader says the custom of publishing a "card of thanks" for kindness shown to the family upon the death of a member of is no longer considered in good taste and for excellent reasons. Persons assisting in caring for sick or deced-d neighbors are only doing what common humanity demands of them and their reward will come when they are obliged to accept like services. The same may be said in reference to the publication of Tributes of Respect upon Sunday schools and societies, on the death of a member. It's all bosh.

**MARRIED.**

On the 22d, ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, Aaron Stuber, by Rev. M. L. Deizler, M. O. Stover, and Mary E. Musser, both of Haines township.

On the 13th, ult., at Rebersburg, by Rev. J. Dotterer, Mr. John E. Miller and Miss Annie T. Small, both of Madisonburg.

At Centre Hall, Dec. 13th, by Rev. J. Horner Kerr, Simon Morrison and Emma Conifer of Bellefonte.

On the 16th at the Reformed parsonage, Aronshurg, by Rev. Z. A. Yearick, Mr. Jonas Rishel of Spring Mills and Miss Cora E. Ard of Coburn.

On the 6th inst., at the home of the parents, Millheim, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Robert E. Harter and Mattie T. Weiser. On 13th by Rev. Deizler Mr. Frank Guistwite and Susan Hanes, both of near Woodwab.

**CHRISTMAS GOODS!**

"The nicest toys I ever saw" is what a judge of the articles said. A complete stock of

**MECHANICAL TOYS.**

of American manufacture, just received at the great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, consisting in part of: Perforating Bells, Creeping Dolls, Hippodrome Chariot, Electric Batteries, Swan Chariot, Mechanical Locomotives and Engines, Roaming Turcs, Alligators, Parrots, and a thousand and one things from 10 cents up to \$50. Also a great lot of German Toys of the latest patterns SLIDERS, SKATES, etc. in great variety. A full line of

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CUTLERY, REVOLVERS, ETC.**

All of which the public are respectfully invited to inspect.

1313 THEODORE DESCHNER, Bellefonte.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CENTRE CO., PA. -- The annual meeting of the members and the election of 12 directors to manage the affairs of the company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. J. Meyer, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 14, 1889, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.

D. F. Luse, Secy. Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 30, 1888.

**BIG OFFER.**

We make the following liberal offer, good only to January 10, 1889: Any one sending us the names of three subscribers and the cash, for 1 year gets the Reporter free as a premium for the same period. There is a premium worth trying for and easily earned.

Special bargains offered during holidays. All come and see -- C. P. Long.