

The Centre Reporter.



VOL. LXII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

NO. 3.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Gen. Hastings has our thanks for a copy of "Birds of Pennsylvania."

Col. Milliken has put on his specks to see whether Harrison wants him to have a day at Indianapolis too.

If letter postage is not to be reduced to one cent, then why not sell two postal cards for one cent—that would be reduction in postage to be felt by every man, rich and poor.

Since the Judges of the Supreme Court have taken to wearing gowns might they not as well go the whole hog and wear bustles too? There would be just as much justice in front of a bustle as inside a gown.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has developed highly satisfactory speed. Secretary Whitney has telegraphed his satisfaction in these words: "I congratulate you upon the result of the trial of the Vesuvius. Considering the size and class of the vessel, you can justly claim to have surpassed all records heretofore made."

It might have been well enough for Fiedler to seek the post mastership of the lower House at Harrisburg, but to ask the post-mastership of Bellefonte is an insult to every decent woman of that town and especially to the W. C. T. U. It isn't always the large nose that knocks down the persimmons.

The Democrats of the Indiana Senate displayed the right kind of pluck in organizing that body last week. They made the fraudulent Lieut. governor, Robison stand outside the door and told him he was not recognised by that body. That kind of spunk in 1876 would have prevented the fraudulent Hayes from occupying the presidency that rightfully belonged to Tilden.

The actual election of President took place last Monday, when the electors of each state met at the state capital and cast their votes for President. Of course Harrison is the man, under the present law.

But, suppose the law read that the electors shall cast their votes for the man who received the highest vote from the people—the people's choice—then the next President would be Grover Cleveland.

The Agricultural Department crop report for the year verifies, but does not change, what was already known. The competition of Russia, India and Australia has kept prices so low that for the first time in nearly twenty years the advance in the price of wheat per bushel has not made up in value for the loss in the amount of the total crop. The corn crop is the largest on record, but the yield per acre is below past returns in fruitful years, and taken as a whole the report does not show that the year has been a prosperous one in the grain states.

The mailing lists of the New York Voice, the organ of the prohibition party were purloined from the office of that paper during the late presidential canvass and sold to the republican national committee. The thieves were two employees in the office of the Voice, and they have confessed their guilt. In their confession they implicate Messrs. Clarkson and Dudley of the republican national committee as *participes criminis*. One of them declares that Senator Quay was cognizant of the transaction.

The republican committee used these stolen lists to mail its campaign literature to the readers of the Voice, to damage its work in favor of the prohibition ticket.

Ex-Senator John J. Patterson, formerly from over in Juniata county, and well known to many of the Reporter's Centre county readers, was sued the other day for breach of promise, by a bustle wearer in Philadelphia.

Senator Patterson is a prominent figure of the carpet-bagging days of Southern reconstruction. He is a relative of Senator Cameron's, and went South with the hordes of politicians shortly after the close of the war, and from 1873 to 1879 represented South Carolina in the United States Senate. He is close on to 60 years of age, and has been an army officer during war times and a legislator and editor in piping times of peace. He is a graduate of Jefferson College, but never became famous as a physician, his early years being given to newspaper work. Although living now at Millintown, to which place he returned "busted" after his Senatorial term expired in South Carolina, he is said to have again made barrels of money in conjunction with another relative of Senator Cameron in North Carolina rice plantations.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

Advices from Harrisburg leave little room for doubt that both branches of the Legislature will again adopt the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution, and provide for its submission to a vote of the people at a special election to be held in the early part of next summer.

In order to submit the Prohibition amendment to the people this year, it will be necessary for both branches of the Legislature to again pass the proposed amendment without any change whatever, and to declare by law when it shall be submitted to the people. The text of the amendment must be advertised in full in every county of the State for three months prior to the election; and it may be submitted to the people either at a special election May or June, or say in September or October after harvest time, or at the regular November election, as the Legislature shall decide.

The special friends of the Prohibition amendment are importunate in the demand for a special election to decide the issue, and their wishes are likely to prevail. They argue that even at an unimportant general election there would be more or less political entanglements, and they want an election at which the people will have no other question to consider or act upon than that of Prohibition. A majority of the votes cast at such election will adopt or reject the proposed Prohibition amendment. If adopted, an extra session of the Legislature would be a necessity to enact laws for the enforcement of the new Constitutional provision. If rejected, no new Prohibition amendment, or any other amendment, could be proposed for five years.

The proposed amendment is a radical prohibitory measure. It absolutely prohibits the manufacture or sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, which includes beer and wines of all grades, and directs the Legislature to provide by law for the punishment of those who shall disregard its mandate. If adopted by the people, all manufacture and sale or traffic of any kind in liquors, beer or wines as a beverage, would summarily cease upon the official declaration of the popular approval of the measure, and there would be no restitution to owners of property that may be made valuable by the change. Licenses granted for a period beyond the date of the operation of the prohibitory amendment would terminate at once, as the amendment, as adopted by the last Legislature, would go into immediate effect upon its approval by the people.

FROM AFRICA.

Advices have been received from the interior that in October last Mwanga, King of Uganda, plotted to destroy his entire body guard, his intentions being to abandon them on an island in Lake Nyanza, where they would starve to death.

The guards, who had been forewarned of the King's intentions, refused to enter the canoes which were to convey them to the island, but returned to the capital and made attack on Mwanga's palace.

The King fled to escape the fury of the guards, and his brother, Kiweva, was enthroned in his stead. Kiweva, appointed Christians to the principal offices. This enraged the Arabs, who murdered many of the Christian officials and replaced them with Mahomedans.

The Arabs burned the English and French mission stations and killed many of the converts to Christianity. The mission boat, Eleanora, in which some of the persons who had been converted by the French missionaries were fleeing, was struck by a hippopotamus and sank, five of the converts being drowned.

Many letters from Emin Bey and Henry M. Stanley were destroyed by the burning of the missionary stations. The missionaries have reached Usambylo in safety. The Masalala depot is safe. Mwanga is a prisoner at Magu. He has appealed to the English missionaries for assistance.

The Arabs have written to Missionary McKay exulting in their triumph, and prophesying the extinction of all the mission stations in Central Africa in revenge for England's anti-slavery policy. The have proclaimed Uganda a Mahomedan kingdom.

The framer of the high license bill, Mr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, has introduced the amendments he deems desirable. Transfers of license are permitted, and a license is held to be tangible property and can be inherited. Females and minors are forbidden to be employed at bars. Hours are fixed for closing bars from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., but in cities, councils may, by ordinance, permit bars to keep open from 6 A. M. to midnight. Liquor retailed must be drunk on the premises, and cannot be taken away. The liquor interest is very desirous to have the law changed so as to place the issue of licenses in the hands of excise boards, but this point will not be conceded.

CLEVELAND AND INGALLS.

President Cleveland simply respected the dignity of his high office by refusing to invite President pro tem. Ingalls of the Senate to the first State dinner of the season. Under all ordinary circumstances, the President of the Senate would be a prominent guest on such an occasion, but social as well as other laws imply that one who disgraces distinction shall be excluded where honors are recognized.

President Ingalls was not content with bitter partisan assaults upon President Cleveland. Had he been ever so aggressive in politics, denunciation of the policy or public acts of the first officer of the government, he should and would have been the guest of honor at the President's State dinner; but Ingalls' public criticism of Cleveland in speech, in magazine essays and in authorized and revised interview for public journals, was simply brutal in conception and beastly in expression. He thus put himself beyond the pale of Presidential recognition as a gentleman, and had Cleveland done otherwise he would have abased himself and dishonored his office.

No man since the days of Washington has been cleaner in his great office, alike in public and private acts, than President Cleveland, and no man has been more shamelessly traduced. He is one who invites heroic opposition and searching criticism in politics, and when the maw worm of beastly assaults upon private life comes to the front, it is confession that honesty and truth are impotent in assailing such a man. Ingalls has degraded himself and his high trust to the weapons of the fish monger, and Cleveland has honored the dignity of his high trust by declining to have the indecent guest at the Presidential table.

THE LYCOMING JUDGESHIP CONTEST.

The contest over the office of president judge in Lycoming county is daily becoming more exciting, and the interest of the people is on the ascendency. The Court, consisting of Judges Mayer, Rockefeller and Bucher, were in session on Saturday, and James L. Meredith and Frank P. Cummings were appointed examiners to proceed with the taking of testimony. The examiners were directed by order of the Court to proceed with all possible dispatch, and collect the ballot boxes from every voting district in the county, the boxes to be placed for safekeeping in bank vaults or other fire and burglar proof depositories.

As there are over fifty districts in the county and the boxes from two to three feet in length by a foot wide and six or eight inches high, it will require a very large van to hold them. It was the emphatic decision of the Court, however, that the boxes must be so deposited, and if one van could not be found large enough, then they must be distributed among other vans. That by all means they must be placed beyond the reach of possible spoliation or destruction by fire.

TROUBLE FOR BEAVER.

The revenue bill which was lost, strayed or stolen last session, after its final passage, and before it received the governor's signature, is the most frightful skeleton in the Republican closet down there just now. It is hinted that the bill was destroyed while in Governor Beaver's office. On this account and with a view to lifting suspicion from the legislative messengers, an effort will be made to have a committee appointed to fix positively the responsibility for the failure of the important bill.

"We must have some revenue legislation this session," said Representative Wherry. "We will either re-pass the bill smuggled away last session, or we may have even a stronger bill. However, we should know what became of last session's bill before we attempt any further legislation in that direction. It seems to me that we owe an explanation of that revenue bill mystery to the State."

Hon. John J. Metzger has been declared by the proper election officers to be the lawfully elected common pleas judge of Lycoming county, and he has accordingly taken the oath of office. But Governor Beaver, pending a contest, has chosen to withhold from Judge Metzger his commission.

Judge Metzger went right on and held court without Beaver's sheepskin.

The people of Lycoming, according to the official and properly certified returns, elected Mr. Metzger Judge, and the Governor has no constitutional warrant to refuse him a commission.

MILL AGAIN CLOSED.

The Clinton Mill, on the South Side of Pittsburg, has been shut down again. Very suddenly the 250 men were ordered to stop work.

The Milton Rolling Mill has shut down owing to a lack of orders, says the Milton Argus. How's that—Harrison was elected and we were to have a boom instead of the many shut downs we now hear of?

COURSE OF THE CYCLONE.

The Cyclone that swept over portions of Pennsylvania and New York on Wednesday began business as a moderate little rain storm down in Texas on Monday. It traversed the Mississippi valley northward. Attended by winds very light at first, but gained rapidly in force, and on Tuesday night was central over Cairo, Ill., and spread over a vast area. At Chicago on Wednesday morning the storm, now grown to very respectable proportions, was deflected eastward, and went whirling along at the rate of fifty miles an hour across southern Michigan and over Lake Erie. By noon its area was so widely extended that all the country from Dakota to New York and between the Gulf and the British Provinces was affected.

While the storm was central over Lake Erie in the afternoon it reached the height of its fury. No such storm has raged in the lake region in years.

Early in the afternoon the great whirling gale encountered the stiff southeastern breeze that was blowing over the Eastern States. There was a sharp tussle for supremacy, the greater impetus of the Western visitor prevailed, and locked in each other's embrace the two giants went tearing away to the east, leaving death and destruction in their wake to mark the fury of their struggle. Their advance was attended by local tornadoes as well as a hurricane wind. The tornado at Pittsburgh about 1 P. M. proceeded eastward over Sunbury and Williamsport, and was at its height at Reading at 5 o'clock. By 7 P. M. it had reached New York.

Justice has been done in the case against the sugar trust, the court having declared the charter of the North River Sugar Refining Company forfeited. Such combinations are manifestly inimical to the public welfare. Their sole purpose is to control certain industries to enhance the profits of handling the commodities in which they are interested. They do this by regulating production and sale, compelling the producers of raw material to accept low prices and consumers of the finished product to pay high. No corporation can be chartered for such a purpose. Such acts are a violation, not only of the laws of incorporation in the various States, but are contrary to the spirit of the national and several State constitutions. Evidently what no single corporation has a right to do, no association of corporations or of their leading stockholders have a right to do. Franchisees are granted for the public good and "trust" tactics are violations of the mutual agreement between State and corporation. On these grounds the New York court has decided in favor of the people and the precedent established ought to lead to the prosecution and destruction of every monopolistic combination in the country, whether modeled after the original, iniquitous Standard Oil Trust, as the sugar trust was, or not. Tammany is to be congratulated on the issue of its test case.

THESE BE OUR SENATORS.

The tariff has been under discussion in the senate for weeks, and the debate will continue until January 22, when there is some sort of an understanding for a vote. In this debate the iron, the steel, the coal, and many other of the great and varied interests of Pennsylvania have been under consideration, and the discussion on them has been earnest and lively at times. A diligent examination of the *Congressional Record* fails to discover that our Senators, Cameron and Quay, have had a word to say. Their lips are sealed on the tariff, whether from inability, disability or an excess of information too great for utterance, does not appear. Senator Cameron is generally present and votes. Senator Quay is rarely in his place. As a consequence the defense of our protected interests rests with Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Allison, of Iowa; aides in the matter of the coal duty, by such Democrats as Gorman of Maryland, Eaulkner, of West Virginia, and—tell it not in Gath—Voorhees, of Indiana.

To the above from the Pittsburg Post, the Reporter will add that since Wallace left the Senate the great state of Pennsylvania has had no one on the floor who could defend her interests.

In the state senate Mr. Betts, of Clearfield, introduced a bill to elect assessors for three years.

Senator Brown, of York, presented a bill for the promotion of the public health by promoting the growth and sale of healthy cattle, sheep and swine, making it a misdemeanor to sell the same without inspection before slaughter within this commonwealth, and to authorize counties and municipalities to appoint inspectors thereof.

We are glad now that our choice for Supreme Judge, Hon. J. H. Orvis, "didn't make it"—it would make us laugh so to see him wear a gown.

HARRISON AND MORTON ELECTED.

The Electoral Colleges of thirty-eight States met in their respective State capitals on Monday and voted for President and Vice President. Three copies of the vote of each State were made, one of which was sent by special messenger to the President of the Senate at Washington, one to the Judge of the United States District Court within the Jurisdiction of which the State capital is located, and the third was mailed to the President of the Senate. The result of the voting was to elect Benjamin Harrison as President and Levi P. Morton Vice President for the term of four years from March 4 next.

The electoral vote of each State was cast as follows:

For Harrison.	For Cleveland.	
California.....	8 Alabama.....	10
Colorado.....	3 Arkansas.....	7
Illinois.....	22 Connecticut.....	6
Indiana.....	15 Delaware.....	3
Iowa.....	13 Florida.....	4
Kansas.....	9 Georgia.....	12
Maine.....	6 Kentucky.....	13
Massachusetts.....	14 Louisiana.....	8
Michigan.....	13 Maryland.....	8
Minnesota.....	7 Mississippi.....	6
Nebraska.....	5 Missouri.....	15
Nevada.....	3 New Jersey.....	9
New Hampshire.....	4 North Carolina.....	11
New York.....	36 South Carolina.....	9
Ohio.....	23 Tennessee.....	12
Oregon.....	3 Texas.....	13
Pennsylvania.....	20 Virginia.....	12
Rhode Island.....	4 West Virginia.....	5
Vermont.....	4.....	—
Wisconsin.....	11 Total.....	168

Harrison's majority, 68.

While the electoral vote was cast on Monday it will not be counted and the result declared until Wednesday, February 13, at 1 o'clock, when the two houses of Congress will assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington for that purpose. The President of the Senate will preside over the joint body. Two tellers will be appointed on the part of each house, who will make a list of the votes as they are opened and announced by the President of the Senate. If there are no contests the tellers will report to the President of the Senate the result of the voting as shown by the list which they have kept, and he will announce the state of the vote and declare who has been elected President and Vice President. As there are no contests in any of the States and the majority for Harrison and Morton is clear and unmistakable the process of counting the vote and announcing the result will be merely formal and will consume but little time. For all practical purposes the balloting of the thirty-eight Electoral Colleges on Monday was decisive of the result.

The Republican members of congress are divided on the expediency of an extra session of congress, although a large majority, including all the candidates for speaker, are anxious for one. It is reasonable to believe General Harrison will not favor an extra session unless the necessity is clear from a political standpoint. It would bring to Washington the organized appetite of the Republican party, not a pleasant prospect for the incoming president. Since the foundation of the government congress has met only nine times in the first few months of a new administration; only eight of these have been extra sessions, properly speaking, and only seven of them furnish a real comparison. It is a curious fact that the closest analogy, in political conditions is furnished by the session of 1841, which was called by General Harrison's grandfather, though congress did not assemble until after his death. General Garfield seriously considered the necessity of an extra session to pass a funding bill, but it was finally avoided.

Race prejudice runs higher and hotter at the North among all classes than it ever did or could at the South.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

To which the New York Herald responds with frozen truth: "Yes, and the reason is the Negro is closely related to your general progress, while in the North he is simply the plaything of a campaign. We—the Republican 'we'—are exorcising in love with him just before election, but after that we invariably spell his name with two g's. Every four years we take off our hats to him. This spasm of virtue lasts about three months. During the next three years and nine months he can 'go hang' for aught we care." It is social economy at the South; it is politics at the North.

Quay didn't steal the mail list of the Voice, the Prohibition organ; he only hired another fellow to steal it. Nor did he steal a list of the labor organizations; he only hired another fellow to steal it. And why not have anything stolen that he needed? The money was furnished him for all such uses without question or limitation, and it was Quay's business to put it "where it would do the most good." He did just that thing when he divided it around between "blocks of five" in Indiana and sneak thieves about Prohibition and Labor centers. He won, and that's the end of the story.

The official report of the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain for the 11 months ending November 30 show a great falling off in the receipts from the United States. For the corresponding period in 1887 the imports of wheat from this country amounted to 28,700,000 bushels. During the past year they aggregated only 14,100,000—a decrease of over one half. The Russian imports of wheat in Great Britain in the same periods were 3,877,000 bushels in 1887 and 19,000,000 bushels in 1888. These comparisons show two things—the brightening effect of wheat corners on our foreign trade, and that Great Britain is looking to other and more friendly markets for her wheat supply. It is all a mistake that Great Britain must buy from America, India, Australia and Russia, if put to it, would supply her deficit in wheat, and our speculators and tariff laws are putting her to it.

The sundry civil bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills in its charge, has been reported by Mr. Randall from the committee on appropriations. This bill appropriates \$2,800,000 against \$29,500,000 in the department estimates and \$62,800,000 appropriated last year for the present fiscal year. The saving of nearly seven million dollars on the department estimates is accomplished by cutting down the proposed appropriation for the new congressional library building from \$1,000,000 to about \$500,000, that for new public buildings by about \$1,000,000, for not indispensable work on new lighthouses, beacons and signals by about \$2,500,000, and for public printing about \$500,000. These are the main items of reduction.

—Dr. Emerick had to buy another horse, having too much practice for one. —If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

—James Pierpoint and wife, of Bellefonte have gone to England.

—Miller's photograph car is in town, and expects to locate only for a short time. Persons wishing the work done should call between the hours of 10 and 3. The finest work done when snowing.

—One day last week 2 miles east of Spring Mills Uriah Auman and his sister Mrs. Blosser, were thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse, and the lady being caught in the lines dragged some 60 feet, and was severely bruised.

—Mrs. Joseph Jordan, who died at Aaronburg, last week, was formerly from near Tusseyville. The family moved to Aaronburg over 29 years ago. Her maiden name was Bair. Her age was 82 years, 3 months and 15 days.

—The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

On January 7, by Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., John E. Neff, of Milesburg, and Sadie E. Deitzel, of Bellefonte.

On January 8, by Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., Philips D. Kelley and Mary A. Wellers, both of Fillmore, this county.

On January 8, at the residence of J. S. Housman Esq., Moist M. Summer and Ida F. Little, both of Potters Mills, Pa.

On January 10, at the residence of Amos Bettleyon, by J. S. Housman Esq., Arthur A. Bettleyon, of Tusseyville, Pa. and Mary S. Conifer, of Spring Mills, Pa.

On the 13th inst., at Peter Breon's residence, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, H. G. Strohmeyer and Celesta Breon.

On the same date, by the same, in the St. Lukes Evang. Luth. Church of Centre Hall, William F. Fiory and Lavina Breon.

On the 25th ult., at Spring Mills, Pa., by Rev. J. Shambach, Mr. C. J. Shaffer and Miss Ida H. Burris, both of Potters Mills, Pa.

On the 3d inst., in Millheim, Rosie, daughter of D. C. Gingerich, aged 7 months and 29 days.

On the 4th inst., in Woodward, Maria Anna Geary, aged 71 years and 2 months.

On the 26th ult., near Millheim, Miss. Luciana Stroh, aged 66 years, 6 months and 24 days.

On the 28th ult., in Millheim, Mrs. Sarah A. Sankey, aged 68 years, 4 months and 27 days.

—Mr. Nicholas Graden of Spring Mills was in town on Wednesday.

—The Reporter's subscription list is on the increase, which is an evidence that it is being appreciated.

EXECUTORS NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John Oswald, dec'd, late of Greag township. Having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL J. HERRING, Executor, Penn Hall, Pa.

BOY WANTED TO LEARN THE CABINET Trade. To come well recommended. JOHN CAMP & SON, Milroy, Pa.

MARKETS. Philadelphia, wheat 90 to 98. Corn 41, oats 31 to 35. In Pennsylvania, wheat 90 to 95, rye 30, oats 30 corn 40, butter 22, eggs 18, lard 8. Beef 40 per 100, pork 35 per 100.

WOODLAND COAL. Woodland coal, just from the mines, leaves no cinder, nor sale at the Centre all roller mill. Best fuel for summer.