

# The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1889.

NO. 40

## THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

### Democratic State Ticket.

For Treasurer,  
Edmund A. Bigler,  
OF CLEARFIELD.

### Democratic County Ticket.

For Associate Judge,  
Thos. F. Riley.

For Prothonotary,  
L. A. Schaeffer.

For District Attorney,  
J. C. Meyer.

For County Surveyor,  
Geo. D. Johnson.

For Coroner,  
Dr. James W. Neff.

Riley, Schaeffer, Meyer, Neff, make a ticket that any honest man can support, and against which not a word of disparagement can be said.

If Henderson raised the valuation of the farmer's lands and the valuation of mules from \$60 to \$80, now let him raise the price of wheat from 75 cents to \$1, and all will be forgiven.

Advices from Crete are that the Turkish troops on the island are cruelly tormenting Christians. A number of the soldiers outraged two Christian women one of whom was afterward killed.

A terrible hurricane has visited the island of Sardinia. One hundred persons were buried in the debris of the buildings shattered by the storm and thirty persons were killed.

In view of the excellence of the Democratic county ticket the Republicans would be doing a graceful act by withdrawing theirs, as it stands no show of being elected anyhow.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued an edict empowering Great Britain and Germany to search all Zanzibarers-ships, with the object of suppressing the slave trade. The edict also declares that every person entering Zanzibar after November 1 shall be free.

We have heard a number of Republicans express themselves freely about the bad management of the county commissioners; hundreds of others think it, but do not say anything.

The only decent thing that remains for these officials is to resign before they eat another dinner. What a pity that the county, after being free from debt, has been run into its old ruts again.

Vote for Riley, for Associate Judge and you will have a man on the bench with a mind of his own, and who is not dependent on another to do his thinking for him. M. M. Messer, if elected would be a circumlocutory judge, and needs Col. Coburn to give him his ideas—better had Jim on the bench at once. It is a well known fact that M. M. Messer has no ideas of his own, and his ideas shaped entirely by another. Any one around Aaronburg will tell you this, even Republicans.

Such is the demand for money to start the movement of the great crops West and South, the reserve held by the New York national banks last week—required by law to be 25 per cent. of the deposits—fell \$1,668,000 short of the legal requirement. With the same amount of deposits a year ago the banks had \$11,560,000 over the legal reserve. It is significant that under our blundering revenue system the government customs and internal taxation last month exceeded the wants of the treasury some \$15,000,000. This money in the hands of the people would have partially averted the stringency that is beginning to manifest itself.

The management of the affairs of our county under Henderson and Decker, is to be deplored. Things were in such splendid shape when Griest and Wolf went out. The outstanding duplicates were collected. The heavy debt was paid, and there was a large surplus in favor of the county.

Now we are in debt again. The surplus has been squandered and some \$8,000 extra will have to be raised by taxation in order to make up for the incompetency and utter want of business capacity of the commissioners.

A dodge was attempted by the board to hide their mismanagement, and they raised the valuations upon real estate and even mules to cover up their waste.

Voters, this affects every one of you. Remember it on election day.

## Politics as Affected by the New States.

If the Republicans have elected their candidate for congress in Montana, the result in the new States will increase their membership of the lower branch of congress from 164 to 169. As the total membership is raised by the admission of the new States from 325 to 330, it will require 166 members present and voting to make a quorum. This will give them at the start but three more than the constitutional quorum required for the transaction of business. They hope to increase the size of their majority by turning out Southern Democrats, but any display of outrageous partisanship will be rendered extremely difficult by the fact that the Democrat can at any time refuse to vote after the example set by the Republicans in the past, and leave the Republicans helpless for lack of a quorum, unless they have their whole strength in the hall which it is always difficult and often impossible, to secure. In the senate the Republicans gain by the new States, six senators and the Democrats two increasing the membership of the senate from 76 to 84. The Republicans will have 45 senators and the Democrats 39. The electoral college will be increased from 401 votes to 414, requiring 208 to elect a president and vice president instead of 201. The same States that elected Cleveland in 1884 will be able to elect a president in 1892 with 11 votes to spare. That is the Southern electoral vote with New York and Indiana or Connecticut and New Jersey will suffice. Neither the admission of the new States nor the census of 1890 is likely to make any change in political conditions as regards the election of president, from what has existed since 1876.

## 3 Months of Tanner.

The Treasury statement for September reveals very clearly why it was necessary to get rid of Tanner, says the Philadelphia Times.

Of the increase in government expenditures for the quarter ending September 30 it appears that \$10,568,000 was due to increased outlay for the Pension Bureau. At this rate the increase for pensions alone for the fiscal year would have been \$42,000,000 and upwards, or more than fifty per cent. more than in any former year. In other words, to the \$80,000,000 expended for pensions last year would have been added \$42,000,000 more, making a total of \$122,000,000.

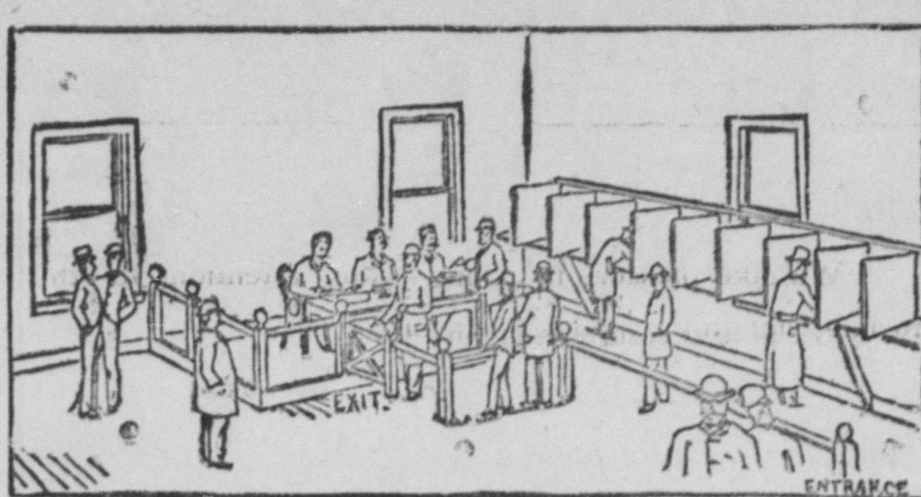
This sum is \$30,000,000 greater than is expended for the maintenance of Germany's enormous standing army, \$11,000,000 more than the annual war outlay of France and \$32,000,000 more than that of England. Four years of Tanner at this rate would have made our pension expenditures equal to the war expenditures of all three of the great powers of Western Europe, unless some one could have been hired to hold him.

Three more victims to the Hatfield-McCoy feud, now seven years old, have fallen. The tragedy occurred at a marriage at the farm house of Peter McCoy. His daughter was to become the wife of John Hand, a relative of the Hatfield gang, and members of both factions had sworn to prevent the union. Hand had never been connected with the disputes of the factions, and refused to recognize the leaders.

Last Tuesday night the bridal party assembled in McCoy's house, and just as young Hand and Miss McCoy stood before the minister a volley was poured through a window, which killed both of them and fatally wounded the minister. Reports say that the farmer and mountaineers are looking for the murderers, but no trace of them has been found.

The prohibitionists are going to make an earnest campaign in this county and for this end have put up a rather good ticket. If the vote in favor of the amendment in this county is an index, the cold water element will poll a large vote—large enough to scare somebody. The prohibitionists have resolved upon a fight in every county in the state and full local tickets have been placed in nomination. The temperance element in the state does not feel sweet towards their Republican brethren; they charge the latter with deceit—playing the hands of the liquor interest while professing to be the friends of prohibition.

What's the matter up in sweet Altoona? The Tribune sends out the following wail: "The law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in this state was passed for the protection of the buttermakers. And yet oleomargarine is a delicious and healthy compound compared with much of the stuff called butter brought to this city by hucksters. Either the honest farmer is a good deal of a fraud or the hucksters put aside the sweet butter which he sells them, waiting until it becomes rotten before they offer it to the public."



THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

The Australian system of voting, so-called because first used in Australia, has been for several years in successful operation there, and, with non-essential variations, in England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada. It has also been adopted in Massachusetts, where it goes into effect in 1889. Its principal objects are to prevent bribery and intimidation, to place all candidates upon an equality before the law, and to undermine the dangerous powers of political machines.

The system will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawing.

The voter, upon entering the polling place turns to his right at the point marked "ENTRANCE" where he receives, from two election officers selected from opposing political parties a single ballot or a single set of ballots according to the local custom of voting. On the back is indorsed a stamp or signature, sufficient and only sufficient to identify the ballot as official; and on the face are plainly printed the names of the candidates for each office, with a designation for their respective political parties, after this manner:

For Mayor. Vote for One.	
Democratic.	John Doe.
Republican.	Richard Roe.
Prohibition.	David Smith.
Independent.	Samuel Jones.

For Coroners. Vote for Two.	
Democratic.	Alison Jacobs.
Republican.	Harry Sylvester.
Prohibition.	Martin Rawson.
Independent.	Wyman Simpson.
Democratic.	V. Hanson.
Republican.	Victor Sampson.
Prohibition.	Erasmus Myers.
Independent.	Samuel Rexby.

Having received his ballot the voter enters one of the booths back of the railing, where, secluded from observation, he prepares the ballot by placing in the blank column a cross opposite the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote; or, if he prefers, by writing the names of candidates of his own nomination in place of those already there. If there are several candidates for the same kind of office, as coroners in the sample ballot above, or presidential electors, and he wishes to vote the "straight ticket" of his party, he places the cross under the name of the party, or draws it through the space in the blank column allotted to the party as candidates, which signifies that he votes for each candidate named in that space. Thus, in the sample ballot, a cross under the word "democratic," or through the first two spaces of the blank column to the right is one vote each for Alexander Jacobs and Harvey Sylvester.

After preparing his ballot by indicating every candidate for whom he votes, the voter folds in such a manner as to conceal the face and expose the indorsement, and withdrawing from the booth, gives the ballot to the inspectors, who identify it by the indorsement as official. It is then deposited in the box and the voter passes out at the gate marked "EXIT."

From the time he receives his ballot until he casts it, the voter is permitted to have no communication with any one but the election officers, and with them only election officers and persons actually engaged in voting are ever admitted within the railing.

Upon proof of inability from physical infirmity or illiteracy, a voter may call into the booth officers appointed and sworn for the purpose, to aid him in preparing his ballot; and when a ballot is accidentally destroyed or defaced it must be exchanged for a clean one. The importance of the latter requirement may not at once be apparent; but to secure secrecy every ballot delivered to a voter must be either cast or returned. This explains the necessity for indorsing the ballot. But for the endorsement a blank paper outwardly resembling a ballot might be cast by a voter, who would then be able surreptitiously to carry away an official ballot. This could be prepared for a bribed voter, the proof of its use being his production of a second official ballot. That could be similarly prepared and used, and so on. Such a fraud known as the "Tasmanian dodge," was successfully perpetrated in Australia in the early days of the system; but its

repetition was prevented by requiring ballots to be officially indorsed.

Up in Pittsboro religious excitement has set a girl crazy. About a month ago Evangelist Yntman began revival meetings there and a Miss Bartlett was among the first to be converted. Since that time her desire has been to get away from the wickedness of this world and nearer to heaven. In her insane endeavors to do this she would climb to the top of tall trees in the vicinity of her home. On other occasions she walked miles in order to get into the attics of the tallest buildings. It was with great difficulty after being found that she could be induced to leave her supposed heavenly places of refuge. When her father and mother refused to follow her steps she termed them "devils" and would not associate with them, saying that she was afraid she would be contaminated by their influences. She has been taken to the asylum.

An editor is expected to fearlessly denounce wrong doing by all except the wrongdoers. If A does something which exposes him to public censure, B is very indignant if the editor fails to expose and denounce A. But if B suddenly finds himself in the shoes of A, he expects the editor to shut his eyes and keep quiet, and if he fails to do so he may count upon the eternal enmity of B. So long as B occupies the position of the offended citizen he demands that the editor shall fearlessly denounce the iniquitous A. But when public opinion comes to the conclusion that B has been guilty of iniquitous practices, B's standpoint suddenly changes, and he expects the mercy of silence, and if it isn't extended becomes the deadly foe of the editor. All of which illustrates the fact that B is human, with all the frailties of human nature, and that, remembering this he ought to be willing to extend to A the same charity which he seeks for himself. This is from the Altoona Tribune and a truth well told.

There is much suffering at Johnstown from lack of necessities. With the thermometer about the freezing point there is a great deal of suffering nights by the people, who are improperly sheltered and poorly clothed. The relief money which was intended to supply their necessities, even if paid at once, will now come too late to be properly applied in providing against the blasts of the winter. The clothing that was on hand when the commissary department shut down has been transferred to the Red Cross society, by whom it will be distributed to the needy. There have been a great many deaths there within the past week, and most of them have been superinduced by ailments contracted in the flood. At the Red Cross hospital there are now twenty-two cases of typhoid fever, most of them being strangers in the town.

The forth-coming issue of the Farmers' Review will report that the potato crop of 1889 will probably exceed in quantity that of any previous year in the United States. The acreage is less than last year but the conditions of growth have in general been very favorable and there has been an unusual absence of insect enemies.

The total crop is estimated at 233,700,000 bushels, which exceeds last year's crop by over 17,000,000 bushels. If this turns out correct the rot in Pennsylvania will hardly affect prices as the West will ship in potatoes as cheap as grain.

## Montana is Democratic.

The latest returns give a democratic majority of seven on joint ballot in the legislature, with one in doubt, which may increase the majority to nine. In several counties the vote is very close, but it is not thought the official canvassing will make any material change. Toole democrat, for governor, has a majority of about 800; Carer, republican, for congress, has a majority of about 1,200.

Prohibition was defeated in Connecticut, on Monday by 30,000 majority.

## Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

In the October Harper, Dr. W. W. Keen narrates some of the achievements of modern surgery that read like a story of magic. At the same time, it is saddening to recall that the most marvelous progress has only been made within the last fifteen years, since the close of our civil war. If our army surgeons had known the modern operations, the life would have been saved of many a gallant fellow who went to join the army of the invisible.

The remarkable progress of recent surgery dates from the liberal application of antiseptics. An antiseptic, in brief, a chemical preparation which counteracts the tendency to putrefaction. Earth, air and water are full of microbes, billions upon billions of them. Wherever there is a scratch or abrasion of the skin, these fasten like fiends upon the unprotected flesh, and like fiends destroy it. They cause inflammation, suppuration, gangrene. Antiseptics destroy the microbes. A modern surgeon cleanses his instruments, his bandages, his hands and nails, and the wound itself, in antiseptics, before he undertakes an operation.

The difference between the new and old processes is this: Under the old the patient had surgical fever after a serious operation or amputation, and did not recover under a month, if he recovered at all. By the new process the operation is performed under ether, there is no "surgical fever," because the putrefaction germ spores are excluded, and in from five to ten days the patient is well. Dr. Keen says the world is indebted perhaps to Sir Joseph Lister more than to any other for improvements in the treatment of wounds. Since these improvements have been introduced the percentage of deaths in amputations has been reduced from 53 to 5.

Reading carefully Dr. Keen's account, it almost looks as though in time our surgeons would be able to remove any part of a man's body, perform an operation on him and put the part back and have him sound and well, better than before, in a few days. They can chisel out a piece of a human skull one or two inches in diameter, remove a tumor from the brain beneath it and then put it back in place, where it will grow fast and be sound and tight. While the surgeons are removing the tumor the piece of skull bone reposes in a cup filled with a warm antiseptic, whose temperature must not fall below 100 degs. to 105 degs. The bone may even be kept from its place so long as two hours with safety.

The cases of persons afflicted with gallstones and kidney disease are no longer hopeless. A whole kidney, the gall bladder itself, has been removed, and the patient has lived and recovered. The greatest progress, Dr. Keen says, has been made with operations of the head and abdominal cavity. If a man received a gunshot wound in his intestines the old fashioned surgeon gave him opium and let him die in peace. The modern surgeon opens the cavity, removes the ball, uses the antiseptic dressing and lets him get well. To American surgeons belongs the credit of improving greatly the treatment of wounds in the stomach and bowels.

Yet a more magnificent field than all is gradually opening before our scientific medical men. To illustrate: A patient will be stricken with paralysis of an arm or hand; he will, perhaps, have convulsions. The surgeon will examine his case critically. He will presently decide that the trouble is owing to a tumor or derangement of a given part of the brain. The patient is etherized, his skull is trepanned and the brain found to be diseased just where the man of science predicted.

Science has decided that particular portions of the brain control particular portions of the body. Exact knowledge of this branch of physiology is in its infancy. For the next generation it will be an absorbing and wonderful study. It is called localization of the functions of the brain.

Our modern surgeons can successfully remove goitres. A tumor has even been removed from the spinal cord. Only a few of the triumphs of modern surgery are here named. Yet, wonderful as they seem, it tempers our self gratulation to reflect that a century hence skillful surgeons of that day will look back with pitying contempt upon the clumsy, ignorant operators of our time.

In his new novel W. D. Howells makes one character express the opinion that \$5,000 a year is about as much as a man can honestly earn. Another character makes the remark that not the most gifted person who ever lived could honestly earn a million dollars in the practice of any art or science. But Patti has earned more than that sum, and it can hardly be said that she got it dishonestly or ever robbed the poor.

It is a mistake that figures will not lie. In the hands of a politician or a reckless newspaper number-slinger they can be made to do the tallest lying of modern times. They are like the accounts of the trusted cashier.

## Coburn.

The bricklayers have the Reformed church about completed except the tower.

Willie, son of agent Kreamer, is confined to his bed with typhoid fever.

Our school opened on Monday with Mr. Geise, of Spring Mills, as teacher. Hope he will have good success with his school.

Kreamer and Ulrich have bought the livery from Mr. Shaffer, and are doing a fair business.

W. W. Rishel, of Spring Mills, has rented the hotel of Mr. Shaffer, and has had the license transferred, and he opened the hotel on last Wednesday. So Coburn is not dry at present. He must keep a weather eye on the detective. Mr. Shaffer will move on Tuesday to Mill Hall, and Mr. Rishel will move in and take charge of the hotel, and will have everything in readiness in a few days for the traveling public.

Several of our gentlemen and ladies took the morning train on Monday, for Philadelphia to take in the sights. No doubt they will enjoy themselves.

On Sunday the Lutheran Sunday school elected Andrew Harper, supt., and G. W. Swangle, ass't supt. The school is progressing finely.

Mr. Howell has moved his store in the room the Jews vacated. Notice Tommy Evert is counter-jumper for him this week.

John Burris has moved in part of Stonebraker's home, and Lute Rote moved in where the Jews vacated, so there is still some moving going on at Coburn.

The biggest excitement we have had for some time was on Saturday forenoon. Two ladies got to quarreling, but there was no blood shed, but lots of slang. It was a regular women fight with their mouths, and nobody hurt.

Sam Ulrich says its all right, but it should have been a boy, but he got to be storekeeper and gauger all the same.

Abel Campbell, of Astin, was visiting his brother Andy a few days last week.

Jacob Springer has quit barbering here and moved his shop to Millheim. O. K.

## Aaronburg.

Public schools opened on Monday with W. E. Keen teaching first grade, Z. D. Thomas intermediate, and Miss Katie Muser primary.

John Weaver now occupies the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Mingle, deceased.

Rev. Yearick and family moved to Mercersburg, Pa.

Ira Gramley will soon occupy his home lately erected in the new addition.

The cold weather has settled the summer drink business, and Cal. Weaver is about engaging in something else till the return of warm weather.

Mrs. Eva Rodgers fitted to Bellefonte last week to remain till spring. Her son will attend the academy there.

Jerome Stambach will fill to Lock Haven shortly, where he found employment and has been engaged since last May.

George Kriehbaum has quit his job in the woods at Glenn Union, and will again go to work at Poe Mills.

The Reformed people have given Rev. Adams, of Carlisle, who formerly preached at Millinburg, a call and he will preach a trial sermon on the second Sunday in November.

The chestnut crop is more than ordinary and they are selling at four cents per quart.

## Linden Hall.

Mrs. Baumgardner is visiting her son George at Coalsport, Clearfield.

G. J. Meyer, of Coburn, spent Sunday here with his sons W. H. and A. E. Meyer.

J. W. Keller is in Pittsburg for sheep, expects to return on Thursday or Friday of this week. His stock can be found at Ezra Tressler's, near Centre Hill.

Prohibition Co. Chairman D. S. Keller of Bellefonte, called on Prohibitionist D. Hess one morning last week and after a short conversation, both parties started for Boalsburg where they suppose they arranged for some meetings. We would especially urge those gentlemen to furnish John Dale and J. W. Singer, Bellefonte, to address the Prohibition meeting here, because we claim their speeches made many prohibition votes on the 18th of June last. By all means don't let this subject of prohibition be lost sight of.

Our singing class numbers about 90 members, will take a short vacation in order to prepare for the regular winter term.

We would kindly request our Walnut Grove scribe to confine his items to his own locality.

Mrs. J. W. Keller has returned from a two weeks visit to Lebanon.

## Penn Township.

Some farmers are busy hunking corn.

Our schools opened on Monday with a good set of teachers, some having the title of Prof.

Mr. B. Nerhut, of Smithtown, left on Monday for Lock Haven to hunt a job.

John Harshbarger was to Nittany valley last week visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. W. C. Duck has been down for the last three weeks with typhoid fever. At this writing she is able to be up part of the time.

On last Saturday morning the bell on the Millheim Lutheran church announced the death of ex-Sheriff Messer. Old age began to tell on him for some time, and slowly step by step he gave way. A week before his death he had a paralytic stroke, which shortened his earthly career. He was buried on Tuesday in Fairview cemetery. Revs. Dietler and Hicks officiating.

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph: It seems that it is more dangerous to be neutral and live at the scene of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, than to affiliate actively with one of the factions, for in that case both gangs regard the neutral one as an enemy. But perhaps it was not so much John Hand's neutrality as the fact that he was about to marry a McCoy, which caused the awful tragedy of the slaughter of the bride and groom at the altar, and the fatal wounding of the minister. At all events members of both factions had sworn to prevent the union. It seems as though the dark and bloody ground will be entitled to that grim designation until all the Hatfields and McCoy's are exterminated. The State ought to join actively in the exterminating and send some of the red-handed murderers hence at a rope's end.