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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

If there is to be a spring, why let it spring and we'll all stand from under.

The county superintendent's plum is beginning to make the mouths of some water already. It is a \$1500 per year berry and not at all hard to take.

The Gazette charged the State over \$200 for advertising the Amendments. According to its own printed terms this looks like fraud and perjury to boot.

The growlers over the redistricting of Ohio by the Democrats need only study the districting of Pennsylvania as a sufficient answer.

The broadsides in the New York World against Quay, exposing his private and public life, show a record of deepest infamy and corruption. He cannot make a defense.

It is said that the Cambria delegates will vote for Hastings, to appease the anger raised by stealing them for Delamater. We would advise our friend Hastings to say, "No, thief, keep your stolen goods!"

Not a solitary newspaper in Philadelphia has said one word about the charges brought by the New York World against Senator Quay. The charges are most serious. If they are true, why don't the Philadelphia newspapers condemn Quay? If false, why don't they defend him?

The mild winter is erroneously blamed upon the gulf stream coming near to the coast when the whole secret lay in Senator Blair's red-hot ten day speeches on his three-legged educational bantling—a sentimental curiosity and meteorological mystery. If Blair don't shut down the Delaware peach crop will be ruined beyond a doubt.

Bishop Dabbs, having been suspended by the Evangelicals of the East, they of the West return the compliment and continue the Evangelical exercise by hanging up Bishop Bowman. Back of the specific charges in these cases there is believed to be the real motive of them all—had feeling between the Germans of East and the Americans of the West.

Governor Beaver and Secretary Stone and several of their friends have in contemplation the establishment of a bank at Seattle, W. T., in the near future. George Pearson, private secretary to the Governor, has been asked to assume the management of the proposed institution, and the surrender of his present position is probable.

As the Republican delegate elections approach, Commissioner Decker is pleased with the 2 1/2 inch pieces of the rope with which Hopkins was hung—and his stock is not diminishing; it is asserted that there is not a bit of clothes line or bed-cord about his premises any more. If our friend Decker will write the Reporter we will gladly furnish him the address of a rope factory.

Chauncey Dewey is quoted as saying that Congress will yet ask New York to take the World's Fair and save the nation from disgrace, while he in turn quoted a friend as saying, with reference to Chicago's solicitation of aid in Boston, because of Boston's investment there, that the Windy City is like a cow standing due east and west, with her forelegs in Lake Michigan and her hind legs in the Atlantic. She feeds in the West, but Boston milks her.

Census enumerators will be paid as follows: For every living person, two cents; for every death, two cents; for every factory, thirty cents; for each veteran or veteran's widow, five cents. In special cases an enumerator may be paid by the day, not to exceed five dollars per day. The cost of taking the census of 1890 was over \$2,000,000, and the next one is estimated a fifteen million larger than in 1880. The work of enumerating will be done during the month of June next.

In New York and Iowa, last week the Democrats have carried cities which have been Republican strongholds for years, and in most cases the victories have been secured by unjustities which indicate changes in party lines which are practically revolutionary. There is no mistaking the significance of these changes. They are due to causes whose existence everybody admits. In the first place, there is the increased popularity of the Harrison administration, which is the only and wisest explanation of all Republican losses. It shows further that the tariff policy of the Democrats is gaining strength for the party.

Auditor General's Report.

The Auditor General's Report sets forth that the revenue of the Commonwealth—from all sources—during the year 1889, was \$8,465,399.22. The expenditures, \$8,182,847.43, showing an increase in the revenue over the expenditures of \$282,551.88. On the 30th of November, 1889, there was a balance in the State Treasury of \$3,969,587.53. We give the following as the amount contributed by Centre county:

Table with columns for Tax on Corporation Stock, Tax on Gross Receipts, Tax on Bank Stock, Tax on Net Earnings, Tax on Loans, Tax on Personal Property, Tax on Wills, Writs, Deeds, Etc., Tax on Collateral Inheritances, Tax on Liquor and Other Licenses, and Bonus on Charters.

The Ohio farmers have at last awakened to a sense of the injustice practiced upon them by the tariff champions. Congressman Outwaite of that State. received a petition from a number of farmers in his district asking that the government pay a bounty on every bushel of wheat in the United States. They give as a reason for this request the low price they receive for wheat and taxation on goods purchased from home manufacturers. They state that many industries in this country not nearly so important nor valuable to the prosperity of the country receive an increased price for their goods because of a tax levied by the tariff in the way of protection against competing goods from foreign countries, while the farmer is put off by a mere paper duty on foreign wheat which does him no good whatever.

The petition asks that a bounty of 20 cents a bushel be paid the wheat raiser the idea being to equalize the standing of the farmer and manufacturer. It is estimated this would require \$90,000,000 fourth as much as the increased price the farmer now pays on home made goods by reason of protection under which the manufacturer is enabled to increase his price to an unfair profit. The petitioners further suggest that if congress does not wish to pay the bounty it should, in justice to the farmer, reduce duties on manufactured goods to one-half the present rate. It also suggests that even if the bounty is paid the duty on manufactured goods should be reduced to 40 per cent. At the end of two years the bounty on wheat could be reduced to 15 cents a bushel and the average duty on manufactured goods to 30 per cent of the present rate. Two years after that the bounty could be made 10 cents a bushel and the duty 25 per cent, the bounty on wheat always to remain at one-half the average duty on manufactured goods.

The County Commissioners of Crawford county, this State, sued the editor of the Meadville Democrat for libel for publishing repeated charges that the Commissioners had stolen and wasted the funds of the county in illegal bridge building &c. The case was tried before Judge Hansen a few days ago and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and county pay the costs." Evidently the people of Crawford county have faith in the above editor and by their verdict will stand by him in defense of his country. A watchword of this sort is a good article to have about especially when the wolves would seek to destroy the flock.

The Wage Earner's Journal gives Sheriff Cook and the Commissioners an unmerciful scolding for making a show of Hopkins during his imprisonment and a sort of ruse of the hanging, which ended in a hanging. If our county had used to be ashamed of officials, this county comes to the fore with the Sheriff and Commissioners. We pity the county and sympathize with the Republicans who openly and manfully admit they had advanced of these men.

Lessons for American Industries.

Only a few days ago it was authoritatively announced that some \$3,000,000 of English capital has been put into the leather industry of this city, and that negotiations were in progress for land on the outskirts of the city to build up the new suburb of Leatherton. This foreign capital comes here to engage in the leather in luxury, employ American labor and cheapen American product by enlarged output, solely because our leather industry is one of the few American industries that is giving free raw materials. Before hides were free, we bought largely of leather, shoes, harness, etc., from Europe; since hides have been made free, we not only produce our own leather by American labor, but we supply our entire market with American shoes, harness, belting, etc., and furnish the best and cheapest ever known in the country, and in addition export over \$10,000,000 for foreign markets.

Another great industry of this country has free raw materials, and that is the manufacture of cotton. The bulk of our raw material is grown at home and is one of the great farming interests of the country, but our American cotton, like our American iron ores east of Lake Superior, cannot be worked for many products without mixture with foreign raw materials. We import nearly 1,000,000 bales of Egyptian cotton because it is a necessity to mix its different fibre with our American cotton, and that foreign raw material is admitted free. The only other important American industry that has been given free raw material is our silk manufacture; and under the stimulus of free raw silks, it has grown with surprising rapidity and now supplies nearly one-half the silks worn by our people.

The latest of the many late impressive lessons for American industries comes in the announcement that English capitalists are here with \$3,000,000 to invest in the manufacture of cottons, and that they have finally purchased lands for the purpose at Lenover, Chester county, where their mills, houses, etc., will be erected. This is a most important stride in, and a most important lesson to, our American cotton industry. It teaches two things which American manufacturers in every channel of industry must learn sooner or later and soon at the latest. It teaches—first, that capital can be commanded from abroad only in our industries which are supplied with free raw materials, such as cotton, leather and silk; and second, that it is midsummer madness to attempt the manufacture of cottons at this late day with the machinery of a score of years or even a decade ago. There are many cotton and woolen mills in Chester and Delaware counties which once were largely profitable, but which to-day, with their obsolete machinery, could not earn profits under the best direction or with any rate of so-called protective duties.

The time has come when, despite the antiquated theories of high raw tax statesmen, we must cheapen every American product to make the industry successful. We must not only cheapen products to hold our own markets, but we must steadily and speedily advance to compete with other countries in their markets. Our ability to do so is clearly shown by practical experience. The Diston saws and tools are sold in every market of the world at a profit to the manufacturer; we sell millions of cheap cotton goods abroad and undersell England in India; we now export millions of leather goods, and these are only a few of many American industries which now not only supply our home markets, but compete in the foreign markets of the world. We must cheapen American products by employing the best machinery and the best skill of the age, and by giving all our leading industries free raw materials with all needless taxes removed from the necessities of life. Let American industries learn the lessons which is now clear as unclouded noonday, and honest protection to the wages of labor and enduring prosperity for both capital and labor must follow.—Philadelphia Times.

Stanley's own Book.

Mr. Stanley has advanced so far with his account of his adventures in achieving the rescue of Emin as to be able to announce the title of his book. All sensible persons will await with patience for the publication of the authentic account, "In Darkest Africa, and the Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin, the Governor of Equatoria," though there will be an abundance of Stanley literature turned out from the printing presses during the next few months. Probably the smooth-tongued book-maker will be able to concoct some glib sentences which he is retelling "Stanley's Own" long before the only genuine narrative of the great traveler's heroism, privation and suffering is given to the world. Would-be-purchasers should be on their guard.—New York Tribune.

The Story of Johnstown.

We have received a copy of "The Story of Johnstown," the first edition which is now ready and will be distributed as rapidly as the agent can be supplied. The volume is worthy of the subject, and will be a welcome addition to thousands of well-selected libraries all over the land. There are many illustrations of the highest artistic excellence which cannot be duplicated anywhere or by any person, besides dozens of superb portraits. The printing is from new type, on extra paper; the typography is faultless and the binding exquisite. In short the book is all that skill, money and intelligent enterprise can make it. How it will sell may be conjectured from the success canvassers are meeting. They report the demand unprecedented and our readers will most assuredly, not be disappointed in their expectations of securing an admirable work if they give their orders at the earliest opportunity. The public has no reason to be deluded by cheap imitations, no matter whence they come, printed to make money and dear at any price. The only full, complete trustworthy history of the great flood and the devastated region is the one for which people have been waiting patiently, written by J. J. McLaughlin, editor of the TELEGRAM illustrated by the most expert artists and published by Mr. J. M. Place, of Harrisburg. The net proceeds of the sales will be applied for the benefit of flood sufferers. Notwithstanding the magnificent liberality of the people in responding to the appeals for help, there are many of these sufferers who will need assistance for years. To aid such is a duty which good men and women should be willing to perform cheerfully. In no way can they do so more advantageously and profitably than by purchasing this truly valuable book.

In Montreal a fresh sensation has been caused by the announcement, publicly made, that for some time past there has been a regular organized scheme on foot in Montreal for the separation of Canadian Republic or else the annexation of the Dominion to the United States. It has all along been supposed that such a scheme was on the tapis, but nevertheless, the open promulgation of the plan has caused a big stir among all classes.

Although the new league is the offspring of the Club National, the more enthusiastic members of the Club Conservative have also joined in the cause, which they claim will be pushed with vigor until the object they aim at is gained. The promoters claim that the end in view is a patriotic one, and that only pacific and constitutional methods will be employed to gain it. The name of the association is the "Canadian Independence League," and it is intended, while Montreal will be the head centre, to establish branches in every city, town and village throughout the Dominion.

In the assembly of Baptist ministers, in Boston, the other day the ministers became involved in a heated discussion over secret societies at their meeting Monday, and charges were made that the Masons especially exerted a harmful influence upon religion and religious work. These charges were hotly denied by certain Masonic members of the Baptist ministry. The trouble was begun by the Rev. Mr. Grant, of Beverly, who complained that Masonry presented a serious obstacle to the spread of Christianity. "The influence of the lodge," he said, "is paramount to the influence of the church and is never wielded in favor of the church but against it." "I am prepared to back up the statements I have made," retorted the Rev. Mr. Grant. Another clergyman made and reiterated a denial, and said he spoke from his knowledge of the workings of the order.

So Mr. Carnegie thinks "steel rails" could be manufactured successfully at a duty of \$5 a ton, does he? How does this "think" or the great iron master compare with the statement of the Republican organs, which during the presidential campaign declared that the Democrats were trying to ruin the steel rail industry by advocating a duty of \$11 a ton? Verily the ardent protectionists of a year ago are rapidly nearing the free trade line.

It is stated that from the Commissioner's office a request went out to Gov. Beaver to fix the hanging of Andrews before the primary elections so that bits of the rope could be used to make votes for re-election. Big is big. The Daily News says, in reference to the Decker bridge bill, that the \$22,725 were expended for 2,737 feet of plank, \$57.47; three men putting plank on, \$4.50; 25 lbs. spikes, 75. Submitted for the Reporter.

Aaronsburg.

The band boys received their instruments, and Prof. Smith is instructing them every evening, but it is all too late for them. George Homan sold his fast pacing horse to Ezra Auman merchant at Coburn and depend upon it, Ezra will now get there every time. John C. Stover is now back again in the old burg, after an absence of almost twenty years. Two of the Harper squares of ground were sold to Elijah Burd, and one to Mrs. Dr. Musser. The Beaver homestead on second street was sold at Sheriff's sale on last Saturday at Bellefonte. A Mr. Brown of near Linden Hall was the purchaser, at \$600. Emanuel Bower and his entire family are suffering with typhoid fever. Some of the family are not expected to recover. Rev. C. H. Reiter, formerly reformed pastor here, was visiting in these parts for about a week.

Farmers Mills.

Here we are again and not "scared off" a bit, by the effusions of some jealous and revengeful sinners in the Watchman recently. Mrs. G. D. Armbruster had a bad spell of grippe recently and is still confined to her room. Samuel Homan is again instructing a large class in vocal music at the Union. Cyrus Lutz and Clei Grenninger had sale recently, and expect to hit to Tyron on the 29th. Mr. Moyer and family of Illinois, are visiting friends about here and expect to move to Spring Mills. Merchant Ezra Auman, of Coburn, Daniel Damp of Centre Hill, Miss Frederick, of Nittany, were visiting friends here. The good folks of the Murray school district intend to reorganize their Sunday school on the 30 and have purchased an organ, which is to be placed in the school house and used by the S. school as an auxiliary in their music.

Sprucetown.

On last Saturday a family reunion was held at Mr. Joseph Damp's in celebration of the old gentleman's birthday. The M. E. Sunday School which is to be reorganized on the last Sunday of March, elected the following officers for the year: Sup't W. W. Spangler; Asst. Sup't. W. W. McCormick; Sect. Miss Fannie Evans; Treas. W. W. Bible; Lib. Harrison Faust. Last Friday, Saturday and Monday were busy days for the people who wished to lay up their summer supply of ice. We are pleased to learn that Squire W. J. Thompson is still improving and may soon be able to be about again. Rev. Hicks preached his last sermon at this place, for this conference year, last Sabbath.

Walnut Grove.

Gephart, of Millheim, brought a handsome organ to James Wert last Thursday, which Mr. Wert has since bought. Mrs. John From returned home on Saturday from Bellefonte where she had been visiting the past week. The mumps have made their appearance in our neighborhood, some children are quite sick with them. Jessie Markie who has been on the sick list all winter, is now in right good health again. Mrs. David Bohn who was quite sick several weeks ago had recovered sufficiently to be about with care, but on last Friday morning she took a relapse and has been very poorly ever since. Samuel Kimpert of State College stopped with his uncle James Kimpert on Monday. Miss Sarah Reed is visiting her sister, Miss Maggie at the Branch this week.

The eminent Dr. Chiappi states that he has frequently noticed in patients apparently very far from death, an extraordinary opening of the eyelids, so much so as to give the eyes an appearance of protruding from their orbits, which he considers an invariable sign that death will occur within twenty-four hours. In some cases, when only one eye is wide open while the other remains normal, death will not follow quite so rapidly, but will take place inside of seventy-two hours, there not being the slightest chance for recovery after these symptoms set in, however remote final dissolution may seem to be Chiappi says he is utterly at a loss for an explanation of this death symptom, but ascribes it to a diseased state of the sympathetic nerve.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has ordered a favorable report upon the bill providing for an increase of pension for total deafness from \$30 to \$50 a month with amendments. These fix the maximum amount at \$40 a month, and provide that pensioners receiving pensions for partial deafness shall receive a proportionate increase on the payments made to them. The President has signed the act to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless from injuries received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States.

Quay is still fishing in Florida, and his seat in the Senate, as usual, is empty. Even if Quay were in his seat, the state would not be represented. The Look Haven Express of 10 stages that the work of filling leg houses in that city is progressing rapidly. The work of cutting and haling continued all day Sunday on the trains and the leg houses at the Eagle Hotel has been filled. The dealers commenced to cut ice on the river yesterday which was three inches thick and clear as crystal. Gottlieb Stronach is his new house on Church street nearly completed, and ready for occupancy.

New Railroad.

The surveys recently made for a connecting line between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Elmira, Courtland and Northern Railway, in Elmira, N. Y., have been passed upon, and a route from a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading road at Northumbers land, Pa., through the Pine Creek soft coal region to Morris, Arnott & Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and to Elmira, has been accepted. The Reading is receiving bids for the construction of the road, and work will soon begin. The scheme is to give the Reading system an outlet to the New York Central via the Elmira, Courtland and Northern road, of which Austin Corbin is President.

In Siam you can get good board for forty-five cents a week, and this includes washing, the use of two servants to run errands, tickets to shows, three shaves, and all the cigars you can smoke. This sounds delightful until you learn that it is almost impossible to learn forty-five cents a week in Siam.

Lewins is putting out new snits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

What he Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw Lewins is King for low prices.

Send your name in for the REPORTEK campaign rates on trial. Or send, us two new names and the cash for a year and we will give you a copy one year free, thus enabling any one, by very little effort to get a paper one year free.

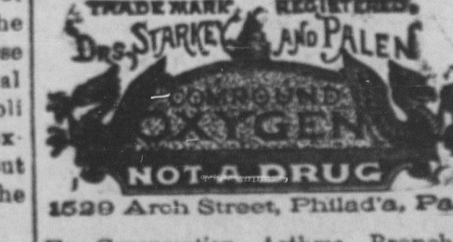
Words of Advice

To those who require a stimulant. There are many to whom we could recommend you. We think there are just as many honest liquor dealers as there are dealers in any other kind of merchandise, and again we believe that there are many who sell whiskey or any other commodity, who are not reliable. We have noticed that our best physicians and superior students of hospitals have by their testimonials highly recommended the place to which we would advise every one to go. He sells six year old Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt for \$1 per gallon or 25 cents per quart for \$5. Wine, Brandy and Gins. cheap as the cheapest. Send for complete catalogue and price list to MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal St. Allegheny, Pa.

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