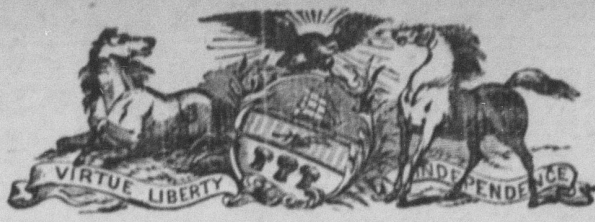


The Centre Reporter.



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NO. 12

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The lawyers are the only class just now who are making big money. Dodge 'em where you can.

Give Clearfield the Governor, Centre the Congressman, and Clinton the Senator, and all will be happy.

Proceedings have been instituted for the removal of Sheriff Flack, of New York for misdemeanor in office. Let Sheriff Cooke hear and tremble.

Clearfield can't have the Governor, Congressman and Senator without slopping over. The proper thing is to give them the Governor and let us have the rest.

Granger and lawyer, C. S. McCormick, of Lock Haven, it is reported, will be a Democratic candidate for State Senator. Mr. McCormick ran for Judge against Mayer, a few years ago.

It is said that Blair got as mad as Sam hill when his educational bill was defeated in the Senate. Blair has got even now--when he was speaking ten hours on the bill all the rest of the folks were mad.

James P. Coon was down in Snyder county a few weeks ago to fix up the fences for Hastings, but one of Delamater's men had been in ahead and \$\$\$ fixed them up for the Standard Oil Company's man.

Farmers might in a measure stand the unprofitably low prices on grain, if the tariff on every implement and all they must buy, were correspondingly low. Low prices for what the farmer has to sell and high tariff tax on all he must buy, is what reduced his land from \$80 to \$40 per acre.

The court of appeals of New York decided the electrical execution law constitutional, and Kemmler, in whose case the law has been tested in all the courts of the state, will have to die that way. Why shouldn't it be constitutional when Nature has been killing people by electricity for the last six thousand years?

The New York Ledger for March 22nd containing the first installment of an Irish story of today by HAROLD FREDERICK, which will set the hearts of Irishmen on fire. The story is called "The Martyrdom of Maev." The name of the heroine is MAEV. She is a beautiful and accomplished girl, and it is her martyrdom, suffered for her lover's sake, which is described. The story is full of intensely interesting incident, and is told with a simplicity and pathos which go straight to the heart.

An anti-lottery league has been formed in New Orleans, composed of a number of business men and politicians. This organization will make a vigorous fight against the proposed extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company. The league has issued a circular in which it calls attention to the effort of the lottery to secure a renewal of its charter, says the passage of a constitutional amendment to that effect would imperil the Democratic party in the State and would involve virtually a submission of the question to the decision of the colored vote, and it behooves all good citizens who desire the abolition of this great gambling institution and the removal of its corrupting influence from politics to give a helping hand in the contest. The purchasable negro vote is relied on to carry the constitutional amendment, which will give the lottery company another lease of life.

The most absurd bit of demagogism in the McKinley tariff bill is the attempt to pacify the farmers by high duties on agricultural products. The United States is the greatest agricultural country in the world; four-fifths of our exports are the products of the farm; and except along the Canada line, for consumption in those localities, we import no farm products save in exceptional seasons of scarcity. Then the farmer has to produce more than he consumes. Think of a duty on eggs, corn, oats, wheat, flour, etc., as a sop to the farmer's mortgage farm. It is an insult to the farmer's common sense, and no one knows it better than he will.

The new Rates on Wool.

It is the opinion of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, a protectionist trade journal, that the new tariff on wool or even the continuance of existing rates will secure free wool within three years. The production of wool in this country for the current year is estimated at 250,000,000 pounds, a falling off of 15,000,000 since 1886. During the last calendar year (1889) we imported 128,683,242 pounds of wool, of which 30,669,777 pounds combed wool, and 89,744,274 pounds carpet wool. But we imported in addition \$50,000,000 worth of woolen products.

Of last year's imports of raw wool 18 per cent was clothing wool. The duties are now 10 cents a pound on wool of this class whose value is 30 cents or less per pound, and 12 cents on wool of greater value. The new tariff bill substitutes for the two rates on 11 cents. In this way the duty is raised 10 per cent, because substantially all of the clothing wool imported is now dutiable at 10 cents, the lower of the two rates. Of combed wool the imports last year were 5 1/2 per cent of the entire quantity. The new rate is 12 cents a pound, which raises the duty by 20 per cent.

It is in class 3, or carpet wool, that the greatest increase is proposed by the McKinley bill. More than 76 per cent of the wool brought into this country last year was wool of this class, for which there are now two rates--2 1/2 cents a pound for wool whose value is 12 cents or less, and 5 cents a pound for wool worth more than 12 cents. The first of these rates has been raised in the new bill to 3 1/2 cents, and the second to 8 cents; here is an advance of 40 per cent on wool of the lower grade (or on three-fifths of all the wool imported), and an advance of 60 per cent on wool of class 3 worth more than 12 cents, of which 20,000,000 pounds came in last year. The addition of 40 per cent is made with respect to the duty on a kind of wool concerning which the American Protective Tariff league recently published the following admission:

It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wool could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1000 per cent of protection.

But the duties are still farther increased on these low grade wools not produced in this country, by provisions relating to washed wool. Many of the third class wools worth more than 12 cents are dipped in water and rinsed immediately after clipping, but wools so rinsed cannot properly be called "scoured" wools. Under the new bill, however, the duty on such rinsed wools is made 24 cents instead of 8 cents, under the general provision as to scoured wools. This would in all probability, be a prohibitory duty, and compel our manufacturers to purchase higher priced American wools or suspend operations in favor of foreign manufacturers who have the pick of the wool of the world without tax or duty. The wool duties of the new tariff bill, we have the testimony of Messrs. Harpster and Lawrence of the Wool Growers' Association, are higher than proposed in the senate bill last year. We sincerely hope the new bill will become a law as regards wool. It would be the shortest road to tariff reform and free wool--Pittsburg Post.

More Planks.

The Centre Democrat, speaking of the plank affair says: The prompt explanation of Mr. Decker places Commissioner Henderson in a peculiar light. Mr. Henderson was accused of being involved in a plank steal--not for overcharging the county for planks but actually taking planks from the Port Matilda bridge. Some time ago that bridge was repaired and new planks laid. The old plank were of oak about three inches thick. There were several thousand feet of good lumber in them. We are reliably informed that soon after Com. Henderson sent his man, Mr. Straw, down with a team and they were taken to Henderson's home and used for repairs about his farm buildings. Their value was about \$20 and the people were axious to know what he paid the County for the lot. It seems that no one knows what he paid, for no charge appeared in the statement, and the general supposition is that he appropriated them. The Democrat referred to this plank business some time ago but Commissioner Henderson never explained. Did he pay for those planks? If so let him explain for the benefit of the Port Matilda citizens who are anxious to know.

That Perry county associate judge who granted himself a license to sell liquor, in spite of the remonstrance against him, was slightly premature. Judge Barnett very properly revoked his license, and if there is any legal way of getting him off the bench which has been disgraced, it should be resorted to.

Colored Men Arming.

Considerable comment has been caused in this city by a statement made by Dr. George Gray, of Chicago. Dr. Gray is the secretary of the Southern Education Society, and in a speech before the Central Pennsylvania Methodist-Episcopal Conference here declared that in his opinion there was really a danger threatening this country, which has its source in the terrible illiteracy and immorality existing among the colored people in that section.

The statement, however, over which so many have since been exercised was that he "knew personally of at least a dozen Winchester rifles which within a month have been sent to colored men in the South and are doubtless hid away for some emergency which may arise." Dr. Gray is stopping at the residence of Professor Whiting, of Dickinson College, and late to-night was seen by The Press correspondent and asked if such was his statement before the conference.

"Yes those were my words, and from what I have learned from a reliable source, I am quite well assured that the colored men are applying for arms to be used in their defense when an emergency may arise, and perhaps this is in some measure due to the recent outrages perpetrated upon them. To my personal knowledge about a dozen Winchester rifles have been sent from the city of Chicago to a section of the South, and for all I know, it may have been going on for some time. These rifles were sent upon application to a man who is well known to the black men throughout the Southern States and are received by blacks."

"Then you think the country is menaced?" was asked.

"That is just what I mean. I have said so in the South and will repeat it in the North. This country is, to an extent more than is believed, in danger from these people, but it is all owing to the Southern black man's illiteracy and immorality. This is the only cause to which I assign it and for this state of affairs the North is culpable as well as the South. I am a peace man and have not made this statement to embitter sectional strife. This problem is not a Southern one but it is a national question, although located in the Southern States."

President Harrison has made a clean sweep of nearly all the Democratic office-holders in Washington and now the only one of any prominence who still retains his position is General Rosecrans. The resignations of several chiefs of his division have already been asked for, and it is probable that their days of official usefulness are about numbered. The veteran Democrat says that if his chiefs had consulted him in the matter of their resignations he would have advised them to stay and ask the request for their resignations. He claims that in 1888 a careful count was made of the officers in the Treasury Department who received salaries above \$1,800, and that sixty-five were Democrats and sixty-four were Republicans, and that the aggregate salaries of the Republicans exceeded those of the Democrats by \$2,000.

If this showing is correct--and it is substantially so whether precisely so or not, there is no reason in all fairness why Secretary Windom should have changed one of his important officers.

The war with Dahomey is largely due to the fact that that famous country has a new King, a young man who imagines that he is the greatest ruler in the world and who proposes to take all the slaves he pleases from the adjoining French territory. The King sent word to Dr. Bayal on the coast about two months ago that he was celebrating great fetes in honor of his coming to the throne, and that as soon as the festivities were over he would start with a great army, march to the coast, and drive the French out of Kotonou and all the other posts they hold along the coast.

The reason the French agent on the coast attempted to commit suicide was because he expected to be whipped out with all the Senegalese troops, by the advancing army of Dahomey.

The French troops who arrived from Senegal numbered all told, not more than 900 men. The army that the King of Dahomey sent down from his capital, numbered at least 10,000 men and Amazons. All that has saved the French force is the fact that the flintlocks of the Dahomians are not a match for the improved guns of the French.

Hunting Flood Relics.

The river banks at Johnstown this week were lined with hundreds of people stirring in the sand and mud looking for valuable flood relics, which were thrown up by the high water several days ago there. Among the things found were a \$20 gold piece by one young man, a little girl picked up \$6 in gold and silver.

An Umbrella's Ownership.

A case involving the ownership of a 40 cent cotton umbrella was tried on Monday and Tuesday in the Court House at Bellefonte, before Judge Krebs, ex-Senator Wallace's son-in-law, who was sitting as the Judge of the sessions. Several months ago, a citizen of Bellefonte was going home late at night and was overtaken by a rainstorm. As he passed the house of a clergyman he saw an umbrella sticking through the fence. He "lifted" the umbrella and proceeded on his way in a happy frame of mind. A few days later he took a trip to Altoona and took the umbrella with him in mistake for his own. While in Altoona he sold the umbrella for forty cents. On his return to Bellefonte he was arrested for stealing the umbrella. A couple of constables were placed on the case and recovered the umbrella in Altoona. When the case came up for trial on Monday the forty-cent umbrella had cost the county just \$100. The defendant admitted the fact in the case, but claimed that he had not intended to steal the umbrella, and had sold it while he was drunk.

The case ran over into Tuesday, when the defendant's lawyer made a speech over an hour in length on the danger of convicting and the injustice of sending a man to prison for taking somebody else's umbrella. He said that that had been the fate of the umbrella ever since it had been invented, and custom had established common ownership in the umbrella. He appealed to the jury as men who were liable themselves in a moment of absent mindedness to take some other fellow's umbrella and forget to return it, and in the absence of statistics, he claimed that if every man or woman who had taken some other person's umbrella was sent to prison for the mistake, there would not be half enough prisons in the country to hold them, and that if all the lost umbrellas were to be restored to their owners, one-half the citizens of the State would be exchanging umbrellas with the other half.

The jury went out at 11 o'clock and returned at 1 o'clock unable to agree. The Judge sent them out again, and called them in at 3. They had not agreed; nor had they at 4 o'clock, when sent out again. Then the Judge told them that while he did not like to keep them out all night, he wanted a verdict as the county umbrella had already cost the county \$100. At 5:30 the Judge called the jury in. They had not agreed.

"Is there no chance of a verdict?" he asked. One jurymen arose and said: "Your honor, it is now a question of physical endurance. My mind is made up and nothing can change it. I have my convictions in this case and I will not sacrifice them, though my body may wither away." "How about the others?" asked the Judge. "They are just the same way." So after expending \$100 the culpability of a man who took another man's forty-cent umbrella remains undecided, for the jury was discharged, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The Farmer's Alliance, which is creating such consternation among the statesmen and politicians, has established a headquarters in Washington, where the work of educating Congress as to desired legislation will be carried on. The President, Mr. Polk, is on hand, actively pressing upon Congress the merits of the new Sub-Treasury plan for relieving the condition of the agriculturists of the country. Mr. Polk says that this plan is the product of the best minds of the Alliance, and it will probably be enacted into a law at this Congress or during the next one. The Alliance is making its influence felt very strongly with Congressmen, and politicians of both parties are considerably worried by its aggressiveness. The Farmer's Alliance is not connected with the grange organization, and is much more numerous.

The Press says the custom which prevails in the courts of Philadelphia of having witnesses kiss the Bible is well described by Judge Arnold as "a relic of barbarism which ought to be abolished." The Bible is used generally a very dirty one, and the practice of having every witness, high and low, clean and dirty, healthy and sick, press his or her lips to it in taking the oath is a disgusting survival from an age of superstition which is extremely offensive to a nice taste and favorable to the spread of disease. In other places the customary form of oath is by the uplifted hand, and it is high time that this decided modern improvement should be adopted by the courts of Philadelphia.

Well Drilling.

Mr. Clemens having located at Centre Hall, is prepared to drill wells for water on short notice, and with the best steam equipment on. His work renders the best satisfaction with all.

Communion Wine.

Physicians who have used Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and have applied to it the strictest test pronounce it strictly pure and rich body and recommend it to the aged and infirm, and for general use where wine is desirable, as the most reliable of wines to be had. Mr. Speer also preserves the Grape Juice fresh and sweet just as it runs from the press, not by the use of spirits, but by electricity extracting the fermenting principles from the ripe grapes when mashed; it is called Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice. For sale by druggists.

Scribner's Magazine for April has for its frontispiece an admirable engraving from a painting, made for this periodical by the English artist, J. R. Waguelin, to illustrate an ode of Horace (Bk. 1., 4.). Other Horatian odes will be illustrated by the same artist in succeeding numbers. This issue also contains the beginning of a notable series on "The Rights of the Citizen," the last of the Electric Series (begun in June, 1889), on the Railway of To-day; an unconventional article of travel describing a journey across the Syrian Desert; the second and concluding paper on Charles Lamb's homes and haunts; an essay on Wagnerism and its relation to Italian opera; the end of Octave Thanet's four-part story of Arkansas life; and two short stories (one by Miss Jewett), with a stirring instalment of the serial "In the Valley." "The Point of View" (department) continues to make an impression of versatility and contemporary interest by brief essays on "Spring Philosophy," "Style," and "The Paradox of Humor."

Who shall be our next Congressman--don't all speak at once.

Some Clinton county politicians claim the senator should go to their county, next term, since Clearfield has had two term in succession.

Centre has a claim too,--now what is she to have?

The Republicans of this county will instruct their delegates to support Gen. Hastings.

Cold and high winds on Wednesday.

J. K. Hosterman, of Wolfs Store, was stopping with his son, the Dr., this week.

Samuel Emerick, merchant of Penna Furnace, is stopping several days in town.

George Benner will open a general store in the building south of Bartholomew's on Monday.

The robins and other harbingers of spring have put in their appearance in this section.

Robert P. Breen, of Spring Mills, will locate at Bellefonte, where he has secured employment.

A birthday party was given to our old friend, Esq. Emerick, of Penn twp., one day last week.

Mr. J. E. Reish, living on the Brockerhoff farm, above Old Fort, died on Wednesday night, after an illness of several weeks.

A big lumber operation is to start up in the Narrows east of Woodward. The parties talk of putting down a track from the Narrows to Coburn, some 10 miles.

The pike company suit was in court this week, on a claim for damages for vacating the pike from here to the Seven Mts. There were viewers who made an award but the company is not satisfied with the sum they fixed.

The boro authorities having concluded to straighten the street, it will be but simple justice to have the matter of walks attended to, in a way that will be just--not have the boro taxed to build the walks for some, while others must make their own in addition.

There was a suit in court this week between Reuben Harter of Miles, and Mr. Royer, of Nittany, on a promissory note in which the testimony was strangely contradictory. The one party denied paying the note, which the other asked payment for. We did not hear the outcome.

In Union county there are two Republican candidates for nomination for congress, Alfred Hayes and Richard V. B. Lincoln. Two for assembly, seven for county treasurer; nine for county commissioner; four for associate judge; two for register and recorder, and three for representative delegate to the state convention, in all twenty-nine candidates in a county having less than 2500 republican voters, an average of about eighty-five voters to each candidate. Thirty-five county candidates, of both parties, were in Lewisburg at one time on Monday, March 10th, and the time for making nominations is some time off yet.

Tribute of Respect.

The Georges Valley Lutheran Sunday school expresses sentiments on the death of Mr. John Coldren. The committee on memoirs, March 16, reported the following: To the Superintendents, Officers, Teachers and Scholars: We your committee respectfully submit the following: Since the beginning of this year our Lord 1890 death has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brother John Coldren.

While we bow to the will of Almighty God we feel that there has been a vacancy made in our Sabbath school which it will be hard to fill being one of our most efficient officers. As a teacher he practiced in his daily walks and life what he taught on the Sabbath day. As a co-laborer in our Sabbath school work we shall miss him. But we feel that our loss is His gain. He has gone from labor to reward.

Deceased was born in Lancaster county, in the year 1834. He came to Spring Mills in 1852. At the time of his death he was fifty six years of age. He always from the time of his conversion up to within a few months of his death took a very active part in our Sabbath school work. On Monday January 27, he fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, and was taken from the ranks of our school and from his family to join the church triumphant in the joys that await the faithful at the right hand of God.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother the school has lost one of its most earnest and efficient workers, his family a loving and affectionate companion, and the community in which he lived a useful and much respected citizen.

Resolved, That we will ever hold him in grateful remembrance and by the grace and assistance of God we will press forward to meet him in heaven.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication.

J. D. WAGNER,
SAMUEL HARTER,
WILLIAM REISH.

Georges Valley, March 17, 1890.

Farmers Mills.

Miss O. Meyer, of Penn. Hall, is spending a few weeks at the residence of Wm. Weaver.

A. M. Neidig and family formerly of Woodward arrived here recently to visit their relatives and friends before moving to Mich.

Frank Muser, of Penn Hall, has commenced work here in the mill, and no doubt will become an expert miller under the able instructions of our miller.

A good many of the schools of this twp., closed last week, and during this week all will be closed with but few exceptions.

Mrs. Geo. Roam, of Spring Mills, visited her aged mother, Mrs. Houts at Eq. Reishels recently.

Messrs. Lutz and Greeninger, with their families, moved to Tyrone last week.

Our friend Howard Weaver of Brush Valley joined the Benedictines quite slyly recently, and the callithumpians are watching for a chance to pay him up.

Public sales, fittings and muddy roads are tramp in this township.

Rebersburg.

Mr. Anthony Bierly and Mrs. Jacob Brumgart, two of our aged people are present dangerously ill.

Last Thursday George Weber, was prostrated by what was thought to have been a stroke of palsy, but at this writing is able to be about again.

Rev. Dotterer preached his last sermon, as pastor of the Reformed church last Sunday. He will teach a select school at this place during the forepart of the summer.

On account of the rain Merchant Thomas' fitting did not arrive until Saturday, but when it did arrive the neighbors were on hand to help fix up and make things comfortable.

Mr. George Ocker, of Centre Hall is here visiting her parents and many friends.

S. Aunand the new Evangelical minister will preach his first sermon next Sunday afternoon.

The people of Kreamerville have called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Union Sunday School which is to meet in their hall every Sunday evening.

Miss Maggie Meyer who had been staying at Bellefonte for the last few months is home again.

The Watersonian Literary Society lately organized is prospering, the debate being lively and animated.

Married.

GRAY--BOWERSOX--By Rev. J. C. Young, at the home of the bride's parents in Ferguson twp., Centre county, March 18, 1890. Mr. Thomas D. Gray and Miss Anna Bowersox, both of Fairbrook, Pa.

Died.

WILSON--In Millifield, on the 14th Mar., Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr. David Wilson, aged 64 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Lewis is putting out new suits 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.

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

Last Saturday as conductor Russel was backing a loaded coal train out of Pardee switch, at Phillipsburg, the conductor, who was standing on the rear car, saw a party of little children playing on a culvert. He shouted to them to get off the track, and they all ran except one who could not get down, but becoming frightened, sat down on the ties and was run over, his head being completely severed from his body. The unfortunate child was a little boy, aged 5 years, whose parents are named Stokes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.