

# The Centre Reporter.



Frederick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., June 11th, 1869.

Vol. 2.—No. 9.

**BUGGIES! BUGGIES!**  
J. D. MURRAY,  
Centre Hall, Pa., Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies, would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that he has on hand  
**NEW BUGGIES,**  
with and without top, and which will be sold at reduced prices for cash, and a reasonable credit given.  
Two Horse Wagons, Spring Wagons &c., made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.  
All kinds of repairing done in short notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies before purchasing elsewhere.  
ap10 68,tf.

**C. G. SCUTELLUS,**  
**Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist,**  
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg, in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion.  
Teeth Extracted without pain.  
may 22 68, 1y.

**CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.**  
(LATE MILLIKEN HOOVER & CO.)  
**RECEIVE DEPOSITS,**  
And Allow Interest,  
Discount Notes,  
Buy And Sell  
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.  
ap10 68.

**ORVIS & ALEXANDER,**  
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, Pa.  
ap10 68.

**W. H. LARIMER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bellefonte, Pa.,  
Office with the District Attorney, in the Court House.  
may 15 68.

**D. R. P. SMITH,** offers his Professional services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.  
ap10 68,tf.

**JAS. McMANUS,**  
Attorney-at-law, Bellefonte, promptly pays attention to all business entrusted to him.  
July 3 68.

**D. NEFF, M. D.,** Physician and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships.  
Dr. Neff has the experience of 23 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.  
ap10 68, 1y.

**H. N. McALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,**  
**M'ALLISTER & BEAVER**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a.  
Chas. H. Hale,  
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. dec 25 67.

**MILLERS HOTEL**  
Woodward, Centre county, Pa.  
Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite Hotel has been refitted and furnished with the finest furniture, and is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country Hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community and drovers will find the best accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stable and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.  
GEO. MILLER,  
Proprietor.  
July 3 68, 1y.

**CONJUGAL LOVE,**  
AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MARRIAGE  
Essays for the Young Men, on the Errors, Vices and Diseases which destroy the Manly Powers and create impediments to Marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. S. Beck, Proprietor, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.  
June 5 68, 1y.

**BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race Street,**  
a few doors above 3d,  
Philadelphia.  
Its central location makes it desirable for all visiting the city on business or for pleasure.  
A. BECK, Proprietor.  
(formerly of the States Union Hotel,  
ap10 68, 1y.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,**  
AT THE  
**The Bellefonte**  
**Boot & Shoe Store.**  
**E. GRAHAM & SON.**  
ONE DOOR NORTH OF IRWIN & WILSON'S HARD-WARE STORE.  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
GENTS' CALF BOOTS, warranted,  
now selling at \$8 per pair,  
HALL'S KIP BOOTS, warranted,  
at \$5 per pair at  
Graham & Son's  
**Boot & Shoe Store,**  
One door North Irwin and Wilson's Hardware Store.  
A large assortment of  
Gum Cloth Artic Over Shoes,  
For the Season,  
The LADIES DEPARTMENT  
Consists of the best of  
**Custom Make**

From the most fashionable workshop in Philadelphia, and warrant every pair.  
Beautiful Button Boots, leather-lasted, only \$4 per pair. We have the largest assortment of  
**LADIES' CHILDREN'S**  
**Shoes** in Bellefonte.  
Remember the place, one door North of Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store, Bellefonte, Aug. 28 68, 1y.

**W. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER,**  
**BLAIR & STITZER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Bellefonte, Pa.  
Office—On the Diamond, next door to Garman's Hotel. Consultations in German or English.  
Feb 19 69, 1y.

**SCALES,** at wholesale and retail, cheap, by  
IRWIN & WILSON.  
Oct 6 68.

**CENTRE HALL**  
**Manufacturing Co.**  
AND  
**Machine Works,**  
CENTRE HALL CENTRE CO., PA.  
Having enlarged our New FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOPS and AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Stocked with all new and latest improved Machinery at Centre Hall, announce to the public that they are now ready to receive orders for anything in their line of business.

**Shaftings,**  
**Pullies,**  
**Hangers,**  
**IRON & BRASS**  
**CASTINGS**  
of every description made and fitted up for  
MILLS,  
FORGES,  
FURNACES,  
FACTORIES,  
TANNERIES,  
&c., &c.

We also manufacture the celebrated  
**KEYSTONE**  
**HARVESTER,**  
which now stands unrivalled.

This Reaper has advantages over all other Reapers now manufactured. One advantage we claim for it, is the lever power, by which we gain one hundred per cent over other machines. Another advantage is the hoisting and lowering apparatus, whereby the driver has under complete control of the machine; in coming to a spot of lodged grain, the driver can change the cut of the machine in an instant, without stopping the team, varying the stubble from 1 to 14 inches at the outside of the machine, as well as on the inside. It is constructed of first class material; and built by first class mechanics. We warrant it second to none.

**PLOWS**  
AND  
**PLOW CASTING.**  
The Celebrated Hockendorn Economical plow which has given entire satisfaction. We employ the best Patternmakers, our patterns are all new and of the most improved plans. Plans, Specifications and Drawings furnished for all work done by us.  
We have by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

**TINWARE!**  
The Company announce to the citizens of Potter township, that they are now prepared to furnish upon short notice, and as low as elsewhere, every article in the line of  
**TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE.**

**Stove-Pipe**  
**and Spouting.**  
All kinds of repairing done. They have always on hand  
BUCKETS,  
CUPS,  
DIPPERS,  
DISHES, &c.  
All orders by mail promptly attended to.  
CENTRE HALL MFG COMP  
ap10 68, 1y.

**TERMS.**—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly, at \$1.50 per year in advance; and \$2.00 when not paid in advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.  
Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisement for a year, half year, or three months at a less rate.  
All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and expeditiously executed, at reasonable charges.

**CENTRE HALL REPORTER.**  
CENTRE HALL PA., June 11th 1869.

**Liability of Telegraph Companies for Non-transmission of Messages—Verdict of \$6,600, with Interest, in Favor of Pittsburghers.**

The case of Waring et al. vs. The United States Telegraph Company which has been on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, New York, for several days, was concluded on Friday. The plaintiffs claimed \$9,334 damages for the failure of the defendants to transmit telegraphic messages in December, 1864, from Pittsburgh to New York, ordering the sale of petroleum oil. It was shown by evidence on the part of the plaintiffs that they were assured the dispatches would be in New York in one hour from the time they were received. The defendants claimed that the failure to send them arose from causes beyond their control, and that they were not, therefore, liable. The court charged the jury that the evidence did not justify any contract of insurance in the case guaranteeing the transmission at all hazards within one hour. The conversation testified to did not amount to that, whatever the effect of it might be as to the question of negligence. The only questions to be considered were those of negligence and of damages.

It was for the jury to say, upon the evidence in the case, whether these messages failed to reach their destination owing to circumstances over which the defendants had no control, or because of the misconduct and negligence of the agents of the defendants. If the defendants exercised all the ordinary and usual care and diligence, and the delay ensued owing to the elements, or from the other circumstances which could not be guarded against by reasonable and proper care, they were not responsible. If, however, the message failed to go forward because they were totally overlooked and neglected, or if, in endeavoring to send forward, the defendants did not exercise care and diligence, they were responsible, as they were, also, if their line was not in good condition, as it should have been with the exercise of ordinary care. If its breaking down was of a sudden character, which the defendants could not foresee or prevent then they were not responsible. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs of \$6,600 with interest, amounting in all to about \$10,000.

The New York Times of Saturday, in commenting on this case, remarks that "the verdict was just and timely, and furnishes a warning which all our telegraph companies will do well to heed. We have known several cases of heavy loss and grievous disappointment by negligence in the telegraph offices similar to that which has just been punished in this exemplary manner. Two or three of these cases were of a peculiarly aggravated nature; and yet the sufferers could get neither redress nor explanation from the telegraph companies. A few verdicts like these would do a good deal toward putting these matters to right."—Post.

**The Odd Fellows Vote Down Negro Suffrage.**  
The grand encampment of Odd Fellows, of Pennsylvania, at its recent session, voted down a proposition to strike the word "white" from the constitution and by-laws of the order. It seems that the infernal nigger frenzy has even penetrated into the council chambers of this ancient order—we are happy to say, only to be kicked out. But don't the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania know that they are behind the times? Are they not afraid that their action will be denounced as a relic of barbarism? Are they ignorant of the fact the whole power of Grant's administration is to be employed to force negroes into the different trade unions of the country? A commencement has been made at the government printing office at Washington. Have the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania yet to learn that the negro is "a man and brother"?

But sincerely it is gratifying to know that there is so much sound sense in the order of Odd Fellows, as this action exhibits. In these degenerate days it is quite refreshing to record so creditable an act as this. It shows that there is still some regard for decency and correct principles lurking in the bosoms of the white men of Pennsylvania. And the fact that this proposition only received two or three favorable votes in the Grand Encampment, may be regarded as evidence of returning reason.

The farmers of the Northeast are making many and bitter complaints. They cannot sell their corn for more than eighty to eighty five cents per bushel, and a great many are paying twenty four per cent. interest for money to enable them to hold it and command better prices. This is a very different condition of things than was promised the people of that section by the radical newspapers, and it will be a most terrible lesson to the radical farmers who so persistently vote to enslave themselves to the bondholders. Since the election of Grant wheat has gone down, but bonds have gone up. It may take up a long time for the radical masses of this country to understand the policy of their lords and leaders, but few such afflictions as these will severely open their eyes. The luxury of the Grant administration is getting to be painfully prominent.—(N. Y. Democrat.)

They are drinking tea at St. Louis brought from Japan via Pacific railroad in thirty days.

Who was the first whistler, and what time did he whistle? The wind—  
"Over the hills and far away."

## CHINESE LABORERS COMING.

The question of the introduction of Chinese farm hands into the Southern States is at present engaging the serious attention of the land-owners of that section of the country. Recently a company has been organized in St. Louis, Mo., the object of which is to supply Southern planters with Coolie laborers, who are to be collected at the above mentioned point, and distributed through the South in time for the crops of next year. In a card recently issued by this company, the writer says:  
The labor question is obviously the great problem to be solved in connection with the restoration of the South to any like its former prosperity. The solution of that question is most readily and successfully found in the vast and overflowing population of China, the cheepness of Coolie labor, the peculiar adaptiveness of that race to the climate of the South and to the production of Southern staples, and in the cheap and convenient transportation afforded by the Pacific Railroad. This road is now completed from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and this company is now ready to correspond with Southern planters in reference to furnishing Chinese laborers for their plantations.

There are in California between two and three hundred thousand Chinamen, at the present time, and many more are constantly arriving from across the Pacific. We wish to bring the transportation of them to St. Louis as soon as practicable, and to have a large supply of them on hand in time for the crops of next year.

In answer to the principal inquiry in regard to the introduction of Chinese labor in the South (we mean its cost), we can only say at present that we estimate the expense of transportation to Selam at about \$50 per head, the cost of his labor at from \$4 to \$5 per month and fed. In recommendation of the Coolie as a laborer it may, in conclusion, be said, that it is easy to make him a permanent fixture when he becomes located, as he can be contracted with without difficulty for a series of years together, and he is noted for his faithful and religious adherence to his contracts.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—Minister Curtin this morning received final instructions from the State Department and afterwards, accompanied by Mr. William Moran, called at the Executive mansion to take leave of the President, with whom he had quite a long conversation on international affairs. Governor Curtin, as president of the East India Telegraph Company, having requested the Navy Department to extend such aid to that enterprise as might seem proper, Secretary Borie has instructed Admiral Rowan, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, to give full protection, and render all assistance within his power to the work of laying the cable of the above named company, and to manifest to the Chinese authorities the deep interest which this government feels in the success of the enterprise. Captain Alexander Murray is detailed to proceed to China and give the benefit of his aid and experience in making the preliminary surveys and soundings. Minister Curtin has appointed as his personal secretary and diplomatic attache to the legation, Mr. Robert H. Gratz, of Pennsylvania. He will sail from New York, accompanied by Mr. Coffee, secretary of legation, and Mr. Gratz, on the 17th of June.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says the sheriff of Saline county reports thirteen persons, men, women and children, killed in that county by the Indians and as many more, supposed to have been women, carried off to suffer worse than death. The settlers in Saline county are coming eastward for protection.

The best yet.—"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste of wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife.—"My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back. There now." Poor Smith.

The latest case of modesty is that of a young lady, who wore green spectacles, because she objected to looking at the gentlemen with her "naked eye."

## The Coal Strike.

The coal miners in the anthracite region are now on the long intended strike. It is reported that over two-thirds of the 80,000 miners of the anthracite region have quit work in obedience to the mandate of the Central Committee of the miners; but as yet no formal demand for increase of wages nor any statement of grievances have been made, and none of the miners seem to have a clear idea why they have abandoned work. If the owners of the mines can make it so, coal is soon going to be dear. The are resolved to keep it, if possible, from falling to a respectable figure in the coming dog-days. The stock on hand is large, because the mildness of last winter diminished considerably the usual rate of fuel consumption; but to offset this fact, the miners have suspended mining operations for the summer, and if 30,000 men cease to get out coal for market during the most favorable season of course it will be a most excellent excuse to run the coal up in August to that point of altitude which it generally reaches in January. The miners got such good wages that they fancy they can afford to "lay off" and enjoy their *otium cum digno*, or no dig, as they please, and little do they care for the effect upon the population generally. In fact, while coal advances in consequence of their idleness, they can "strike" for increased pay, and as the corporations that own the mines can afford to pay ten per cent. more if the price of coal advance twenty-five per cent., no doubt the "strike" is an anticipated part of the arrangement. It is a sad spectacle to see the people of a nation placed so helplessly at the mercy of a body of such unscrupulous speculators, and there is only one practical remedy for the evil, viz: lowering the tariff on foreign coal.

The whole number of miners employed in the five counties of Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Northampton and Dauphin, is estimated at 30,000. About 25,000, therefore, are now idle. The effect of the suspension on transportation at Mauch Chunk may be thus succinctly stated, viz:  
About 1,200 boats on the Lehigh canal have stopped running, by which 3,000 men are thrown out of employment.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad has now but one coal train running. On Wednesday twenty nine coal trains were discontinued, throwing out 174 men, or six to each train.

All the regular coal trains on the Lehigh Talley Railroad have been discontinued.—Allentown Democrat.

**A Bundle of Greenbacks Ground Up.**  
The Dayton (Ohio) Journal relates that a few days ago, as an employee in a paper mill in that town was engaged in running through the rag-picker a lot of clothing, his attention was attracted to some bits of greenish paper which had gone through the machine. On closer inspection they proved to be greenbacks, which had been clipped into pieces by the picker. The man picked up a hat full of these scraps, but instead of fitting them together, gave them a friend as relics of a fortune that had run through the mill.—The scraps are of bills of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100, and an estimate made from the quantity of pieces found indicates that not less than \$3,000 was in the package which was ground up in the "rag-picker." The theory of the money getting into the picker is, that the coat which contained the money was one of a lot of soldiers' blouses which were collected at different points and that the money was sewed in the breast of a blouse which belonged to an officer who had died in a hospital and the secrets of the greenbacks died with him.

"Mrs. H., do you take cream in your tea?" "No, I thank you, the superfluity of milk, added to the flavor of the heat, renders the conglomeration insupportably obnoxious to my diabolical appetite."

"A woman's mouth should be 'semper paratus'—always ready to be kissed, for it stands a sort of a guard over the breast-works, and is generally attacked first and sometimes very suddenly.

A newspaper is like a wife, because every man ought to have one of his own.—Ex.

## The Women's Convention.

The *Journal of Commerce* editor was present at the same meeting of the Women's Convention which we attended last week, and which was reported in this paper. He thus describes the scene:  
"Their anniversary meeting, Thursday, was one of the worst tempered and altogether disgraceful affairs that ever fell under our notice. Several of the women who spoke were snappish and shrewish to an intolerable degree, reviving unpleasant recollections of what the law defines to be a 'common scold' and the female part of the audience were petulant ill-mannered and unjust. The lie distinct was not given as on the meeting of the previous day by one of the woman speakers to a man from who she differed; but any dissension however slight, manifested towards the peculiar views of the chief managers of the exercises, were hissed, howled, or stamped down. Philanthropy is often but another name for misanthropy; liberalism sometimes proves itself grossly illiberal and intolerant; and these female champions of equal rights deny, in the most rowdyish manner, the possession of such rights to any persons but themselves.

"The position of men in general towards the female suffrage question is this as we have stated on former occasions.—When the women of America want to vote laws will be changed conferring on them that duty, doubtless called a privilege. But a dozen or twenty women going about the country and scolding vociferously in support of their demands, are not to be taken as exponents of the mass of American women. Nor are hissing, ill-bred female audiences to be accepted by any means as illustrations of the prevailing type of manners and feelings of the sex. If it is the natural tendency of such gatherings to harden the sensibilities and crush out all that is gentle and lovely in women, then there can be no question that what little temporary advantage women could gain by having the suffrage would be more than counterbalanced by the deprivation of her better and immortal nature."

**A Remarkable and Melancholy Mistake.**  
The Russian papers record a distressing accident which recently took place near Dorpat. Woljes had appeared in unusual numbers. A hunter determined to kill some of them, hoping to frighten away the band. A horse died during the day. He purchased the body and placed it on the edge of the woods to draw the wolves. The night was dark. Armed with several rifles, he took his stand under a covert soon after nightfall. He had not long been at his post, when he saw something black moving actively on the horse's carcass. Sure it was a wolf, he aimed and fired. Instantly he heard a despairing shriek, evidently from a human being, which gave him the greatest uneasiness. He went up and found a poor woman, mortally wounded and struggling in death's agony. She told him she was the mother of three children, dying of hunger; she had observed the carcass during the day, but was ashamed to be seen taking a portion of it, so she had waited till nightfall to cut a piece for her starving children. She had a kitchen knife, and lying by her was a stewpan, which she had brought to receive the meat. Her story was investigated, and found true in every particular. The investigation led, moreover, to the discovery of the existence of great distress among the peasants of the neighborhood. The neighboring authorities at once took measures for the support of the three orphans. One of them was given to the hunter, the involuntary cause of their mother's death. He undertook to bring it up and launch it well into life. The village undertook the care of another. The authorities ordered the head of the village to take charge of the third, "because he should have ascertained the distress of the victim and her family, and have prevented her, by his charity, from being driven to the cruel extremity which caused her death."

A newspaper is not like a wife, because every man thinks he may borrow his neighbor's.

A small piece of indigo moistened with spirits of camphor, will it is said, cure the bite of a rattlesnake.

Cheyenne will be the capital of Wyoming.

## Death of the Last Soldier of the Revolution.

Daniel Frederick Beakman, the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War, died at Freedom, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., on the morning of April 5th, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years and six months. He was born in New Jersey in 1760; but when a child his parents migrated to the Mohawk Valley, in the State of New York, where they resided during the war of the Revolution. In 1778 he was enrolled in a company commanded by one Captain Vanarnum, and took part in the skirmish of Fort Plain. He afterward did service as teamster. About the year 1828 he settled in Arcade Wyoming county, N. Y., where he resided till 1845, when he removed to Freedom Cattaraugus county, and remained there until his death. About six years ago he buried his wife, with whom he had lived eighty five years, and who, at the time of her death was one hundred and five years old. A few months since his two eldest sons died, aged over eighty years. His children's children of the fourth and fifth generations were present at his funeral.

**Horrible Outrages by the Indians.**  
Leavenworth, June 3.—The Times and Conservator has received the following particulars of the late Indian massacres: The tongues and hearts were cut out of the dead bodies, the calves of their legs slit down and tied under their shoes, pieces of flesh cut from their backs, pieces of telegraph wire stuck into their bodies, ears cut off and heads scalped. The Indians boiled the hearts of three men for medicine. The Swedish settlers who were attacked all lived in one house, and only those were killed who left it and attempted to reach a place of greater security. Those who remained were not molested. This occurred in two instances. The calamity is mainly attributable to a lack of arms as wherever a gun was fired the savages made no fight.

**DIED OF HER INJURIES.**—Mrs. Breaes, the lady who was in company with Mrs. Anthony, and was seriously hurt at the time Dr. Lichtenhalder drove his horses and wagon over them, about three weeks ago, at Look Haven, has since died of her injuries. Mrs. Anthony, our readers will remember, died within a few hours after the occurrence of the terrible affair.

**Fare on the Pacific Railroad.**  
The following is an official rate of fare on the Pacific Railroad:  
SAN FRANCISCO TO  
Chicago \$247 25  
Toledo 255 50  
Cleveland 256 50  
Buffalo 262 75  
Albany 270 00  
New York 272 20  
Boston 275 00  
Detroit 255 75  
Suspension Bridge 262 75  
Indianapolis 265 00  
Cincinnati 258 70  
Pittsburgh 261 20  
Harrisburg 269 20  
Philadelphia 270 20  
Baltimore 269 70  
Washington 270 70  
Louisville 269 30

It is said that the Central Pacific Company has opened negotiations with the Union Pacific for an early reduction of first-class fares to \$100 in currency from Omaha; second class to be reduced in a corresponding ratio—say not to exceed \$50 in paper money. The distance from San Francisco to Omaha is 1,950 miles, passengers travel over which will cost, at the rate of the schedule proposed as a compromise, a trifle over 5.13 per mile.

A lady living in Louisville, who weighs two hundred pounds, has lived for the past two months without eating the least food. The attending physicians can give no aid, as she suffers neither pain nor hunger.

Mrs. Needham and her daughter, living about two miles from Sharpsville, Ind., were killed by lightning during the storm of last week. The bolt came down the chimney, close to which they were sitting.

Two local reporters on the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail recently fought a duel because they differed as to the color of an actress' eyes.