



## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

In the next national campaign a big effort will be made to pull wool over people's eyes.

Politics began when Joseph was sold out by his brethren.—*Hebrew Standard.* The Reporter finds it earlier. Politics began when Cain killed Able because he had the inside track.

In Bellefonte they are awarding prizes to the longest noses, and may want to run the next legislative campaign on such an issue—on the principle that the longest nose gets there first.

On Tuesday the bills reported from the senate committee on pensions increasing to \$72 per month pensions for total helplessness, and to \$50 per month for total deafness, and proportionately for partial loss of hearing.

Farming is the least remunerative occupation now going, yet it is impossible for the husbandmen to strike. Legislation should have for its main object the alleviation of the agriculturist, where it can be legitimately done through that channel.

Mr. Lamar's nomination as one of the justices of the Supreme court was confirmed by the senate on Monday. The vote on Lamar's confirmation was 32 to 28. Riddleberger, Stewart and Stanford voted or were paired on party lines.

We rather guess the country will be safe.

The Reading railroad asks for the protection of the law in the strike now in progress on its road and coal properties. That is all right; yet this corroboration defies the constitution of the State in refusing to comply with certain specific commands set forth in the railroad article of that instrument. It should set an example of obedience to the laws.

A movement against the Knights of Labor, headed by capitalists of the province of Quebec, has been organized. It has been decided to introduce a bill at the coming meeting of the Legislature of Quebec to regulate the Knights of Labor and all combinations having for their object the compulsory and arbitrary seizure of industrial and mercantile establishments.

The contest for Speaker Carlisle's seat proved an absurd fizzle. It is well that the matter has been fully considered by a committee, so as to make apparent the insignificance of Thobe's claim. The "testimony" on his behalf consisted of mere gossip, and there was not a single title of evidence that would have been admissible in a court of law.

It has been discovered that a Kentucky regiment, the "gallant Forty first," mainly recruited at Covington, after service gallantly through the civil war, is still legally in the service. It is 23 years since the last gun was fired, and many of the regiment are numbered among the dead. Some were killed in battle, others have died since, but not a mother's son of them was ever mustered out of service, and no one has any paper to indicate that he was discharged. The frugal survivors, therefore, have a claim, and it is for \$3,588 for every high private for back pay, dating from the close of the war.

The Republicans of our county have already organized for next summer's campaign.

What will the Democrats do? Democrats must abandon the idea of fighting their own ticket and fight the Republicans. That will win.

Democrats must nominate true and deserving men in the ranks. Going outside of the party and placing on the ticket men who all their lives had been the bitterest enemy of Democracy has well nigh wrecked the party in the dissatisfaction produced by so unwise a step. Democrats profit by the lessons of the past and make an effort to bring about unity, and victory will be assured next fall.

Speaker Carlisle was suddenly taken ill, while at dinner, the other day.

Cigar makers in New York have gone on a strike, against reduction of wages from \$1.50 to \$1 per thousand.

The Ashland Steel Works, about twenty miles north of Baltimore, blew out last night. The cause of the stoppage is said to result from the Reading strike, causing a scarcity of coal.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg conductors will not go on a strike.

Natural gas has been discovered near Ottawa, Canada, in inexhaustible quantities.

The latest from the frost bitten west says there are 200 cases of freezing to death, thousands of families without food and starvation staring them in the face.

## HALE BADLY SAT UPON.

THE SENATOR FROM MAINE ON CIVIL SERVICE METHODS.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Mr. Eugene Hale of Maine, as a champion of Civil Service reform and lecturer on pure political methods, afforded the Senate some amusement for nearly two hours today. He does not often speak, and for that reason and because he stands in near relation to Mr. Blaine he had close attention. The idea was that he was outlining one feature of Mr. Blaine's new presidential campaign, and the interest manifested attached to that and not to anything that Mr. Hale himself was individually responsible for.

There was nothing new in the lecture except Mr. Hale's citations designed to show that Mr. Cleveland is not sincere in his professions of loyalty to Civil Service reform.

Mr. Hale proceeded by predicting that the whole machinery of the Government would be used this year and contributions forced from all office-holders and employees to help keep the Democratic party in power.

He had no sooner sat down than Mr. Butler of South Carolina sent to the clerk's desk and had read a circular issued by the Republican National Congressional Committee in 1878, of which Mr. Hale was Chairman. Levying assessments on Government clerks and other employees in the familiar highwayman style of that day.

Mr. Hale for a moment was completely done for.

## WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The Warsaw police have issued orders that all Austrians who have not permits to re-visit Poland must quit Russian territory to-day. All Polish officers are being removed from the frontier regiments and sent to take commands in the interior.

On the German and Austrian sides the movements are kept a profound secret; but it is impossible to conceal the fact that there is an active passage of troops from Posen to the Silesian frontier. The first clear exposition of the situation of affairs is hoped for from Herr Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, in his reply to the interpellation of Herr Helff. The temper of a majority of the members of the Hungarian Parliament is ardently warlike. Unless Premier Tisza's explanation shows that the forces on the frontier of Galicia are ample to repel any invasion Deputy Prezel threatens to move a vote of censure.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—Russia has a force of one hundred thousand cavalry on the frontier, so organized as to act independently of the infantry, which is ready to penetrate into Galicia at a moment's notice to impede the mobilization of Austrian troops. This statement echoes what the War Department at Berlin has been pressing upon the attention of the Austrian Department with good effect.

The Austrian War Office is now confident that there are sufficient forces in Central Lemberg and in Przemysl and Czernowitz to arrest a Russian advance.

## CARLISLE IS VICTORIOUS.

By a vote of twelve in the affirmative three members not voting, the House Committee on Elections decided not to reopen the Thobe Carlisle case, but to confirm Mr. Carlisle's title to his seat. The proceedings of the committee were marked by the introduction of some rather sensational evidence, which laid bare the plan upon which counsel for Thobe proposed to conduct the contest and effectually shattered his last hope of success. The members of the committee were all present when the session began.

The recent cold snap has caused many deaths by freezing throughout the north-west.

The Reading Railroad strike has assumed a new phase.

For several days there has been under consideration by leading men in the order of the Knights of Labor the advisability of bringing suit by the Commonwealth through the Attorney General against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company to compel them to do certain things which, it is alleged, they are obliged to do under their charter and the various privileges granted by the State.

One charge is that the companies, by refusing to settle with the men, are "cornering" coal and other necessities for the purpose of enhancing their values and extorting exorbitant prices from the community.

Another charge relates to the responsibility of the companies as common carriers, it being alleged that on account of the companies' action men are employed who do not give the best of service and whose efforts result in delay and loss to the community. There are other charges which have been discussed and it is said some legal proceedings will shortly be instituted.

We have not yet heard of a case of colds, coughs, throat, or chest complaint that has not yielded to "Dr. Bell's" Cough Syrup. Jan.

## A MENNONITE SENSATION.

Christian Bomberger, who lives ten miles north of Lancaster city, has been for a full generation one of the most venerated and esteemed citizens, not only among his fellow-members in the old Mennonite Church, but by all who knew him.

In June, 1860, he was ordained a Bishop for the Hammer Creek district. His father and grandfather before him had been Mennonite ministers and bishops. Since his accession to the bishopric he has traveled and preached in many places. His fame spread through all the Pennsylvania counties where the good people of his denomination lived. To all appearances he was an earnest Christian worker, and had attained the age of three score years and ten laboring for the promotion of his church and the welfare of his people—but he fell.

At the meeting of the authorities of the church at the recent Indiantown meeting house, in City township, this aged worker was solemnly deposed from the office of bishop and excommunicated from the faith that he and his fathers had followed since the first exodus of the disciples of Menno from the old to the new world. When charged with the crime of immorality the old man confessed. The Mennonite fathers did not wish to deal harshly with the bishop who had gone astray. They remembered his long service in the church and thought of the honored name he bore, but the welfare of their people and the discipline of the church they maintained must be upheld and so the venerable father was deposed.

The first circles of Jewish society in Cincinnati were thrown into a furor of excitement when it was announced, last week, that a well-known Jewess had been wedded to a Gentile. The bride was a leading member in Jewish society. The groom had been paying court to the young lady for several weeks, and when he broached the matter of marriage to her parents, they seriously objected, and thereafter he was refused admission to the house. The young lady, however, was true to her affections, and for a while they held clandestine meetings. This soon came to the ears of the parents, and they decided to send her away to a boarding-school. When the daughter was apprised of their determination she at once communicated the news to her lover, and an immediate marriage was planned. The girl insisted that the ceremony should conform to the rites of the Jewish faith, and accordingly notice was sent to one or two rabbis, but they refused to marry them, as it is contrary to the law of Moses that a Jew should be united to a Gentile. The couple were desirous that the ceremony should take place as quickly as possible, before the girl's parents should be apprised of what was going on. Messengers were dispatched to several clergymen about town, but it was not until nine o'clock that any one could be found to tie the knot. The couple at once took supper, and they had hardly reached their room when the irate father of the young lady, accompanied by his sister, called at the hotel and demanded to see his daughter. He sent up several notes to her, but she positively refused to see him, and finally her aunt went to the door of her room and begged her to come out. The bride turned a deaf ear to her pleadings, and her father, after remaining about the hotel for over an hour, took his departure. He was greatly shocked when he was told at the hotel that his daughter had been married, and the girl's aunt burst into tears.

Let the free list be enlarged—our farmers and laboring men want cheaper shoes.

In 1883 he duty on raw hides was entirely taken off and since that was done the leather industry and shoe and boot manufactures have prospered as they never prospered before. The duty on manufactures of leather is but 18 per cent which is simply a revenue duty, but instead of this country importing manufactures of leather it is a large exporter of that commodity. Up to 1883 our exports of leather and manufactures of leather were of no consequence.

The Harrisburg Patriot gives at length its reason why Mr. Dallas Sanders should not be re-elected Chairman of the Democratic State committee. They are decidedly forcible ones, and are given in answer to the Doyestown Democrat's plea for Mr. Sanders' retention. In brief, the sum and substance of the Patriot's remarks are that he is utterly unfit for the position, because of his unacquaintance with the politics of the State outside of Philadelphia, so says the Lock Haven Democrat, and it was just our opinion of Sanders when he was elected chairman.

Kisner was elected Chairman of the Dem. state committee. The vote stood Kisner 42, Sanders 31, Wright 1. Sanders was Randall's choice.

## READING STRIKERS FIRM.

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION OF THE RAILROAD MEN.

The Miners Say They Will Never Return to Work Unless All Differences Are Arbitrated—Promised Aid.

READING, Penn., Jan. 16.—The strike of Reading railroaders and miners is still on, and there are no indications that the lines of the rebellious employes are wavering. The Reading Railway employes' convention, which met here two weeks ago last Thursday, reconvened here yesterday afternoon, and reiterated its faith in the justice of the strike. The only difference between this convention and the last was that the miners did not have delegates present as official representatives of the local assemblies to which they belong. Their strike has now passed under control of the National Miners' Assembly, of which William L. Lewis of Shawnee, Ohio, is the head. Nevertheless, the miners had a number of representatives present. The railroaders were fully represented by about 160 delegates. They came from Philadelphia, Elizabethport, Morristown, Pottstown, Reading, Palo Alto, Pottsville, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin, St. Clair, Williamsport, and many other places.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. Bernard J. Sharkey of Port Richmond, president, and Charles Benenson of Port Carbon, was the Secretary. Chairman John L. Lee delivered a speech in which he claimed that the strike had crippled the Reading Railroad in many of its departments. At Port Richmond he said, everything looked dead; hardly any coal was coming in; the company's steam colliers were lying idle at the wharves. Coal traffic on the railroad was at a standstill. The miners were idle. Freight and passenger traffic alone continued. The men believed in the justice of their cause and would remain out until an arrogant corporation, behind which were millions of capital, was brought to terms.

The miners, said Chairman Lee, would never return to work until they were granted a continuance of the 8 per cent advance, and the railroaders who have been discharged were taken back. The position of the men was stated as this: They were willing that the discharge of the four or five crews at Port Richmond should stand, but they demanded that every other question, either relative to the discharge of the men employed on the railroad or the wages of the miners should be submitted to arbitration.

After the speech reports were received as to the condition of affairs along the line. The coal regions submitted the most favorable reports, showing that the railroaders in that section were solid.

National Master Workman Lewis took the floor and delivered a speech in which he advised the men to be cautious. He asked them not to be misled by false reports. Work, and not words, should be their guidance. He detailed his inability to obtain a conference with President Corbin, expressed his belief that Mr. Corbin was trying to play with the miners, and urged the men to remain firm.

The convention ordered the same committee which had been soliciting subscriptions for the Lehigh men to continue receiving money for the Schuylkill County strikers.

Delegates from Shamokin say that the strikers there are as firm as a rock and that the miners have resolved to stand by the railroaders to the last.

The Reading Company still has a large force of special policemen on duty at Palo Alto, but the strikers say there is no necessity for them.

While the reports to the convention were decidedly rosy private advices from the coal regions said last night that a break in the miners' ranks is inevitable, and that a few individual colliers will surely start up soon to be followed by some company colliers. The vote of the men at William Penn Colliery on the question of resuming is looked upon as an indication of how the miners feel. It was 112 against resuming and 106 in favor. Great interest is manifested by the public in the results of today.

After the convention had adjourned a meeting of the new Reading Railroad Employes' District Assembly, No. 324, which is ultimately to be composed of all the company's 50,000 employes, was held. The temporary President, Fenrose W. Hawman of this city, presided. A number of new locals were received, and it was decided to continue the temporary organization for the present.

## A Big Divide for Their Employes.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The experiments adopted two years ago by the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of sharing all profits over 7 per cent of the capital invested with the employes has proven a successful one. \$30,000 being so distributed Friday as the employes' share. According to the system, after the 7 per cent. profits are deducted, ten per cent. of the balance is set aside for a guarantee fund to cover losses in bad years, 10 per cent. to form a sick benefit fund, and the rest is divided between the stockholders and employes in proportion to the capital stock and total wages for the year. Most of the two hundred employes are also stockholders and share in both.

## Threatened War Among Oystermen.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan. 16.—There is trouble among the residents of this town as to the ownership of the land under water in the bay. There are about 3,000 acres plotted out in oyster beds, mostly owned by Connecticut oyster cultivators, who refuse to lease the grounds from the trustees of the town of Huntington, claiming that the State has the ownership. It is intended to bring a test case in court to decide the ownership. The State Fish Commissioners decline to interfere until the courts have passed on the matter.

## Three Young Girl Burglars.

TOWSON, Md., Jan. 16.—Three girls, Louise, Mado and Ella, daughters of John Irwin, a sailor, residents of Hampden, burglarized the residence of Phillip Justice and carried off nearly all the provisions in the house. The girls were arrested.

## Died at the Age of 116 Years.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—Sallie Campbell is dead, aged 116 years. She was colored, and resided in Iredell county.

## DEADLY BLIZZARD IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated Jan. 14, says:

The blizzard of the last two days has been attended with terribly fatal effect and intense suffering. Reports are constantly coming in of deaths and instances of individual privation. The snow-storm raged for three days. Drifts are piled up in the country to the tops of houses. People in some localities cannot leave their homes, and to the discomfort of cold is added the fear of starvation.

In the villages it is only with the greatest difficulty that neighbors can go from one house to another. Cattle cannot be adequately cared for, and they suffer intolerably. Although the weather has at no time been unprecedentedly cold, the thermometer ranging between 15 and 25 deg. below zero, the storm has brought more misery than any blizzard for a long time. Trains from the West are from twenty to sixty hours late, and as they come in they bring reports of fearful experiences on the road. Blocked for hours at a time, and when moving at all, only at a snail's pace, the passengers suffered fearfully from the cold. No stove could counteract the piercing wind.

The passengers crowded around them huddling together, but only those who were fortunate enough to get positions right alongside the fires were really warm. As soon as a group next the stoves had thawed themselves out they changed places with the others. Great banks of snow on either side kept the daylight out, and the cars were in a state of semi-darkness constantly. The snow plows were put to work immediately, but their progress was slow, the snow banking before them obstinately.

The only Eastern train in yesterday was on the Wisconsin Central, but most of the Chicago trains will be in to-night. Two Northern Pacific trains came in this morning, fifty and eighty hours late. This road, however, by means of its rotary snow plows, has in the past sixteen hours cleared over 200 miles of track in Dakota, where the snow averaged fifteen feet in depth. This is an unparalleled achievement. The weather is moderating rapidly now and the worst is over.

Omaha, January 13.—The effects of the present storm in Omaha has been disastrous. Fred Eiler, a cigar maker, was found early this morning frozen to death within a block of his boarding house. Two school children, Wexell Beck and George Allen, started for their homes about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and have not been heard of since.

At Raymond, Dak., damage to live stock will be great, while reports of suffering and death are constantly coming in. Two sons of William Driver were frozen to death within a few feet of their barn. Chas. Heath is missing, J. H. Clapp has been discovered badly frozen, he having been out all night wandering upon the prairie.

It is not improbable, when the record is complete, that it will show a hundred lives sacrificed to the awful fury of the blizzard.

Next to this the worst blizzard the North-west ever experienced occurred January 7, 8 and 9 1873. In that seventy people were frozen to death and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The present storm promises to be even more terrible in its results. It came without warning. At sunrise last Wednesday Dakota never had more lovely winter weather. The air was clear as crystal, and every point about the horizon was distinctly visible. The wind was from the south, warm and balmy, and before the sun was high in the sky, a decided thaw had set in. Farmers took advantage of the beautiful weather to go to town to draw wood, hay, etc.

About noon, a cloud was seen along the northwestern horizon, lying close to the ground, but stretching from the west to the north in a dark semi-circle. Little attention was paid to it, but an hour later the cloud had swept over the country, the sun was obscured, the snow was falling fast and a gale was sweeping from the Northwest with terrible fury.

## THE BLIZZARD HAD BEGUN.

The mercury fell rapidly and by 5 o'clock it was 15 degrees below zero, and the next morning it registered 30 degrees below. All the while the wind increased in fury—the snow fell thicker, and the larger amount of snow that was already on the ground was blown into powder and hurled along by the wind. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air, made the scene the most dismal dreary and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota, and many Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin railroads, were blocked.

The victims of its fury are being counted, and the pitiful list is growing almost every hour.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Doctors think the small pox epidemic in San Francisco is under control.

The Anarchist's relief committee of Chicago has divided \$6,000 among the families of the dead and imprisoned.

At Hallowell, Minn., during the last few cold days the mercury touched the bottom of the register 54 deg. below zero.

Professor Maria Mitchell resigned the chair of astronomy which she has held in Vassar College for twenty-five years.

The House Friday passed the Senate bill fixing the salary of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries at \$5,000 per annum.

The Conshohocken, (Pa.) Tube works employing two hundred men have suspended operations on account of inability to obtain coal.

Ex-Register Mills Pfeiffer, of Allentown, Pa., whose accounts are \$5,000 short, has returned home and the shortage is to be paid.

Mrs. Garfield, mother of the late President Garfield is seriously ill in Mentor, Ohio. She is continually asking for her son Jimmy.

The Chicago Baseball Club has a surplus of \$75,000 in its treasury, and President Spaulding proposes to buy the grounds now occupied by the club.

The president has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Joseph Black, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be consul at Buda, Peston; George Osgood Prince, to be consul at Moscow.

The motion of Gen. B. Butler, in the U. S. Court at Boston, Thursday for arrest of the judgment of \$17,000 gained against him by the National Home for Disabled Soldiers was overruled.

The exhibition at Atlanta, Ga. of the National Poultry and Bench Association is now in progress. The entries are numerous and the show of fowls and dogs the best ever seen in the South.

Tommy Burns of New York and Jimmie Flanagan, light champion of Florida will fight soon at Jacksonville, Fla., for \$1,000 and gate receipts. Burns to knock Flanagan out in eight rounds.

Leading democrats of Indiana met at Indianapolis last Wednesday to talk over the coming campaign. They endorsed Cleveland and want Gov. Gray to have the second place on the National ticket.

Professor Vaughan, of the Michigan Board of Health, reports the successful production in a cat of a disease similar to typhoid fever by the use of germs found in water used by victims of that scourge.

There is a strong effort being made to obtain a pardon for Julius Feuer, the convict who was captured in Wisconsin several days ago and returned to St. Paul to complete three years of his four-year sentence.

William H. Brown, of New Haven, familiarly known by Yale men as "Bill" is a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow and Grand Army man, while indulging in a hearty laugh dropped dead from heart disease Wednesday.

U. S. Marshall Franks, of the Northern District of California, sailed Thursday from New York en route to Denmark, to arrest A. J. Benson, who is under indictment in San Francisco for fraudulent surveys of public land.

The Kentucky legislature, Wednesday elected Mr. Beck for a third successive term in the United States Senate. Should he live and serve out his next term his continuous service in the Senate will have extended through a period of eight years.

The residence of United States Senator Ingalls at Atchison, Kansas, was burned to the ground Thursday the 13th. The entire library, valued at many thousand dollars, which included a private collection of public documents and letters, was entirely destroyed.

A telegraph from San Remo reports the discovery of a plot against the life of the German Crown Prince. It is said that one of the plotters, a socialist, has been informed. The police have forbidden access to the promenades in the vicinity of the Villa Ziria, where the Crown Prince resides.

A shock of earthquake was felt at most places in North Carolina early Thursday morning. It was very decided at Raleigh, especially in the Capitol building. Persons ran out of some houses at alarm. It was the severest shock since October, 1886. Telegrams from Charlotte and Shelby say its violence at those points was about as great as here.

The big cast of the new steel gun has been made by the Pittsburg Steel Rolling Company. The complete gun will be 398 inches long and will weigh nine tons. Its largest diameter will be 35 inches and smallest ten inches. The pressure at the muzzle will be 15 tons to the inch and the muzzle will be 2,000 feet to the second.

The worst blizzard of the season prevailed all over the Northwest Friday and Saturday last, its area extending from the Rockies to Lake Michigan. Snow fell to a great depth in many places and the temperature was extremely low. Grand Forks, D. T., reporting 52 degrees below zero at one time. Railroad traffic was suspended west of Minneapolis, and even snow plows were stalled at various points. In many places public schools were closed, people having all they could do to keep from freezing to death, the wind in many sections reaching a velocity forty miles an hour. Several deaths have been reported, and it is estimated that much suffering has resulted, as several people are still missing. At Omaha one man froze to death within a block of his home and a sleighing party consisting of three young ladies and one gentleman met with a mishap, the sleigh upsetting and the horses ran away. The gentleman and two of the ladies reached shelter but the third lady is still missing. At St. Joseph, Mo., a man and wife were frozen to death. The wife was sick with pneumonia and the husband left the house to look after the stock and was frozen to death. The fire in the house went out and his wife met the same fate.

The Carlisle-Thobe contested election case was disposed of Saturday. Speaker Carlisle was victorious. After the open session the committee went into a secret meeting. The first motion put was one to postpone the further consideration of the case, which was rejected by a strict party vote—9 to 6. Then a motion to reopen the case was lost by Rowell (Rep.) voting with the Democrats. Another action was made to declare Thobe entitled to his seat, and on this vote four Republican members were excused from voting, the remainder voting with the Democrats against the proposition. Then came the final vote on the motion affirming Mr. Carlisle's right to his seat. All of the Democrats voted in favor of this proposition, and with them stood Messrs. Cooper, Rowell and Johnson, of Indiana, making the affirmative vote 12. Messrs. Lyman, Hook and Lodge, Republicans, were excused, so that there was no negative vote. The position taken by the Republicans who abstained from voting is that while they are not convinced that Mr. Carlisle is not entitled to his seat, it is proper for the committee to reopen the case and afford an opportunity for the production of any new evidence that might throw light upon the contest. Under the instructions of the committee Chairman Crisp will report to the House a resolution declaring Mr. Carlisle entitled to his seat.