

The Centre Democrat.

SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, February 27, 1879.

By concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments, the anti-Chinese immigration bill has finally passed, and now goes to Mr. Hayes for approval. It is believed that the President will either veto the bill or permit it to fall without a formal veto.

THE nomination of ex-Governor Pollock is still hanging in the Senate, waiting the pleasure of Senator Don Cameron. He will no doubt be confirmed, as no objection can be urged against him, only that he is a chronic office hunter and supercedes one of Don's henchmen.

ZACH. CHANDLER's credentials were presented to the Senate on Saturday, and he was sworn in as Senator from Michigan to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Christy. He occupies the same seat he did when in the Senate some years ago.

THE regulations of the Post office department, heretofore requiring unpaid letters to be retained in the post office, have been changed. Hereafter they will be forwarded to the postmaster, at the office to which they are directed, who will collect the amount due. A new stamp has been ordered for the purpose.

It is understood that Maj. Reno, of the Seventh cavalry, on trial by a court of inquiry for cowardice in the battle of Little Big Horn, which resulted so disastrously in the massacre of Custer and his command, will report that the evidence adduced against him will not sustain the charge with sufficient clearness to warrant a trial by court-martial.

THE LIE GIVEN.—The lie passed between Senators Conkling and Burnside in the Senate of the United States on Saturday last. Of course great excitement prevailed in that dignified body. Conkling said Burnside did not tell the truth, and Burnside in pure Anglo-Saxon said Conkling lied. No doubt both told the truth, for it is not to be supposed that either of them would lie on Washington's birth day. The recollection of that affecting story of the hatchet, would restrain them, on that, if on no other day.

GENERAL SHIELDS addressed a meeting of the National association of the Mexican war at Baltimore on the 22d of February. He spoke of the Mexican war, of which he said no faithful history had ever been written. He declared it a campaign which the world had never equalled in success. The brave old veteran knew whereof he spoke, for he was a most active and gallant participant in that campaign. The association appointed a committee to visit Washington, and press upon Congress their claim to be placed upon the Pension bill, justly believing, that they are as much entitled to this recognition of the government as those who served in other wars.

THE annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor of Massachusetts, is published. Amongst the many subjects discussed, the following facts in relation to liquor statistics are given. Under the prohibitory legislation of 1874, there were 28,944 arrests for drunkenness, 23,981 convictions for drunkenness, and 3,644 judgments on complaints for illegal sales in the State. Under the license law of 1877, there were only 20,657 arrests for drunkenness, 17,862 convictions, and 1,693 judgments for illegal sales. These statistics do not present a hopeful view of the radical legislature on the subject of temperance—or perhaps, that the efforts made to obtain reform are not as well directed as they might be.

The Forty-Sixth Congress.

The probability of an extra session of Congress recalls the speculation and conjecture that has been rife upon every hand, as to the numerical strength of the different political parties in the next House. Before the people had rightly gathered themselves up after the shock of the November battle, there was rather a confused idea abroad that there were enough, of what were by courtesy called Greenback members, elected to hold the balance of power, and, through a combination with the Republicans, control the organization of the House. As soon as this rather hasty conclusion had been arrived at, the chiefs of the new party swooped down upon the capital of the nation to look upon their possessions. De La Matyr hurriedly cut short the doxology and without tarrying long enough to announce the usual weekly prayer meeting hid himself to the seat of government, the world, the flesh and the devil. Forgetting the circumscribed limits of his Indiana pulpit, his enraptured gaze fastened itself upon the luxurious chair dedicated for all time to the comfort and convenience of the Speaker of the Representative branch of the American Legislature. Dewees and Crandall, modest and unassuming gentlemen as they are, quietly took possession of all the approaches that led to the marble palace on the hill, which was to be their future resting place. Cary was on hand because it was likely an opportunity would present itself for somebody to make a speech. Yocum aired himself on Pennsylvania Avenue, and passed as "the man that beat Curtin." Altogether things wore a roseate hue, and the future, from a Greenback standpoint, was resplendent with the promise of official favor and rich in tempting emoluments. Just at this juncture, however, some fellow of a practical turn of mind suggested the propriety of inspecting the roll of returned members and ascertaining exactly how many representatives of no-body they had to go and come on. Imagine their dismay when it became evident that the Democrats had a clear majority over both Republicans and Nationals. Some figures will lie, but these wouldn't, and these anxious statesmen awoke to the fact that they had come within a stone's throw of improving upon the handiwork of nature when she made fools of them. There is not a man in the country who can count his fingers and toes who does not know that there is a decided democratic majority in the lower branch of the Forty-sixth Congress. And yet respectable newspapers do not find it out of their way to occasionally assure their readers that the political complexion of the next House is in doubt; that there is a talk of a fusion between the Republicans and Nationals to elect the Speaker, and that William D. Kelley is spoken of as the coming man, and more of the same nonsense. The spectacle of James A. Garfield, the embodiment of the Sherman idea of finance in the House, rising in his place to vote for the general member of the 4th Pennsylvania district for Speaker, would be one the country would never forget. Visions of the Banking and Currency Committees and that of Ways and Means in the hands of Mr. Kelley's friends, would prove too much even for Garfield, and he would be reluctantly compelled to fall back on the Rebel Brigadiers and beseech them to protect the Treasury. It may as well be understood first as last, that the Democrats will charge themselves with the delicate duty of electing the Speaker, notwithstanding the evident willingness of their opponents to do it for them. Never before has their existed so many potential reasons for harmony of thought and unity of action among the leaders of the Democratic party as confronts them now. The jarring elements must cease to

make war with one another. The discord of contending factions and the struggles of individual ambition must be unheard as the imperious necessity of the hour asserts itself. The present House has been fettered to a very great extent in its efforts to cut down the enormous expenses of the various departments, by the devotion of a Republican Senate to the old-time prodigality which is a part of the policy of that party. With the Senate and the House both in the hands of the party of the people, a new era of economy and enlightened statesmanship will dawn upon the country. Gentlemen, to your posts.

A DEAD LOCK PROBABLE IN CONGRESS.—Senator Beck made a strong effort on Monday to get the Senate to put back the army bill, which the committee struck out, prohibiting military interference at the polls. Every Democrat voted with him, but the Republicans voted solidly against him, and his proposition failed by one vote. The nugget of the clause is as follows: "No military or naval officers, or other person, engaged in the civil, military or naval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States." Senator Beck says the House Democrats will insist upon the retention in the bill of this clause, and a deadlock is possible over it.

GREENBACK NATIONALS IN COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Greenbackers elected to the next Congress and other gentlemen connected with the Greenback or National party, was held in Washington this week. The object of the meeting, no doubt, was to ascertain their power, by fusion or otherwise, to control the organization of the House. The secretary of the "Honest Money League" has challenged Mr. Dewees, the head of the Greenback National Committee, or any gentleman he may name, to a public discussion of the financial question. Whether the challenge has been accepted, has not yet transpired. Let our friend Yocum try his hand. His long experience and close connection with that party would afford great advantage in an intellectual tilt with the hard money advocates.

THE PENSION OFFICE.—The Secretary of the Interior in a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House, urging attention to some recommendations of the Commissioner of Pensions to facilitate the transaction of business in that office, says, "that since the passage of the late act, the calls on account of pensions have been more than ten times as numerous as for a year previous, and averages not less than 140 per day, coming from all parts of the country. The same tendency is also evidenced by the great number of rejected claims, (more than 2,000) which have been called up for examination, since the 24th of January."

THE Connecticut legislature proposes to be somewhat severe on tramps. A bill is now under consideration, which provides one, two and five years in the States prison as punishment for males over sixteen years of age found roaming and begging, entering a dwelling or building a fire on the highway, or carrying weapons. It also offers five dollars a head for making arrests. If this bill becomes a law, Connecticut will not be a healthy location for this branch of industry and enterprise.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY DOOMED.—The Butler amendment to the appropriation bill has passed the Senate, and only needs the approval of the President to become a law. It authorizes railroad companies to operate their telegraph lines in the interest of the public.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—Over two thousand invitations for a reception at the White House on Tuesday last, were sent out by the President and Mrs. Hayes. The recipients of these favors were the Justices of the Supreme Court, Army and Navy officers, Senators and Representatives, Diplomatic corps, and other notables. Contrary to the usual custom of things, a supper was spread in the dining room, supplied with the delicacies of the season and a plentiful supply of wines, which are not now among the luxuries inhibited at the Presidential boards.

A BILL is in the hands of the judiciary committee general of the State Senate, having been recommended on third reading last week, which provides for the repeal of the law of last session in regard to requisitions. The existing law, which was brought forward by Senator Grady, provides for the return of fugitives from justice from other States upon requisition, without other formality than the establishing of their identity, but it is objected to because it puts so many obstacles in the way of such identification that it has proved, in many instances, more favorable to the criminals than to the public. There is, however, a pressure in behalf of the repeal bill from a most suspicious quarter, and it has become very plain to those about Harrisburg who keep an eye open that it is designed largely in the interests of Senator John J. Patterson, lately of South Carolina, but who desires to settle down in Pennsylvania when his term in the Senate expires, as it will on March 4. Naturally he expects to be pursued by the authorities of South Carolina, and naturally he is very anxious that the great State of Pennsylvania should throw its protecting arms about him from the horrors of a Southern penitentiary. Mr. Patterson's brother, late Superintendent of Public Grounds at Harrisburg, is openly lobbying for the repeal bill, and he isn't any too particular in explaining his reasons for doing so. Perhaps the legislators may reflect that this State has no especial desire, to make itself an asylum for the criminals of the country—particularly as it generally raises enough right at home to supply the demand, and what is needed is not facilities for the escape of a particular offender who cannot slip through the existing law as easily as some less well known. The Legislature might profitably employ itself in stopping up the holes in the law as it now stands. For the rest Massachusetts offers protective advantages to Patterson, and he will find other eminent South Carolinians there.—Philadelphia Times.

The Potter Committee's Report to Congress.

THE AMENDED DEFICIENCY BILL—MAJOR RENO ACQUITTED—PROSPECT OF THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL—THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL to the Harrisburg Patriot.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—At six o'clock the Potter committee went into secret session, during which it was resolved to take no oral evidence excepting Woolley's and Solomen's if they can be brought here. To-morrow the committee will hold a long secret session, at which certain documentary evidence will be produced and the question of the committee's report upon the testimony collected will probably be discussed. The document will be short, and will simply allude to the salient points of the testimony in order to sustain the position which they will assume, that the result of their labors thoroughly sustains the claim that Tilden carried the electoral vote of Louisiana and Florida. They will submit a resolution to this effect to the house to be put on its passage. The members of the committee last night admitted that no other results can attend their investigation, but they do not intend to attempt to reopen the question of the title of Mr. Hayes, regarding that subject as having been finally disposed of by the house at the last session. The committee also expect to be able to conclude their report regarding the cipher investigation and submit it to congress before adjournment.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE DEFICIENCY BILL.—The deficiency appropriation bill, as reported from the committee on appropriations this morning to the senate, is amended by the addition of a large number of items mostly small in amount, but including the following of importance, viz: \$250,000 to defray the expenses of United States courts and also, for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of protections for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners and for defraying the expenses which have been and may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of February 28, 1871. (The so-called "Enforcement act" for the protection of the right of suffrage) * * * being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; \$118,407 for transportation of the mails by railroads during 1878 and previous years—in addition to \$166,392 granted by the house in this bill for the same object; \$83,333 to pay the Pacific Mail steamship company for two round trips of its China mail service under the contract of October, 1866.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Duke of Newcastle is dead. The Russian troops have evacuated Adrianople. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is educating a daughter to succeed her on the lecture platform. Mr. Wendell Phillips has been impelled by the illness of his wife to cancel his lecture engagements. China has purchased cotton machinery and engaged spinners in Germany, intending to start in opposition to England and Russia. Mrs. J. J. Astor, in ten years, has secured a home and the means of a livelihood for about 450 homeless children at a cost of about \$67,000. Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, long the editor of the Lady's Book, and now in her ninety-first year, is in very feeble health at her residence in Philadelphia. The Brooklyn Police Commissioners have granted the application of the Irish societies to parade on St. Patrick's day. The Mutual Alliance societies will not take part. It is rumored that Right Rev. Casper H. Burgess, Catholic Bishop of Detroit, forwarded his resignation to the Pope about two weeks since. No reason for this important step is assigned. Alfred Stanley Browning Tennyson is a very young gentleman who has just been christened in Westminster Abbey. He is the grandson of Tennyson and of Frederick Locker, and Dean Stanley and Robt. Browning are his godfathers. Governor McCreary of Kentucky, has received a telegram from Jackson, Breathitt county, Saturday, stating that Alfred Gambrel was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary for the murder of Judge Barnett in November last.

Miss Chloe Lanckon, of New Hartford Conn., has just completed the collection of one million cancelled postage stamps. She began in October last, a gentleman in Philadelphia having offered her \$200 if she would get the stamps for him, the money to be used in getting for her a life residence in a home for the friendless.

The dead body of an Indian was found on the ice near Sackett's Harbor, New York, Sunday morning. He was last seen alive at Sackett's Harbor on Monday when he started for Galop island, about four miles from that place. He stated that he came from Water-town. When found his coat was off and an empty whisky bottle was lying by his side.

Colonel James P. Barr, editor of the Pittsburgh Post, was attacked by hemorrhage of the nose, Saturday afternoon, and remained in the office all night, the hemorrhage continuing until nine o'clock Sunday morning. At that hour it was stopped by means of a successful though severe surgical operation. One time his life was thought to be in danger, but Sunday afternoon he was much better, and his friends are hopeful of his recovery.

On Sunday morning last, Peale Jackson, a noted colored man, a resident of Sandusky street, Allegheny, died. For fifty years he was a recognized leader of the colored people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and his whole life was devoted to their educational and social advancement. For twenty-eight years past he had been a member of the Avery College Trustee Board, and was at the time of his death, its Vice President.

On Saturday afternoon, near Enor, a village six miles west of Springfield, Ohio, a man named Henry Williams, his wife and little girl were drowned in Mad river. They were driving a fraction young horse, and in fording the river the animal became restless and rushed into deep water, upsetting the spring wagon in which the family were seated. As none of them could swim and as the water was very deep and cold, all were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

A fearful explosion took place at Stockton, California, Saturday last. A crowd of more than two hundred people had assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump, set in the Slough, and run by a threshing engine. The steam gauge refused to work and after the engineer attempted to fire it and failed, he recklessly screwed down the safety valve and went on with his work. The explosion took place in a few moments. The engine was thrown a distance of 150 feet through the crowd present, killing sixteen and wounding twenty-six persons, some of whom are not expected to survive. Many were blown a considerable distance and escaped uninjured.

Bishop Foley died a few minutes before 4 o'clock at Chicago, on the morning of the 19th. He had been prostrated by a complication of disorders since Sunday, the 9th inst., and since then, although the physicians believed they could control his disease, he has at no time been out of danger. Soon after midnight a singular change appeared, and it was immediately communicated to his physicians, who found that, weakened as he was by dysentery of twenty-four hours' duration, the deadly typhoid pneumonia would prove fatal. His mind was perfectly clear, and he prayed constantly while able to articulate. As his speech began to fail he turned to Dr. McMullen and said: "I appoint you administrator; I have tried to do my duty; I bow to the will of the Almighty God." These were his last words. His life had been particularly active, and his tender heart and great administrative ability had secured him an affectionate remembrance in the minds of his large flock. The 6th of March, proximo, would have been his

57th birthday. The funeral services were held in Chicago on Friday, after which the remains were taken to Baltimore.

The express train from Boston, due Thursday at one o'clock, at Hartford, Conn., was thrown from the track at Vernon. There were four extra coaches, containing the Kellogg Opera Troupe, and an extra baggage car, making an unusually long train, which was running about twenty-five miles an hour. The tender, it is thought, jumped a frog, which threw the whole train off and made a bad wreck, but no one was seriously injured except Engineer Charles Gates, who was thrown out of the car and broke his wrist and it is thought dislocated his shoulder. Another train was made up and got the passengers to Hartford late in the afternoon, with the opera company, in season to appear this evening. Repairs were made, so that trains will pass all right to-night.

The State Prohibition Convention of Ohio, met at Columbus on Thursday, about one hundred persons being present. The following was the ticket nominated: For Governor, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk; Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Sharp, of Delaware; State Auditor, Michael J. Fanning, of Norwalk; Treasurer, Elias Blair, of Crawford; Supreme Judge, J. Hardy, of Cleveland; Attorney General, S. B. Foster, of Logan; Member Board of Public Works, James H. Horton, of Miami county. The platform adopted favors laws giving the laborer for corporations the first lien for wages; for reserving public lands for homesteads; suppression of gambling in stock; prohibition of labor of children under fourteen years of age in mines and factories; universal suffrage; issue of small interest-bearing bonds; compulsory education; reduction of official salaries and local option.

While shifting the mail train south at Chambersburg, Monday afternoon, one car containing about twenty-five passengers, left the track from some unknown cause and fell over an embankment about six feet high, turning over on its side. Fifteen or eighteen persons were injured, among whom were Hiram Bixler of Fayetteville, leg broken; Rev. Dr. Stewart of Newburgh, N. Y., arm broken; Frank Scheible, wife and son, of Scotland, Franklin county, Pa., seriously injured; Miss Miller of Greencastle, Pa., shoulder bruised; Samuel Prather of Greencastle, Pa., injured about head—not serious; two children of Col. Joe Davison of Greencastle, Pa., slightly injured; Bishop Glossbrenner and Rev. Bulger, of the United Brethren Church, considerably bruised, but not seriously. Several others received cuts and bruises, but were able to proceed to their destination. The officers of the company and the citizens have given every attention to the wounded and all are well cared for.

National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The national democratic committee yesterday decided to authorize the executive committee to appoint an executive committee to act as an auxiliary to the executive committee of that body in all political matters. The committee adjourned to meet on February 23, 1880, in Boston. The executive committee met last night and decided to instruct the congressional committee to appoint an executive committee for the same purpose as the auxiliary committee previously mentioned. John G. Thompson, sergeant-at-arms of the house, was elected assistant treasurer; General Duncan S. Walker assistant secretary, and Colonel Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, was appointed to the vacancy on the national democratic committee caused by the resignation of Abraham S. Hewitt. They decided to locate their office in Boston.

The following is a list of the Democratic National Committee as far as determined:

W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, chairman; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, vice chairman; H. B. Banning, of Ohio, secretary; James F. Farley, of California; W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; W. L. Grub, of Delaware; W. R. Morrison, of Illinois; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana; J. B. Clarke, of Missouri; Augustus Schell, of New York; M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

It is proposed to have a representative on the committee from Maine, Massachusetts, Georgia, Wisconsin, New Jersey, North Carolina and Maryland.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes interviews with a large number of leading democrats in Ohio and adjoining States regarding the relation of Tilden to his party since the investigation of the cipher dispatches. The conversations reported show a decided preponderance of opinion in favor of the renomination of Tilden for the Presidency. Many express themselves in favor of Thurman, but pronounce Tilden their second choice, and admit that the claims of the latter upon his party will undoubtedly be sufficient to give him the nomination if he enters the field as a candidate.

The hoopskirt, large and spacious, is again coming, and as it is already bobbing around in San Francisco it will sweep this way ere many months. In that city the Queen Elizabeth style of padded hips are also in vogue and is growing in favor fast. The new hoop is said to be such as was brought into fashion years ago by Eugenie, were worn with short dresses, and are now to be seen at all elegant evening parties where dancing forms a part of the festivities.