

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. I.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

NO. 10.

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Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, March 6, 1879.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Mr. Hayes had served out one-half of S. J. Tilden's time in the Presidential office.

A GOOD HIT.—Nast has a very significant cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* representing Blaine affectionately embracing an African fellow-citizen who has a vote, while he turns a cold shoulder to and scowls at Mr. John Chinaman, who has no vote.

SENATOR H. G. FISHER on Tuesday resigned his seat preparatory to becoming a member of the Forty-Sixth Congress on the 4th of March as the successor of Mr. Stenger. If he can fill the position as creditably and with as much ability, as the able gentleman he succeeds, his district may well be proud of her representative.

The statement made from Washington, and referred to in our last paper, that wine was among the luxuries at the White House reception last week, is contradicted. Well, perhaps they had no wine, but whether they had or not, no one has any right to complain or object. Better men than Mr. Hayes have given wine in entertaining his friends.

CORBIN, the pretender, who never was elected from South Carolina, after pressing two years to get the seat of Senator Butler, and did not get it, addressed a letter to the Senate a few days ago, withdrawing from further contest. He very wisely comes to the conclusion that if the present Senate would not seat him, he could have no hope of success in the one to be inaugurated on the 4th of March. He does not care for the position or the salary attached to it, and only desired admission for the services he could render to his colored constituents. *Exit Corbin.*

To obviate the necessity of calling an extra session of the Legislature, a bill has been introduced and passed the Senate creating a tribunal to count the votes for State Treasurer and Auditor General when the Legislature is not in session. The Board will consist of the Governor, the President Judge of the Dauphin District, the President pro tem. of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and four Senators and six Members of the House. The Senators and Members to be chosen on the last Tuesday of the present sessions by a *visa voce* vote in each House—each Senator voting for two Members, and each Member of the House for three Members. By this mode of choice, each party will secure a representation in the Board.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The failure of the Senate and House to agree on some of the appropriation bills, before the adjournment, Mr. Hayes has issued his proclamation, calling an extra session of 46th Congress on the 18th of March. The ground of difference between the two Houses is well understood, and the responsibility for an extra session can be fixed. The Democrats insisted upon the repeal of the Jurors test oath law now on our statute books by a blunder in revision. The Republicans refused to correct the error. The Democrats insisted on the repeal of the law allowing the presence of Federal troops at elections, and the Republicans obstinately adhere to this obnoxious use of the military power to interfere in and control elections. The Democrats demand the repeal of the Federal election law by which thousands of *scalawag* deputy marshals are allowed to interfere and control the rights of citizens, and perpetrate outrages upon the purity of the ballot. But the Republicans in Congress preferred defeat to the appropriations, rather than repeal these infamous measures.

THERE is a scheme on foot for the establishment of State schools in Pennsylvania to instruct boys in iron working, called industrial schools. It would be very desirable if more encouragement were given to educate boys in iron working, and indeed, in all mechanical trades and occupations of labor and usefulness, but we cannot see any reason why the State should be burdened with institutions of this kind, unless it be to pension some ironworker, not having sufficient skill or enterprise to conduct his own business successfully, to a professorship under pay of the Commonwealth. We have a system of Common Schools, at great cost to the State, to educate boys, and fit them to choose such occupations as will enable them to become useful citizens. If after being educated by the State in the elements of learning, they are not competent, with the advice of their parents and guardians, to choose intelligently their occupation for usefulness in future life, no schools established and controlled by political supervision, would be effectual to instruct them. On the contrary it would be expensive and manifestly wrong, to tax the people for any such project. It should be left to private judgment to enter private institutions, to secure the necessary information and skill which the project professes to accomplish. There would be as great propriety in the State establishing schools to instruct boys in the practice of law, medicine, theology, as is proposed by this bill. There is ignorance and stupidity in these professions, but these are only exceptions. The same result will be found in other occupations, but no one will suppose that State schools should be established at the public expense to instruct the incompetent or give brains to the stupid. If our system of public education does not stimulate the youth to choose wisely and seek occupation in working iron, or other industrial pursuits, it ought to be remodeled and such a system adopted as will educate boys to believe that respectability can be attained in useful labor of all kinds. The *Philadelphia Record*, referring to this bill, says: "What is needed is a return to the apprenticeship system rather than the creation of ornamental schools for iron workers. Were it possible for Ben. Franklin to return to earth, and be informed in regard to the decadence of the apprenticeship system, which his legacies for Philadelphia and Boston were intended to foster, his reflections on the transformation would be interesting and instructive. Before founding any more public schools it will be well to reform those now in existence in such a way that all children applying for instruction shall not be treated as candidates for the high school, in the face of the fact that but twelve pupils in a thousand ever reach the goal named. The bill which has already passed the state senate, and is now pending in the house, is so crude as to show conclusively that the details of the scheme have not been worked out beyond a rude guess as to the probable cost of purchasing grounds and erecting buildings. It only deserves defeat."

SENATOR EDMUNDS has reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to protect the Constitutional rights of citizens, and proposes to punish with fine and imprisonment "any person or persons who seek by intimidation, unlawful menace or any other unlawful means to prevent the peaceful assembling of citizens for the purpose of petitioning Congress for redress of grievances, or considering the subject of nomination, or the choice of any person to be a member or delegate of the House of Representatives, or who shall break up or disturb any such assemblages, or prevent any citizen from exercising the right of suffrage. Persons, or officers, charged with any duty under this act, who refuse, or, knowingly, omit to give full effect to their

duties, shall forfeit five hundred dollars to the aggrieved party. Every person who shall cast an unlawful vote, or ballot, is to be punished by a fine of \$500, or to be imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Assault, killing and bribery are to be visited with a fine of \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Persons convicted of any of these offenses are to be disqualified forever from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States.

Speaker Randall.

A special agent of the Treasury Department had the temerity to prefer a charge against Speaker Randall that "two appropriation warrants were illegally signed to get money to continue operations of the engraving and printing department, which were directly in the interest of Samuel J. Randall, who is a large stockholder in the paper mill which is alone authorized to supply the paper for bonds, bank notes," &c. Mr. Randall at once called the attention of Congress to the charge and asked the appointment of a committee to investigate. That committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chandler, Lynde, Throckmorton, Frye and Monroe, who have reported, exonerating Mr. Randall, and designating the charge as entirely destitute of truth. Indeed, any one knowing Mr. Randall, republican or democrat, his personal integrity and freedom from all jobs in his official life, would not need a Congressional committee to vindicate him from this or any other charge, affecting his private or official record, that any scoundrel might see proper to make. But still the charge of the dirty slanderer is not without compensating good to Mr. Randall and his friends, as it gave occasion to those with whom he has so long associated in public life, of different political faith, to attest their high appreciation of the character of the Speaker, which they did in a manner that must be highly gratifying to him, and contained indirectly a high compliment to the wisdom and good judgment of the democratic Congress who raised so pure a man to the Speaker's chair.

THE Clause in the Army Appropriation Bill which gives to railway companies the right to use their telegraph lines for Government and commercial purposes at rates to be fixed by the Government requires the companies to first accept the restrictions and obligations imposed by Title 65 of the Revised Statutes. Under this title telegraph companies are given the right to use the public domain, military and post roads, &c., for their lines, under certain limitations, but are prohibited from transferring their rights to other corporations. The Government is to have priority in the transmission of messages, "at such rates as the Postmaster General may annually fix." The United States reserves the right to purchase the lines at an appraised value, "to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected." The rates for messages of the public, as well as those of the Government, are to be fixed by the Postmaster General, under this statute, for all railroad companies that accept its provisions.

THE BERLIN MISSION.—Mr. Hayes, it appears, has not yet made up his mind as to the proper person to appoint to the German Court. We see by the papers that ex-Senator Alex. Ramsey of Minnesota, formerly of Harrisburg, is looming up as likely to carry off the prize. He is a Pennsylvanian, and as our Hartranft is now provided for we are for Alec. He used to be a clever, jolly fellow, and we suppose will, if appointed, fill the position as creditably as any person whom Mr. Hayes would be likely to appoint.

Veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

As expected, a message was sent to Congress by Mr. Hayes on Monday last, vetoing the Bill providing for the restriction of Chinese immigration. We have not room at present to insert it. Speaking of the message the *Harrisburg Patriot* says: "It bears the impress of the peculiar mind of Secretary Evarts. As the minister of foreign affairs he considered it his province and duty to vindicate what he regards as the treaty obligations of the United States to the empire of China. Stripped of the verbosity in which Mr. Evarts' objection to the bill is clothed, it appears to consist in a belief that if the measure became a law it would abrogate the free immigration provision of the Burlingame treaty. But the importation of coolies apprenticed to servitude for a term of years is itself a violation of the spirit of that treaty. The Chinese who are brought to the United States in pursuance of a contract to perform such work as the owner of their labor may assign them are not free immigrants in the true acceptance of the term. While they doubtless sell their freedom voluntarily and deliberately they are not on that account any the less slaves. When we speak of free immigration we mean that subjects of foreign powers may come to this country without let or hindrance and without any restraints upon their liberty while here except such as are imposed upon citizens by the laws of the United States and the several states. But the Chinese who are brought here are under the harsh restraint of a contract entered into before they leave their native land, which deprives them of the freedom possessed by other immigrants to dispose of their labor as they may choose. Hence they are not free immigrants, although they may come here voluntarily as slaves. Has not then Mr. Hayes' minister of foreign affairs strained a point in arguing that the effect of the vetoed bill would have been (had the measure become a law) to abrogate the free immigration provision of the Burlingame treaty? It is true indeed that congress might have accomplished its object more easily and more decorously by legislation which would lead to a proper revision of the Burlingame treaty, and an effort in that direction should at once be made by the department of state. The sentiment of the country is not against the free immigration of the Chinese, but it is against the importation of men from any country whose blood and brawn and brain have been sold before they come."

At a meeting of the Hamilton county Democratic Club, at Cincinnati, a few days ago, Judge Hoody delivered an address, in which, referring to the "Electoral Commission," in connection with the Florida returns, he said: "Here was the Supreme Court saying, count Manatee, Hamilton, Jackson and Monroe, and here was Zach. Chandler, trembling with fear lest the wicked Democracy should get the Presidency, saying, 'You have got to count them, but throw out something else.' And the State Returning Board very quietly took Baker county and cut out Darbyville and Jacksonville, and gave Mr. Hayes 49 majority in the State. That is how Florida came to be called a republican State. Are you surprised that the people of Florida are not in love with the republican party? What did Florida do? Did it submit to this outrage? The new Returning Board, inaugurated with the income of a Democratic State administration, made a canvass of the State and announced that Tilden and Hendricks had carried it, and on the same 26th of January the legislature sanctioned the re-canvass, and put the broad seal of the State of Florida upon the result by law. Yet, when the Electoral Commission met, the ground on which the vote of the State was counted for Hayes and Wheeler was the last ground that would suggest itself—the reason was the sacred doctrines of State rights. They had stolen the vote, therefore the State had the sacred right to have it stay stolen. They had stolen the vote, therefore no power existing in the United States could legally reclaim the stolen property."

THE Knights of Labor challenge President Gowen, of the Reading railroad, to an investigation. He will gratify them.

A Small Spec of Secession.

The *San Francisco Daily Stock Report*, the oldest financial paper on the Pacific coast, in urging that a monster mass meeting be held in San Francisco to demand of Hayes that he sign the Chinese bill, uses the following extraordinary language: "This is a most critical time in the history of California. Whether there is to be bloodshed and anarchy in our fair State, riot, incendiarism, and murder; whether our green fields are to be blackened and our garden plot laid waste; or whether, rather than incur these dreadful evils, we shall calmly in the end, all other resorts having failed, meet and sever our connections with the national confederation, making laws for our preservation and the preservation of our children's heritage, the events of the next two days may determine. Already such a dread possibility as secession from the Union, in the event of our failure to obtain the relief we demand from the Chinese evil, is broadly talked of in high circles. The East has utterly failed to understand our situation, and to extend the aid and sympathy we have the right to expect from the sisterhood of States. Leading men say that we have pleaded, have exhausted arguments, have cried aloud for relief, but our most earnest efforts have been treated with indignity, and our sufferings have been made a mockery. As a last resort we will take advantage of the geographical lines that surround us, the vast extent of soil within our boundaries, the exhaustless resources of wealth that are ours, and will set up an Occidental republic, which, if it cannot rival the old republic in its glory of the past, will at least be a magnificent empire of white freemen, whose heritage shall be preserved to their children and their children's children forever."

MINISTER SEWARD, of the China mission would not show his books to the Congressional committee, charged with the investigation of his crookedness, to clear his skirts of the grave charges against him. He has therefore been declared a contumacious witness and summoned to the bar of the House for treatment. What this will be, or what will be gained in the way of reaching the information desired, of course has not yet transpired. If he were not guilty, he would embrace the opportunity to make his innocence manifest. It looks bad for Seward, and Mr. Hayes had better be looking round for a competent rogue to supply his place. *Corbin* will do, or if not, *John J. Patterson* was relieved on Tuesday and will not again be needed in the Senate. We can recommend him as fully competent to fill the highest expectations of any rogue in America or China.

DON SUCCESSFUL.—EX-GOVERNOR Pollock is a victim to the sly management of the adroit young Senator from Pennsylvania. The committee failed to report the nomination of Governor Pollock to the Senate for confirmation. In consequence the appointment falls, and Heistand, the faithful Lancaster henchman of Cameron, remains in possession of the Naval office.

NOT ADOPTED.—The amendment offered by General Shields to the Pension Act providing pensions to veterans of the Mexican War, was rejected by a party vote, the Democrats for and the Republicans against.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth congress without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriation for the army for the same fiscal year, presents an extraordinary occasion requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the houses of congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting, now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, by virtue of the power to this end invested by the constitution, convene both houses of congress to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, inst., then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President, Wm. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

The Penn Street Passenger Railway of Reading has passed into the hands of the trustees under the first mortgage.

GENERAL NEWS.

Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, died on the 21st of February.

The Senate on Saturday confirmed J. L. Milton as postmaster at Carlisle, Pa.

The Ocean House at Long Branch, N. J., was injured by fire to the extent of \$1,500 to \$2,000 on Saturday night.

The people in the oil region are taking the census of their towns, but it don't increase the price of real estate.

George Francis Dickinson, merchant, of No. 17 Greenwich street, London, has failed, with liabilities of £50,000.

In Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, there is a lady member of the School Board. The same is the case in St. Clair, Schuylkill county.

Eccles Robinson, the noted temperance worker, is holding thronged meetings at Port Jarvis. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among all classes.

Ex-President McMahon, on Saturday, visited the Museum of Decorative Art. This shows that the Marshal is not as ill as the *London Standard* has declared.

Fifty citizens of Pekin and Peoria, Ill., have been arrested for complicity in whisky frauds. Some of them are among the most prominent and wealthy citizens.

A fire at Reno, Nevada, Sunday morning, destroyed the entire business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, with only \$150,000 insurance. Five persons were burned to death.

Cardinal Filippo Maria Guidi died Saturday last, at the age of sixty-four years, having been born on July 18, 1815. He belonged to the Dominican Order, and was created a Cardinal on March 16, 1843.

The St. Gothard (Switzerland) post-aleigh was struck by an avalanche on Saturday and the driver was killed. Several persons were drowned in the Lake of Geneva during the recent storm. The damage in the canton of Vaud alone is £10,000.

The wedding between Princess Louisa Margaret, niece of Emperor William of Germany, and Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, of England postponed in consequence of the death of Princess Alice, will take place at Windsor on the 18th of March.

The steam cake and cracker bakery of Walter G. Wilson, 212 and 214 North Front street, Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, including valuable machinery and considerable stock. Loss, \$75,000; covered by insurance.

Charles W. Angell, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, pleaded guilty last Thursday morning, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary—the full extent of the law.

About five acres of valuable land over the Pennsylvania Coal Company's No. 7 shaft, Pittston, caved in on Thursday. This will cause the company serious loss, as it is said the coal underneath can never be got out, owing to the treacherous condition of the roof. A large brick school house situated close by was totally wrecked. No loss of life is reported.

A dispatch from London, February 26, says that tremendous storms continue in the south of France, where hundreds of people are thrown on the public charity by the destruction or inundation of their houses. In Spain the tempest lasted four days, and there was much damage and loss of life. Various villages and farms in Navarre were destroyed.

Captain Boyton, who was floating down the Ohio river in his rubber suit, was caught in an ice gorge Wednesday evening near Wellsville, Ohio, and nearly crushed to death. His gun filled with water and all attempts to fire a distress signal failed. He finally succeeded, however, in extricating himself from his perilous position.

A special from Pottsville says that John Simmondger and his son Charles were badly burned about the face and arms by an explosion of sulphur Sunday afternoon in the Lower Rausch Creek colliery, near Tremont. The son inhaled the flames and is so terribly burned internally that he cannot live. John Phillips, a miner working at the Cameron colliery, fell head foremost down a breast the same afternoon, breaking several ribs, besides receiving fatal injuries about the head.

A span 110 feet long of the iron bridge of the Chicago and Alton railroad at Wilmington gave way Thursday morning as a train of empty coal cars was passing over it and three cars were precipitated into the Kankakee river, a distance of over thirty feet. The bridge is of the Howe truss pattern. Other sections of it were injured. The total loss amounts to several thousand dollars. Nobody was injured. It is supposed that the keen frosts had affected the ponderous castings. Trains will temporarily run over another branch of the road and no delay will occur.

The *Pull Mall Gazette's* Rome correspondent says the Pope has sent Dr. Newman the intelligence that he would be created Cardinal at the consistory which was held on Monday. The Pope on Friday held a consistory and raised Cardinal Nina, Pontifical Secretary of State, from the order of Cardinal Deacons to that of Cardinal Priests, and nominated Cardinal Edonardo Borromeo as Camerlengo of the Sacred College, in place of Cardinal Ferrieri, whose term has expired. His Holiness also preconized thirty-four Archbishops and Bishops. No Cardinals were created.