# Jewett and Kellogg.

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The Centre Democrat.

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paid, except at option of percent must be paid for is Papers going out of the county must be paid for is rdrance. Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.<sup>1</sup> Our extensive circulation makes this paper an un-usually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programme, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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3 each. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS Inserted ree: but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents

per line. SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

On Saturday last ex-Governor Hartranft quietly assumed the duties of postmaster at Philadelphia. Like the prudent man that he is, he evidently considered a "bird in the hand worth two in the bush," and could not wait for the Times to make him Sheriff.

THE Attorney General has decided that members of Congress are entitled to the franking privilege from the commencement of the term for which they have been elected, the fourth of March, although no session has been called and they have not taken the oath of office.

FOLLWING close upon the refusal of the United States Senate to consider the claim of Corbin to a seat in that body, as a Senator from South Carolina, came a resolution to pay him \$10,000 for the expenses of his contest. The resolution passed by a party vote-the Republicans voting for and the Democrats against it-and thus the disappointed carpet-bagger receives a balm for his broken hopes.

THE proposition to grant John Roach's Brazilian steamship line a subsidy of \$3,000,000 is in abeyance until the next Congress meets, when it is to be hoped it will meet the same fate it did in the Congress that expired on Tuesday. The item of the appropriation bill that proposed to give him \$300,000 a year for ten years was stricken out by the House of representatives by a decisive vote-157 to 89.

HON. C. T. ALEXANDER, on Thursday last, read in place, in the Senate, a bill making it a misdemeanor in any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, to represent themselves to be of full age for the purpose of procuring intoxicating liquors, and also making it a misdemeanor in any person to falsely repre-

Mr. D. J. A. M. Jewett, who in 1876 was the Secretary of the Republican Executive Campaign Committee of

Louisiana, wrote a letter to the Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, who is at present a Senator of the United States. If, says the New York Sun, he failed to mark it "private and confidential," it was probably because he thought the nature of the contents made it entirely safe to dispense with that formality of precaution.

Yet this letter was read aloud at a meeting of the Potter committee, being produced mysteriously from a Mr. Jack Wharton's inside coat pocket; and one of the Republican members of the committee announced that Mr. Kellogg had given his consent in advance to this liberty with his private correspondence. Possibly the Senator made a virtue of necessity.

A remarkable letter it proved to be The writer begins by complaining that the Senator has not dealt on the square with him in the matter of certain Federal appointments in Louisiana. Then follow half a dozen sentences that we quote verbatim:

"I do not propose to submit to the consequences of your devious action. I have screened the Administration and yourself in many things. Notwithstand-ing you have sworn that you did not drait the protest for Kelly of Richland Parish, &c., I have the original in your writing and saw you write it. This is one of many pieces of documentary evidence which I hold upon you, and which would close your political career very suddenly, if nothing worse befell you. I have withheld my knowledge of the frauds committed ostensibly for Packard, but if my friends are to be sacrific-ed by the Administration, I do not know why I should continue to do so. I much prefer to remain upon friendly terms with you and the Administration but my friends must be taken care of and my interests must be consulted in all political arrangements in that State."

We are told that Kellogg or some one else had endorsed on this communication the words, "Jewett's B. M. Letter;" and it is explained that the letters "B. M." stand for blackmailing. That is a pretty harsh word, but it seems to have been correctly applied in the present instance. Certainly Mr. Jewett does not shine in this letter either as a man, a citizen, or a disciple of civil service reform. He has the proof, he says, of a great crime; he knows of other crimes and fraudsmany of them. But he does not want to tell what he knows, and will not do so unless the Administration and Kellogg drive him to it by their ingratitude. If they appoint certain men, whom he names, to certain offices, which he names, and if they hereafter consult him about Louisiana matters. he will continue to "screen" them. Blackmailing seems to be the word. But what a glare is thrown upon the decadence of the American Senate in the fact that it is possible for such a letter to be written to one of its members, and the other fact that ninety Americans out of a hundred will find nothing improbable in Mr. Jewett's allegations !

# Enterprise -- A Monster Vessel.

The Messrs. Winans, sons of the to his party while in Florida. celebrated Ross Winans, late of Balti-Gen. Barlow knew that the demosent a minor to be of full age for the more, experienced locomotive builders crats had fairly carried the State, and and inventors, and perhaps the most that Samuel J. Tilden was honestly enterprising men of the day, have at entitled to the votes of the electors, length, after many experiments and a and a noble sense of manhood would not permit him to do violence to vast expenditure of money, perfected a steamer that it is claimed, will reconscience, justice and law by provolutionize ocean travel, a long claiming a contrary opinion. Had other "visiting statesmen" been as description of which we find in a New York newspaper. These experiments conscientious, fraud would not have have been principally made on Engbeen triumphant in that election. To Gen. Barlow's other high honors, it may also be said of him that he did the inventors to build a vessel twelve not help to install a Fraudulent President. He can well afford to let re hundred feet in length with engines of one hundred thousand horse power publican "stalwarts" rail at him. The great mass of his fellow citizens will propelled by twin screws under the always regard him as an honest man after quarter of the vessel, with a tower one hundred and fifty feet in who was not afraid to tell the truth. height, containing state rooms looking JUDGE HARDING .- A furious atout on circular balconies, but having tack has been made upon the official integrity and private character of entire length and traversed by an im-Judge Harding of the Luzerne Dis-trict. It is evidently the work and mense weight, which can be adjusted at any height. When the weight is malice of some of the numerous vilfastened at a proportionate height to lains who infest that locality, and the motion of the waves prevailing, who, no doubt, the Judge, in the course of his official duty, has been or both of the regularly organized there will not be any rolling, and the great length of the vessel prevents obliged to treat. He has had the all pitching. Its speed is expected to reputation of being [a faithful and be twenty-three statute miles an hour, fearless Judge, and without better making the voyage from this country evidence than can be furnished by to Europe in less than six days, at all Frank Beamish, and the crowd he asons and in all weathers. trains with, it should not be allowed The port of entry in this country will be New London, Conn., which was surveyed three years ago for this pur-ing his impeachment,

pose. The port of entry for Great Britain will be Milford Haven. As soon as this vessel is constructed and operated successfully, the Messrs. Winans purpose to build three others, designed for mail and passenger service.

### Gen. Francis C. Barlow.

Republican politicians and republican newspapers have re-opened their. batteries of denunciation against the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, for party defection during the electoral contest of 1876. It is said that he did not stand by the party ; that he betrayed a sacred trust; and that he was guilty of unprofessional conduct and a score of other delinquencies of a similar character. The provocation for all this display of wrath and indignation has been the recent appearance of the berated gentleman before the Potter investigating committee where he reiterated his previously expressed opinions in regard the electoral vote of Florida. Who is Francis C. Barlow? and what is the extent of his transgression? Let us inquire.

In the late war he was a gallant and distinguished soldier. From the head of a regiment he rose to higher and more important commands, and was a conspicuous figure upon many a hard fought battle field. He is a lawyer by profession, and in civil life filled for some years the exalted position of Attorney General of the State of New York. In politics he is an ardent republican, and in the presidential contest of 1876 was a zealous supporter of Mr. Haves. After the election of that year had taken place, and trouble arose in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, Gen. Barlow was among the prominent republicans who went to the South, at the request of President Grant, to see that a "fair count" was made in the disputed states. Unlike the other "visiting statesmen" of the republican party who were his companions, Gen. Barlaw seems to have conceived that the President was wholly sincere in his desire for a "fair count." Fully impressed with this belief he went to Florida, and while there made an earnest effort to perform the duty of his mission as he understood it. Instead of conspiring with Chandler and Noyes for party success at all hazards and in defiance of the expressed will of the people, he chose rather to investigate for himself that he might reach honest conclusions.

With this view of his duty, he immediately began a series of investigations into the votes of all the disputed districts in the State, and applying, without regard to party politics, a like test to the consideration of each, soon became convinced that a "fair count" would give the electoral votes of the State to Tilden. As much as he disliked this result, honesty obliged him to concede it; and this, notwithstanding the insolent cavil of Chandler about "unprofessional conduct," is the sum and substance of his offense

## A Turn in the Tide

The most gratifying evidences of the improved prospects of trade and business on the opening of Spring, reaches us from all quarters. Our own county, we believe, will not be in the back-ground, but will show a restoration to her wonted activity of business. Our iron men, than whom no more intelligent and honorable can be produced in the country, are making vigorous efforts to meet the enlarged demands made upon them by orders already nearly equal to their ability to fill. A gentleman from the neighborhood of Howard informs us that the able and enterprising proprietor of the Howard Works contemplates immediately the erection of additions, and is making large preparations to stock and drive the business with renewed vigor; and when our friend LAUTH moves in this direction, we know what it means. Indeed, the same result-the same bright prospect eems to pervade in other business, and we are encouraged to believe that the panic has had its day, and is about to be numbered with things of the past, and that prosperity is again returning to the people. When it comes, burdened as it is by a severe experience,

let the people heed the lesson of the past, and avoid the extravagance, both public and private, which so largely contributed to the worry and disasters of the last decade. We annex the following summary from the Philadelphia Record :

The Story that Hotel Registers Tell-A Larg-er Number of Buyers Arriving Than were Here Last Year-February Business Show

ing an Increase. With the advent of March and its blustering winds comes the opening of the spring trade.

The hotel registers show an increase at least one-third over last year in of at least one third arriving. the number of buyers arriving.

The railroads, which may be not in-ptly termed the "weather gauges" of trade, also report an enormous increase. especially in east-bound tonnage. The amount of freight offered to the Pennsylvania Railroad is so great that they have not enough rolling stock to trans-port it. More flour, grain and meats re passing over the road than ever before, and according to the reports from different places a great increase in freights will take place during the present month. On the Reading rail-road the freight shipments for February were largely in excess of those of the same month in 1878. This applies largely to the shipments of merchandise to interior towns in the State. Railroad men say the trade prospect r the next three months is brighter

than for any time since the war. Iron is booming along. The demand for more than can be supplied, and

manufacturers are refusing orders for delivery three months hence at present quotations. Old stocks of pig iron are rapidly clearing out, and new furnaces are daily lighted, consequently there are advancing prices and a healthier tone to coal and relative interests.

Coal men say that the market is emp ty from Maine to Georgia. That last year only 17,000,000 tons were consumed, and that the demand for this yea will be 23,000,000, which is as much a can be transported. Of course, then,

can be transported. Of course, then, they look for a profitable year. Wholesale dry goods men foot up the totals of the past two months as far ahead of the same period in 1878. They say prices have been maintained by the firmness of the cotton market, while in some classes of goods there has been a slight advance. City, made has been a slight advance. City-made

has been a slight advance. City-made is better than for many years. One class of trade alone is dubious as to the spring outlook. The wholesale grocers say that the immense number of unemployed has restricted the busi-ness of the retail shops, and the result is that the retailers are only buying what they can pay for and sell. Trade with the West, however, is good. Retail dry goods man are jubilant and Senate of the United States, have

# there are large numbers of people wish ing to rent within easy reach of the city's centre. These are encouraging signs, and indicate returning business prosperity."

### Chinese Emigration.

John Adams' Alien Law of 1798 Re-en acted by the present Congress with mod ern improvements. Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

The present Congress has passed a bill now in the hands of President Hayes for his approval or veto, preventing any one vessel from landing on our shores over fifteen Chinese emigrants, under a heavy penalty. This act con' cerns alien persons only who emigrate here as denizens, and are placed in a kind of middle state between aliens and national born citizens. By naturalization they are put exactly in the same condition, as if they had been born within the United States. If then the alien who comes to this country in consequence of the legal assurances they have received, that they should enjoy certain privileges in common with others residing here, that they should be protected in the same, should never forfeit them, but in consequence of their own improper conduct, and not then until the charges against them had been established before a proper tribunal, and a fair, full and legal investigation of those charges, and under these impressions a vessel arrives in one of our ports, and is met and hailed by a United States officer enquiring, "how many Chinamen have you on board ?" That this act is impolitic no man can doubt, who knows the extent of the present uncultivated tracts of country in the United States, and it has been universally admitted as a truth, that there was no line of policy so important to us as the encouragement of emigration. As a proof of it, the Declaration of Independence states as one of our charges against the tyrant, George III. "that endeavored to prevent the population

these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration hither and raising the condition of new appropriation of land." And yet how much did this misconduct of his fall short in its bad consequences of the act just passed by the present Congress. This act so tive evidence that the true reasons for passing it, have not been avowed by the formers of it. It is impossible that any well grounded fears could exist as to a few strangers in the United States, especially as they are liable to be restrained and punished by the same laws.

which are considered as sufficient to control all other evil disposed persons. The true way to remove all danger from emigrants, is, instead of restraining emigration, to make it general as possible. In religion, a grand toleration prevents danger from any one sect, as all others would unite against the one which should attempt to act improperly, so it would happen if emigrants from every quarter of the globe were admitted to America. The Constitution confers upon Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States," and this is all The power of naturalization and the power of denization not being prohibited to the States by the Constitution, that power ought not to be considered as given to Congress by the Constitution. Let President Hayes veto this insidious act, which the political followers of Dennis Kearney in Congress George Washington's Hair.

NOTHER LOCK, WITH A LETTER, DISCOVERED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Manchester Daily Union.

A few days ago we published the following:

A lock of President Washington's hair A lock of President Washington's hair has just been presented to Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M. of Richmond-the lodge in which the great Virginian was initiated, passed, and raised. Only one other lock of his hair is known to exist-this, it is said, is owned and kept in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

This brought out Mr. Samuel Thompson, on, of the firm of Bartlett & Thompson, who shows us a Masonic letter, which he asserts was written by President Washington, and a lock of hair, accompanied by a certificate, which certifies that the hair is from Washington's own

The following is a copy of the certificate, which contains a portrait of Wash-ington on the back :

Ington on the tack: The God Like Washington died 14th Dec. 1799. All America in tears. The within is the best likeness I have seen. The hair is of his own head; this will increase its value with time. It is my earnest Request this may be preserved to succeeding Generations. The hair was presented to me by Maj. Billings, Con. Army. E. WATSON.

Certificate.

Certificate. Certificate. This may certify that the within hair was enclosed by Gen'l Washington in a letter to me dated Newburgh, June '83, as his own hair. ANDREW BILLINGS. JAN. 1, 1801.

And the following is a copy of the Masonic letter before referred to

STATE OF NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1782.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1782. GENT'S: The Masonick ornaments which accompanied your Brotherly Address of the 23d of Jan'y last, tho' elegant in them-selves, were rendered more valuable by the flattering sentiments, and affectionate manner, in which they were presented. If my endeavors to avert the evil with which this country was threatened by a deliberate plan of Tyranny, should be crowned with the success that is wished, the praise is due to the Grand Architect of the Universe ; who did not see fit to suffer his superstructures and justice to be sub-jected to the Ambition of the Princes of this World, or to the rod of oppression in this World, or to the rod of oppression in the hands of any power upon earth. For your affectionate wishes permit me

grateful, and offer mine be for true Brethren in all parts of the world, and to assure you of the sincerity with which I am yours. G. Washinoron. Messrs. Warson & Cossan, East of Nantes.

Mr. Thompson has passed eleven ears in California, and two of these years he had a younger brother with years he had a younger brother with him who was a consumptive and died of the disease in that State. He was a Master Mason, and had in his possession the letter, certificate, and lock of hair, which he informed his older brother were genuine and of great value. Upon unjust, as well as so obviously impolitic, that it furnishes the strongest presump-possession of Mr. Thompson of this city, who is certainly fortunate in being the possessor of such treasures, which will increase in value as time rolls on.

# A Drunkard's Asylum.

THE DOCTORS ASK THE STATE TO ESTABLISH ONE.

From the Philadelphia Record. For some time past several prominent physicians of this city have been en-gaged in studying cases of habitual drunkenness with a view to their cure. The M. Ds. in question are members of the Philadelphia County Medical So-ciety. After considerable cogitation and examination of different plans, they have arrived at the conclusion that the have arrived at the conclusion that the evil can best be met by the establish-ment of an asylum for habitual inebriates under the auspices of the State. This idea was discussed at several meet-ings of the society, and the outcome was the appointment of a committee to draft a measure embodying a scheme to be introduced into the Assembly at Harrisburg. This duty the committee has performed, and the bill will be sub-

has performed, and the oni win of sum-mitted for approval to a special meeting of the society to be held this evening. One of the principal advocates of the proposal is Dr. Benjamin Lee, M. D., Treasurer of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. This gentleman, who is Pennsylvania. This gentleman, who is chairman of the special committee, lately gave expression to the views upon which the county society bases its pro-proposed action. "Under our present proposed action. he remarked, "insane persons

# From the Philadelphia Record.

purpose of inducing any one to furnish him with intoxicating liquor.

"How Hayes has paid the men who counted him in " is the way the New York Sun puts it, and supplements the phrase with list of ninety-six persons who have been appointed to offices as the reward for services rendered in connection with the fraudulent count. lish waters about Southampton, the The list comprises members of the Isle of Wight, etc. It is the design of returning boards, state officers, electors, supervisors of elections in Louisiana, visiting statesmen and counsel before the electoral commission.

DON'T WANT TO DISCUSS .- The Secretary of the Greenback organization at Washington, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the "Honest a hollow cylinder within extending its Money League" declining the public discussion, to which the latter had challenged them, unless the "Honest Money League" can and will show that it is authorized to speak for one political parties-the Democrats or Republicans, they agreeing to become responsible for the utterances of the Hards. A very graceful retreat, Mr. Dewees. The Democratic party, however, have always been able to speak for themselves, and no doubt the Republicans will claim that they are competo tent do the same. Ask Sherman,

Retail dry goods men are jubilant. s a rule, February is next to the dull. As a rule, As a rule, February is next to the dull-est month in the year, but last month's sales equalled the April trade. Then, too, goods of better quality are bought. One retail house says it doubled its sales upon February of 1878. So that, with an increase in buyers, with railroads offered more than they can handle, iron advancing in price and last month's sales showing heavy in-creases, there is good evidence that the tide has turned.

THE reason that Mr. Gowen, President The reason that Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Cosl and Iron company, has issued orders to the Superintendent of the Shamokin and Trevorton mines of his company to put all the collieries in readiness to work immediately, and of his company to put all the collieries in readiness to work immediately, and also sink another shaft at Trevorton, is because he has secured large orders of coal from the West, and that eight months' steady work will be required to fill them. This news will be hailed with delight throughout the Shamokin region, and this and other favorable in-dications point to the belief that this region, and this and other favorable in-dications point to the belief that this region will be busier next summer than it has been for five years past. Arrange-ments are now being made at all the company's collieries west of Locust Dale for dumping coal into house cars. For this purpose moveable schutes are ne-cessary. The first cars were loaded on Monday.—Schuylkill Republican.

Is speaking of the sale of Wm. M. Lloyd's properties in Blair county, on Tuesday, the Altoona Tribune says :-"Lots that a year ago would not com-mand \$75, are now sold off readily for \$225. A farm containing ninety acres, adjoining the city, was offered yesterday and was held over on a bid of \$123 per acre. In this connection it may be well to state that the real estate agents throughout the city report constant ap-plications to "purchase property, while

surreptitiously passed and maintain our solemn treaty with the Emperor of China, and convince the oppressed and persecuted of all nations, they can find cheerful asylum and home in our land of liberty, the acts of demagogues and schemers to the contrary. M.

#### From the Washington Post.

When Mr. Edmunds finds a leisure when Mr. Edmunds finds a leisure moment that he can devote to the con-sideration of affairs in his own State, without cruel neglect of "the poor colored people of the South," we will invite his attention to the case of the late Mrs. Stack, of Northfield, Vermont. late Mrs. Stack, of Northfield, Vermont. This woman was guilty of two awful crimes, the first of which was poverty, and the second was selling two glasses of cider to a neighbor. She was arrest-ed, tried, convicted and fined \$20 for selling two glasses of apple juice. Hav-ing no money to pay the penal sum she was hustled off to a distant jail in an open sleigh on a very cold day. Being aged, feeble and thinly clad she died from the effects of exposure to the rude wintry blasts. Now will Senator Ed-munds contend that in any portion of the South there are such cruel outrages perpetrated under local laws as this dia-bolical killing of that poor old woman? It is a bad as the pauper auctions of Massachusetts.

How cruel in the Post. Could it not have located this item some where in the South, instead of the "land of steady habits" and Pharisaical excellence? It would have formed a thrilling incident in Edmunds' and Blaine's collection of outrage for the next election market.

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gether. A measure entitled 'an act re-lating to lunatics and habitual drunk-ards,' passed in 1836, provided that any Court of Common Pleas in the State issue a commission to inquire into lunacy or habitual drunkenness of may the lunacy or habitual drunkenness of any person in the Commonwealth. This commission is given power to take charge of the property of the individual, and out of it to make provision for the support of himself and family. This law, however, has one flaw. While it allows the commission to place a luna-tic under restraint it makes no provi-sion for the incarceration of an habitual drunkard. It is this error that we de-sire to remedy. We hold that habitual drunkards may, in almost every indrunkard. It is this error that we de-sire to remedy. We hold that habitual drunkards may, in almost every in-stance, be reclaimed, and be made use-ful members of society instead of being burdens upon it. This, however, can only be done by putting them entirely out of the reach of spirituous liquors until a cure has been effected. Drunk-enness is a disease which the victim is powerless to overcome without outside help. While under confinement he could rectore the organs, especially the liver and stomach, to their natural con-dition, and in that way remove the craving."

John F. Cahill, Mexican Consul in St. Louis, has just received a telegram from the City of Mexico stating that the Minister of Public Works, General Vi-cente Riva Palacios, has given orders for the erection of a building for the International Exposition which is to take place there in 1880. The work is progress ng rapidly and all the mate-rials for the construction of the build-ing will be purchased from the United States. While this exposition will be international in character exhibits from this country are specially invited, and it is expected the Americans will make numerous and fibe displays of their various goods, wares and machinery. John F. Cahill, Mexican Consul in St.

A Vermont Outrage.