

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.
TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.50
If not paid in advance, \$2.00
Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.
Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.
Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.
We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of BOOKS, TRACTS, PROGRAMMES, FOLDERS, COMMERCIAL PRINTING, etc., in the most stylish and at the lowest possible rates.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	12 in.
1 Week,	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$12.00
2 Weeks,	1.50	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	18.00
3 Weeks,	2.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	24.00
1 Month,	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	48.00
2 Months,	8.00	16.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	56.00	64.00	72.00	80.00	96.00
3 Months,	12.00	24.00	36.00	48.00	60.00	72.00	84.00	96.00	108.00	120.00	144.00
6 Months,	24.00	48.00	72.00	96.00	120.00	144.00	168.00	192.00	216.00	240.00	288.00
1 Year,	48.00	96.00	144.00	192.00	240.00	288.00	336.00	384.00	432.00	480.00	576.00

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full inch.
Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 12 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line. ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office, \$5 each.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.
SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

The effort of the Hon. L. D. Sherwood, of the House of Representatives, to reduce the pay of members of the Legislature is praiseworthy, but entirely useless. It cannot be done. Let them have the pay, but lock up the Hall and keep them from stealing, and the people will be satisfied.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, of Tennessee, has been elected Secretary of the Senate; R. J. Bright, of Indiana, Sergeant-at-arms; ex-Congressman Shebor, of North Carolina, Chief clerk; H. Bailey Peyton, of Virginia, Executive clerk, and Rev. Joseph G. Bullock, of Virginia, Chaplain.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs last fall, and J. BLAKE WALTERS, the present cashier of the Treasury department, are favorably mentioned as candidates for State Treasurer. The material is good, and the Democracy would commit no blunder in the choice of either.

A NUMBER of citizens of Cincinnati have made serious charges of an unfair election, returning Butterworth and Young to Congress, and demand investigation. A committee has been raised and investigation ordered. Their case will doubtless bring to light some of the working of the Federal election laws, and if the statements of the petitioners are established, may send Messrs. Butterworth and Young back to try their hands again.

THE New York Tribune speaking of the Democratic organization of Congress, says: "The noble work of seating Democrats in the chairs to which Republicans were elected, will now go on with beautiful celerity and regularity," and then adds, "There are abundant precedents for it."

Well, yes, the precedents for this kind of procedure have been very numerous in the last fifteen years, and their character of a very aggravated kind. But we trust the demoralization of the past does not and will not reach to any alarming extent the party that now controls in Congressional representation. We hope we shall have honest elections, and that the honestly elected will be seated, whatever their political affiliations. But no more troop polls or 8 to 7 commissions to seat frauds, if you please.

A NEW instance of the sincerity professed by the present administration for civil service reform comes to light in the recently announced appointment of William A. Herron, to the position of pension agent at Pittsburg. There is no reason for a change of officials in this case except that Mr. Hayes desires to provide for a personal friend, whom he finds in the gentleman named. Against the present incumbent, Major McGregor, who has filled the place for many years, no charges of any kind are made. Indeed it is conceded that he is a competent and faithful officer and has always performed his duties with entire satisfaction to every one. He was also a soldier of the late war, and bears upon his person the marks of three wounds received in battle. But all this weighs as nothing when placed in the balance with personal favoritism; and such is civil service reform.

A Democratic Majority.

Since the change of political power from the republican to the democratic side of the Senate of the United States, the first test of party strength on a political question between the members of the two parties in that body occurred on last Friday. A resolution, introduced by Senator Wallace, that required the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a statement in detail of the accounts of the marshals of the United States in certain states for the employment and payment of deputy marshals in connection with the elections of last October and November, furnished the opportunity for a skirmish between the opposite sides that the republicans could not permit to pass unheeded.

The statement required by the resolution, it was well understood, would be used by the committee to inquire into election frauds. This committee was appointed at the last session and was known as the Teller committee. Its investigations, under the direction of the republican majority of which it was composed, were confined to the southern states. It was continued in existence, and now with a democratic majority, under Mr. Wallace as chairman, instead of Mr. Teller, it proposes to find out something about election frauds in some of the northern states. The resolution was no sooner called up than Conkling and Edmunds came boldly to the front with a series of amendments designed to impede the investigation and baffle the democrats in their intentions to expose the deputy marshal abuse to the country.

The republican senators named, reinforced by Blaine, took the floor in support of their amendments evidently intending to provoke an angry and prolonged discussion. The struggle, however, was of short duration. Throughout it Mr. Wallace bore himself like the able and accomplished parliamentarian that he is, and under his leadership a determined and united majority soon convinced the opposition that they were no longer the dictators of the senate. The result was a sad lesson to them, for they learned to their sorrow that a strict party vote in the senate does not now score as it did during eighteen years of uncontrolled republican ascendancy, and that republican omnipotence in legislation has come to be a thing of the past. The chagrin of the leaders at their first defeat was but illy concealed. Possibly in time they will learn to bear it with a better grace.

NO DOUBT many of our well-meaning Republican friends will regard Democratic senators as exceedingly inquisitive, even unkind, in making demands upon John Sherman for information which they believe the people of the United States have a right to know. The inquiries will nevertheless continue to be made, and the crafty Secretary will be obliged to turn the light upon many hidden things that yet remain in the dark before a Democratic congress lets up on him. Besides responding to senator Wallace's resolution in relation to the army of deputy marshals paid out of the National treasury to corrupt and connive Senator Saulsbury upon the connection of the treasury with syndicates and banks in the negotiation of government bonds. This inquiry involves a question of several millions of dollars in the way of interest and double interest unlawfully paid to certain pet banks and bankers, and upon it the public may as well be enlightened.

THE thieves about our Legislative Hall at Harrisburg have been plying their vocation this year as usual. We have authority of Mr. Hewit, the Representative from Blair, for the assertion that "of \$23,580 charged in the Auditor General's accounts as paid in the present House for stationery, only \$5,900 worth was honestly used, the remainder being fraudulent. It appears that nothing in the shape of moveable property is safe in that neighborhood, and Mr. Hewit directs attention to the fact that \$18,000 of curtains have been stolen from the chamber since last winter." What has become of the resident clerk placed in charge of the chamber to guard the property in the recess? Could he not tell how the property got out of his custody?

THE ANGELS' TRACK.

DEDICATED TO HALLIE.

By my side, at the window, she tarried long—
This last of five years old,
With the winsome mien and heart of song,
And hair of sunny gold.
As she prattled on, just before us stood
A mountain, towering high,
With tall, dark pines and wealth of wood,
That seemed to touch the sky.

"Look, look,"—her wistful eyes turned to me—
"Is't that the angels' track?"
The path is worn bare by their feet I see—
The rest of the hill is black.
Yes—that lightish streak in and out of the trees
Must surely be the way
That they travel from heaven, with good things. Please
Tell me, is't not it so, I pray?"

Do they take up our sins to the God above,
By the very same path, too?
It cannot be far to that home of love—
Just see—how close the blue,
Why it almost rests on the tree tops green.
It is only a step or so
From the dusty road. I have often seen
My playmates farther go."

I answered: "That road, like a ribbon of brown,
Laid over the side of the hill,
Amongst mosses and ferns from base to crown,
Winding in and out at will,
With the shadows upon it, that merrily play
Athwart from left to right,
Bears not angels' footprints. No shadowed way
Is there—it is glorious light!"

And their tread is too gentle, well this I know,
To beat down the growing grass.
Softer far than the stir of the wind they go,
Nor move a leaf as they pass.
Those are only marks which the logs have made
That are hewn on the mountain's peak,
And sent rushing down to the open glade,
Fast as the lightning's streak."

Oh! beautiful fancy! I wondering thought
How the past and the present seem
Alike—as a glimpse of the ladder I caught
That Jacob saw in his dream.
While I mused on the lessons we learn, I smiled
To think in what varied ways,
Even out of the mouth of a tiny child,
"Thou hast perfecter praise." F. A. S.

Encroachment of Federal Bayonets on the Rights of the People.

From the Pittsburg Critic.
"Trial by an unpacked and impartial jury, elections free from intervention by the army and the person of the citizen secure against arrest at the polls by the minions of Federal power! These are among the most sacred privileges of freemen, and we may be sure that the party which sustains and protects them will itself be protected and sustained by the people."—New York Sun.

Time after time the Critic has shown that it was the province of the Democratic party to check the encroachments of the Federal power upon individual liberty and to stay it from grasping power beyond the constitutional limit. It is not because Democrats in the South have so much to complain of the inequality to which they have heretofore been subjected at the polls, for notwithstanding the federal bayonets and the malicious legislation of the late Republican Congress, they have swept the field, and have no fears that Mr. Hayes would attempt to rob them of their dearly won victories. But they are determined once and forever to blot out from the statute books such iniquitous legislation. They will have no such precedents to stand as menaces in the future. Frauds at the elections ought surely to be punished, but for the insignificant offences of this sort which have been perpetrated in the North as well as in the South—and by Republicans as well as Democrats in both regions, they will not tolerate the employment of troops. Let the local authorities deal with such things in local elections, but in Congress only, not the Executive, is vested the privilege of adjudging between contestants in a federal election. If the elections proceed so riotously as to pass beyond control of the State authorities, then the Constitution provides for the National interference; but it needs no special enactments. All that is now wanted is a repeal of these laws which are at once a disgrace to the country and contrary to the spirit of the age.

Little by little the Democracy have been adjusting affairs and restoring this country to the basis upon which it was originally established. They represent to-day a majority of hundreds of thousands of the voters of the country—and yet when they are about to express the will of that majority, we are met with the cry of the Republicans, "you can't do that, we have the veto." True, true, we must accept the fates for the present, but still it occasionally grates very hard upon the majority, when they consider how that veto power was obtained by the Republicans. The love of peace and the love of country only have restrained the people of this country from violently deposing Mr. Hayes from the Presidential chair. He may keep it now, but the people will see to it that that trick is not perpetrated upon them again, and it ill behooves the office holding clique to oppose the just measures for reform sought to be inaugurated by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. But don't let the strain upon their patience become too great, for something might break.

THE New York Sun prints a table of the rewards paid by Mr. Hayes to the men who counted him in, in Louisiana and Florida. This pension roll includes the names of one hundred and thirteen individuals who did Hayes service in various ways in the two States. Their rewards range from the \$17,500 a year paid Noyes and Stoughton each for representing the purity and grandeur of American institutions at the French and Russian courts, to the petty \$900 a year awarded to the smaller fry villains as Custom House gaugers. The sum total per annum which these men receive, who made the counting in conspiracy successful, is \$267,715, which will amount in the four years that Hayes will remain as the de facto President to \$1,070,860. This is the price of the stolen Presidency, paid directly to these concerned in stealing it, from the United States Treasury, on the order of his Fraudulency, as rewards for services rendered and secrets guarded—the price of the Nation's dishonor—and the Treasury of the Nation supplies the money.—Tyronne Democrat.

REWARDS are never offered for the remains of men politically dead.

Signs of the Times.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The increasing activity in commercial and industrial affairs affords a cheering sign that the country is slowly but surely recovering from the stagnation of recent years. The New York Times has been collating reports of the prospects of spring business in nearly all portions of the country. With few exceptions these reports show that the farmers and merchants are looking hopefully to the future and in almost all departments of industry there is renewed activity. The iron industry of Pennsylvania, which has been so much prostrated since the crash of 1873, is daily improving. Within the last thirty days the price of pig iron under the stiff demand has advanced \$1.50 a ton. In New York the great iron and steel establishments, the "Onondago" and "Sanderson" which have an annual business of a million dollars, report that they have orders which will give them full employment for a long time. In some of the great manufacturing establishments of New Jersey the men are working overtime so as to meet the rapidly accumulating orders. The manufacturing towns of Connecticut, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, Collinsville with its axes, and Willamantic with its woolen and linen manufactories are all busy. In the west and northwest the number of acres under cultivation has considerably increased. The south, too, shows cheering signs of the improvement in trade and industry.

While business activity is steadily progressing the emigration of super-numerary workmen to the west is making progress. It is estimated that a million and a half of men have emigrated from the east to the west and south within the last two or three years, and the movement seems to be on the increase. In Boston and New York associations have been formed to assist emigration with money and other aid. The workmen have themselves taken the matter in hand and have formed co-operative unions for founding colonies in the west, without waiting for Hendrick B. Wright's promised loan from the government. By thus relieving the east of its superfluous working population the condition of its industrial people is improved. There is greater demand for their labor at better wages. Reports from Europe show that associations have been formed there to encourage immigration to the south and west of this country, and especially to Texas. The Mennonites in Kansas have met with great success in founding their colonies.

Not only is emigration from Europe to this country increasing, but the capitalists of the old world are recognizing the superior advantages that are offered here for investment in industrial undertakings. The London Iron reports that an association of English capitalists are building great iron works in South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and will soon begin manufacturing operations. Another English company is building similar institutions in Toronto. These are not solitary operations but are signs of the difficulty of competing in England with the iron manufacture of this country. Another sign of the times is the extension of the list of exportations of American products. The recent attempt of the Reading railroad company to introduce anthracite coal into Italy and Switzerland has met with much success. Anthracite coal of the best quality is delivered in Geneva at \$10 a ton, and is acknowledged to be cheaper and better than the French and German coal.

In the revival of business, the absence of the spirit of wild speculation which marked the period that closed with the crash of 1873, is one of the most favorable signs of the times. Trade is re-establishing itself on sounder and securer foundations, and the supply is regulated by a healthy demand. Resumption in putting an end to fluctuations in the currency and securing a steady measure of value has contributed no small share to the improvement in business. Currency is in sufficient supply for the demands of regular and legitimate trade and among business men there is a general indisposition to disturb the existing monetary system unless it be to stop the excessive coinage of depreciated silver. If distrustful influences do not intervene confidence will soon be fully restored and the business of the country will improve until it is placed on a secure and more prosperous footing than ever.

Bank Robbery.

THE THIEVES OBTAIN ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY FOR THE TROUBLE.

From the Pittsburg Critic.
A bank robbery was successfully carried out in this city on Thursday, the particulars of which have finally leaked out, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the officers of the bank and of the detectives to keep the matter quiet. The modus operandi was this: In the same building in which the bank is located is the office of an insurance company. The president of the bank is also one of the principal officers of the insurance company. It is the habit of the clerks to go to dinner about noon, leaving only one or two persons in the bank for some time. The thieves evidently understood these facts well. On Thursday, a little before one o'clock in the afternoon, two men drove up to the bank in a buggy. One remained in the buggy while the other went into the bank and told the president that there was a man outside who wished to see him about some insurance. The president went out to the pavement to see the man in the buggy, leaving no one in the bank but the cashier and the stranger. The latter engaged the attention of the cashier, and a third man, a partner of the first two, slipped in quietly and gathered up all the money he could conveniently reach. All three then left before the robbery was discovered. The bank officers refuse to state the amount stolen, even to detectives, but insist that the amount was not large. The officers have not even the slightest clue as to who the thieves are.

The relations between the bank and "front office" do not appear to be of the most pleasant character but the president informed a reporter that there could not have been less than four concerned in the job. Two men were in front of the bank at different times. The one who did most of the work is a

little fellow with stubby fiery red whiskers. He wore a brown overcoat and a suit of grayish blue. The individual in the buggy was of dark complexion and black whiskers. The bank and insurance company referred to is the Ardians, corner of Third avenue and Wood street.

A Family's Narrow Escape.

From the Bradford Era.

Alonzo Gilson, a contractor in the employ of S. L. Wilson, resides on the Worthman farm, toward the head waters of Oil Valley. A pathway leads from the house up the hillside to a tank directly above. About ten days ago the oil was overflowing from the tank. One night last week, after the family had retired, Mr. Gilson was awakened from his slumbers by a strange feeling of suffocation. As soon as he became thoroughly aroused his practiced senses told him that gas from crude petroleum was rising. A bright gas fire was burning in the stove. Mr. Gilson stepped out of the bed on the floor. His feet touched a greasy liquid. He had stepped into crude oil. He shut off the gas from the stove, and called to the men who were sleeping up stairs to extinguish the light which was burning. When the lights and fire had been extinguished an investigation was made. Oil had run down the hillside, crept under the rear door, and covered the floor for an inch in depth. In passing over the snow it had become slightly chilled and the gas was not generated rapidly after it backed up in the house. Had it been thoroughly warmed the gas would have been fired by the red hot stove. Had the oil on the floor of the house been fired the sleeping family must have perished. It certainly was a narrow escape.

Work Soon to Begin on the New Penitentiary.

From the Huntingdon Monitor.

Messrs. Nolan and Hart, two of the Commissioners appointed to select a site for the Middle Penitentiary, spent a couple of days in our borough this week. They were accompanied by Mr. Morrison, of Lock Haven, who has the contract for building the reservoir and laying the pipe. The contract for doing that work was first awarded to Messrs. Colton & Co., of Philadelphia, for \$5,165, that being the lowest bid. The refused, however, to comply with the terms of the contract, on the ground that they had put in their bid believing that the pipe was to be furnished by the State. When they learned that the contractor is to furnish all the pipe, they "backed down." The commissioners then decided to accept the next lowest bid, which was by Mr. Morrison, and being about \$400 more than the bid of Messrs. Colton & Co. Mr. Morrison, the contractor, is an elderly man, robust in appearance, and pleasing in manners. He says that work will be commenced on the reservoir as soon as the ground will be in proper condition for it.

The Postal Appropriation Bill.

The main feature in the postoffice appropriation bill as agreed upon in conference and as it will pass both houses, is the provision for reclassification of mail matter, which is retained, but not as fixed by the Senate. The original provision for four classes of mail matter remains, but the Senate's method of paying railroads for mail transportation according to the speed of trains and the space occupied is rejected, and the present system retained. All newspapers and periodicals may be sent through the mails at two cents per pound, and sample copies may be sent free. The Postmaster-General is authorized to compel railroads to furnish him a report of the business in order that he may determine what amount of compensation is fair for carrying the mails. Newsdealers may mail to regular patrons, and instead of \$400,000 for fast mails, the sum of \$150,000 was agreed upon. The Brazilian steamship amendment was stricken out. The Senate receded from it and the House receded from its objections to the classification part after the changes noted above were made. The clause in regard to the registration of newspapers was stricken out, but the clause making it a penalty for publishers of newspapers to submit to the department false evidence as to the character of their publications was retained. This really gives the department power to compel a registration of newspapers if it may see fit as a matter of administration. The authority to the Post master-General to put into public use double postal-cards and double letter envelopes was also stricken out.

A Garment of Glass.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

In the basement of the residence of S. Isaacs, Mission street, is now being woven the most wonderful fabric of which the voluminous history of unique feminine apparel furnishes any account. It is the material, as flexible as the finest of silk, for a lady's dress, and is being woven by Prof. Greiner out of innumerable colored strands of glass, first spun by himself. The strand consists of innumerable softly glistening threads, finer than the finest of floss silk. These strands are spun of all colors, and are then washed in a solution of water and beet-root sugar, which toughens them. The weaving is done on an old-fashioned hand-loom, the warp being nineteen feet long, and the woof four feet, so that the material will cut to splendid advantage. Only about ten inches a day can be woven, and the whole piece will not be completed until some time in April.

The Scientific American has discovered that striped stockings are not the only articles of wearing apparel that are poisoned. It claims to have seen woolen, silk and cotton goods which contain arsenic in dangerous quantities, and gives several instances in which death has occurred from their use. Professor Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also reports the examination of a lady's dress which contained eight grains of arsenic to the square foot.

August Hunt, paying teller of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has committed suicide at New Orleans.

A Few Facts.

From the Washington Post.

When the Republican party had full sway in the Capitol nearly all the offices of any considerable importance were given to men who stood at the rear. Most of the "colonels" and "captains" on the pay rolls of both Senate and House got their titles in the home-guard service or as honorary members of the staffs of state executives. A few crippled soldiers were employed as messengers, and the fact of their employment was noisily proclaimed to the country as indicative of Republican gratitude to the nation's brave defenders. But the valuable and honorable positions were, almost without exceptions, bestowed upon men who had seen no service and who had made the four years of war the harvest time of their lives.

As it was at the Capitol so it was in the departments, internal revenue, postal and Indian branches of the public service. Here and there a soldier was given some trivial position, and his appointment was advertised as an example of Republican gratitude, while the offices of honor and profit were lavished on men who not only had been excused from sacrificing anything for their country, but had accumulated a competency through the facilities for money-making that the war afforded to the thrifty and the speculative.

Perhaps the best illustration of this may be found in the case of Morton, who was honored with the title of "soldiers' friend," and who really was as considerate of the soldiers' interest as any leader of his party. In the list of Morton's appointees, in his state and in this city, there were numerous military titles. A few of the owners of these titles had earned them at the front. But the great mass of the recipients of the immense patronage that Morton dispensed were bogus military designations. A "general," two or three "colonels," a brace of "majors" and a squad of "captains," who danced attendance on Gov. Morton at Indianapolis during the unpleasantness, were quartered in the best places at his disposal, and some of them held those places to this day. A collectorship worth \$10,000 a year was given to, and is still retained by, a man who refused to take an honorable fighting command, but applied for and received an inferior staff appointment at the rear. And this man is by no means an exception to the rule.

Now that the Democratic party has control of Congress and the official positions pertaining to both houses, the Republican papers are raising a howl about the "wrongs of the poor soldiers," and are falsely accusing the Democrats of discriminating against the men who fought under the stars and stripes.

We undertake to say that, in its solicitude for the soldiers, the Democratic party can safely defy comparison of its record with that of any other party that ever held power in this country. There is no interest of the soldier that the Democratic party has not uniformly defended, no just claim of the soldier to which it has ever turned a deaf ear. At the Capitol, and wherever else the Democracy has had patronage to bestow, power to vote pensions, bounties or adjustment of any fair demands, it has uniformly been the firm and faithful friend of the soldiers. Such has been its record in the past. Such are its acts to-day. Such will be its course in time to come. The Democratic party is the party of the people, and as such it is bound by every tie of interest and sympathy to be true to the citizen-soldiers of the Republic.

Conviction of Riotous Allegany Miners.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—Some three weeks ago about three hundred miners who were out on a strike at California, a town on the Monongahela, about sixty miles from here, drove forty miners from work in the mines of J. S. Neel, saying that "if all the men were not given work not a ton of coal should be mined." Sheriff Work, of Washington county, with a posse of 150 men, raided the mining towns and captured seventy-five of the rioters. They were charged with conspiracy and riot. Fifty of the men were found guilty to-day in the Washington county court. They were Philip Aldridge, Alexander Bates, John Bates, Isaac Brewer, Robert Brewer, William Brewer, John Crawford, William Courtney, William Davis, Arthur Dixon, James Dager, J. C. Alexander, Conrad Gillon, Morgan Gasper, William Henshall, Van Hartman, David Hartman, John Henshall, Mike Hartman, George Huseman, James Hoover, William Hager, Martin Jeffers, John Jeffers, James Johnson, Richard Moore, John Nicelow, Mechli Pastorius, John Pyle, Allen Roberts, Charles Roberts, William Roberts, John Rossel, Charles Rex, Alfred Shutterly, Peter Shovelin, William Simpson, William Smothers, Robert A. Tray, David Thomas, S. Bentley Walker, James Walker, Thomas J. Walker, John Woods, Charles Gatens, David Truxall, John C. Wilson and James Watson. It is said that most of these men are of the worst type of Molie Maguires, and have organized a number of stubborn strikes in the Monongahela regions. The result of the trial will be greatly beneficial to the mine owners.

Legislating Against Tramps.

THE BILL WHICH HAS PASSED THE HOUSE.

The House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday of last week, by a vote of 123 to 50, passed on third reading an act for the punishment of tramps. It provides that any person arrested and convicted of being a tramp shall be imprisoned at solitary confinement and hard labor for a period of not less than six months and not more than eighteen months, and any tramp convicted of trespass, carrying firearms, threatening violence, or kindling fire on the highway or upon any one's land without the permission of the owner, shall be imprisoned in the manner above stated for three years. The act exempts minors under sixteen years of age, also blind, deaf and dumb, and maimed or crippled persons from its provisions. The bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Incendiaries burned the entire west side of the business portion of Tyler, La., on Thursday.