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#### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1880. The House still has its wits wool-gathering over its new rules, which, though adopted after protracted discussion, prove stumbling blocks to even such old parliamentarians as Speaker Randall and Mr. Conger. There is a constant and puzzling collision between the new and the old rules when interpretation is desired, and, as a consequence, the whole body of Solons at times seem at sea and in gnorance as to what course to pursue. These difficulties and friction will, of course, disappear when, after more experience and discussion, the legislative wheels get duly lubricated, as it will indeed be a tough subject that won't revolve under the appliances of such astute hair-splitters as Messrs. Randall and Conger. Mr. Kelley raised a breeze by stating that, for the first time in his nineteen years of Congressional life, he had been corruptly approached for the purpose of controlling his vote in the Committee on Ways and Means, and in the House on the sugar bill. This sugar question is, and always has been, a bone of contention in and out of Congress, and serves to show the impossibility of having one rule for the whole country. Prior to the war the South inscribed "Free Trade" on its banners, and yet forced a prohibitory tariff on the country on sugar. To this the North demurred, but on the other hand, it secured its tariff on iron. In 1856 the political parties had virtually two platforms. One of protection in the North and free trade in the South, barring su gar, of couse, in the latter section. The same old fight is coming to the surface again, and the chapter recited by Mr. Kelley is only in keeping with those of

Ms. Stephens, of Georgia, has made a slight ripple in the Capitol current by threatening to resign his seat because of the refusal by the Democrats of the House to allow him to state, in a ten minutes' speech, the grounds of his opposition to the 21st rule, which permits appropria not at all likely that resignation will ensue, as everybody wants the old veteran to remain, and all are united in the proper coaxing and soothing syrup applications upon him, with every prospect of success. It would be a misfortune to lose him at this juncture, and we doubt whether there is a Republican in Congress but what would deeply regret his exodus. Though not a parliamentarian in that fighting sense which puts Speaker Randall where he is, and makes Mr. Conger leader of the Republicans, yet he has a perception of parliamentary law which gives him great strength as a counsellor. When, in the 45th Congress, the Republicans prevented the introduction of bills, it was Mr. Stephens who suggested the successful flank movement of the petition box, through which all bills could be brought before the House. He is undoubtedly a man of power and of great use, hence his resignation is to be deplored.

ante bellum times.

On the surface, President-making here seems to have no particular excite ment in it. But the under current sets strongly, indeed, and each candidate is exerting all his strength to secure favorable influences for himself. No matter into what company one goes, the topic of conversation will inevitably drift into that of the next Peculeary Washing. that of the next Presidency. Washing-ton is peculiarly a city of politicians, and it is as natural for a Washington-ian, whether a congressional sejourner or citizen, to discuss White House matters as for a fast horse man to "talk horse." It is naturally the uppermost subject of thought here, hence it is firepressible. Mr. Blaine has resumed his card receptions, and weekly gathers in his parlors hundreds of politicians ic for colleges.

of both sexes and parties-color alone excepted. He is an astute politician, and it is a shrewd move for him to mingle with those of his class in leveess just in advance of the coming struggle at Chicago. He is in fighting condition this year, as he is not handicapped, as in 1876, with personal attacks, and we do not doubt will be heard from at Chicago next June, as he was at Cincinnati in 1876. None of the other candidates are deviating from their usual outward course, though their friends are hard at

work pulling wires.

The anamolous political position of Virginia is a source of concern here, as whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going ont 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 anyertising of the State, that no party whin case here. applied to force dissentients into the traces on election day, unless some unknown healing appliance can be invented. The hue and cry against the readjusters and his so-called repudiation has sufficient groundlessness in it to warrant a belief that he will be safe in an appeal to the people, and we hazard the prediction that next November will show him to have increased rather than weakened his strength should the election turn to the financial concerns of that unfortunate State.

#### The Case of John Fitz Porter.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The Fitz John Porter case goes over for a while in order that the fortifications appropriation bill may be considered. It was not the intention either of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who made the motion for the postponement, nor of Senator Randolph, who consented, that the debate should stop on that the bill should go over indefi-nitely; still this may be really the re-sult of to-day's action, and it may not be again possible to resume consideration of the subject at this session. There are enough Senators on the Democratic side who have the courage of their convictions and will vote to do justice to General Porter, as they think they have a right to do. Careful inquiry shows that only one Democrat—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri—was so convinced of the lack of power on the part of Congress to pass such a bill as that which has been pending by Senator Carpenter's argument that he will vote with the Republicans. If any others thought as he did last Saturday they have apparently had their objections have apparently had their objections satisfied by the excellent arguments of Senators Bayard, McDonnell and Jones. What will deter the Democratic Senators from consenting to again taking up the bill this session is the determination of the Republicans to make a partisan question of the discussion and to attempt to use the Democratic action for campaign purposes. As a matter of fact, the Southern Democrats feel that they are put in a very delicate position. They are convinced that General Porter has suffered great injustice, very clearly that their votes to relieve him would only lead to inflammable speeches by Republicans, and all this sort of thing they are very desirous of giving no excuse for. They have taken General Gordon's advice and stoutly maintained the policy of silence on all sectional questions, and they are really anxious to avoid being made an issue of in the coming campaign. Since Senator Hoars's return he has heard of the Republican caucus and its determi-nation, and has apparently changed his views about voting for the bill.

## Trying to Help Porter.

BIG-GUN SENATORS SHOOTING SQUIBS OVER

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- When the Fitz John Porter case came up in the Senate to-day Mr. Allison wanted the bill informally laid aside. Mr. Blaine asked in what position that would leave the bill and the presiding officer said that it would have no place, but would be subject to be called up. Mr. Davis hoped the floor would be given to appropriation bills after the speech of the enator from Florida.

Mr. Burnside said he desired to have

merely to ask that the Porter bill be in-formally laid aside.

Mr. Blaine. That takes unanimous

Mr. Conkling. And the Senator from Illinois gives notice that he will object.
Mr. Thurman. If the debate on this
Fitz John Porter bill is to extend for a month, as it threatens to do, I shall feel it my duty at a much earlier period than a month from now to antagonize it with the Geneva Award bill. Thurman further said that the bill can-not be allowed to take precedence over more important business. Mr. Jones, pore Edmunds ruled that this motion superseded that af Mr. Logan. The motion was agreed to by a viva voce vote, and the bill was laid on the table subject to be called up by a majority

In the spring of 1872, when Grant was a candidate for re-election, the Hon. Stanley Matthews positively and truth-fully remarked that "in every depart-ment of the Government the slow poison of corruption, only not sufficiently slow, seems to have pervaded the whole civil and political administration of the country from the head to the foot." Grant was re-elected, because the oppo-sition to Grantism could not be united. The second term was as much more corrupt than the first as that was worse than decency. But, in the face of these facts, Matthews is now howling for a third term. His only reason for hoping that a third term might be better than either of the others, is that Grant has traveled around the globe!

Mr. Matthews should rest from politics long enough to write a text-book of log-

#### Parnell's Successful Mission.

the Philadelphia Times of Frida

has been successful far beyond

might have been anticipated. That he has made mistakes and in making them made enemies will not be disputed, but these are forgotten in the general re-cognition of the integrity of his purpose, the chivalry of his mission and the harvest of benificence that has been reaped under his inspiration and direction. He is to be credited unreservedly, we repeat, with a faithful execution of a heaven-born purpose. In some remarks to a committee on the day before his departure he briefly and modestly gave some of the details of his work. Dur-ing the short time he was here he traveled ten thousand miles, visited sixty eled ten thousand miles, visited sixty-two cities and allowed no day or night to pass without pleading the cause of his suffering country. But for his com-ing and his frequent explicit, but unpretending explanations of the situation, the American people would be ignorant even yet of the extent of the calamity which Ireland is groaning. He awakened depths of feeling, touched chords of sympathy and uncovered springs of charity which have surprised ourselves as much as they have surprised him. Nearly all of the organized agencies for the collection of Irish relief funds in this country are directly or infunds in this country are directly or indirectly due to his work. The data for an authentic statement of the net result financially are not available, but his own collections for immediate relief from famine amount to \$200,000, of which about \$120,000 have already reached Ireland. Beside, he has raised nearly \$25,000 which was contributed expressly for political purposes. Apart from these contributions there are funds under various auspices, the crea tion of which is attributable in greater or less degree to his labors, and in these we may fairly include the greatest fund of all, that collected by the New York Herald, with the magnificent contribu tion of James Gordon Bennett as its corner-stone In round numbers it is safe to say that six hundred thousand dollars have gone to Ireland as a result of Parnell's coming to America, and the amount will rise to a million dollars be-fore the good work stops. Such a result shows what can be accomplished in a little while by an enthusiast in the cause of humanity. If Mr. Parnell is an agitator he is an agitator in a good cause, and the mere political agitators should be shamed into better things by his example.

#### A Terrible Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11 .- The flax mill of Lehman, Rosenthal & Co., at Frankfort, Ind., exploded this morning about 7 o'clock. Ten persons were killed, among them Patrick Leahy, the foreman, and Thomas Claxton, the engineer. At the time of the explosion all the employes, ten in number, were gathered in the boiler room, apparently for the purpose of warming themselves for the purpose of warming themselves preparatory to going to work at 7 o'clock. The explosion completely de-molished the building, shaking the neighboring town and hurling pieces to a distance of three hundred yards. Not one of the ten men escaped. When help arrived Engineer Claxton was the only one alive. He never spoke, and died in a few minutes. died in a few minutes.

Only two men were buried in the debris, the rest being blown through the walls and horribly mutilated. The body of one man was found five hundred feet from the boiler room, which stood in the centre of a two-acre space. The head of a man named Webb was blown entirely off, and others were torn to pieces. In the absence of any sur-vivors the cause of the explosion renains a mystery. The gauge of the oilers was fixed for one hundred boilers was pounds, but it has been customary only to carry sixty. Engineer Claxton only had the position two days. One report says his predecessor left because the boiler was unsafe and another because

an advance in wages had been refused.
The mill took fire and was burned to the ground. The estimated loss is \$10,-000, with possibly \$3,000 insurance. The list of killed is as follows: Patrick 000 Leaghy, foreman; Thomas Claxton, en-gineer; Joseph Miller, who leaves a family; Eli Helmich, Scott Williams and Mr. Logan said he would object to Porter bill being set aside.

Mr. Burnside said he desired to have high the Porter bill.

Patrick Shields, leaves a wife and three children; John Houshied and Joseph Eihanberry, leave three children, Monroe Webb, (his first day in the mill);

## The Fatted Call.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

In the great moral drama to be engaged by the Republican party in Chicago next June, the dramatis persons will be represented as follows: will be represented as follows:

......Mr. J. D. Cameron Mr. U. S. Grant Father..... Prodigal Son ...... The Household..... Fatted Calf..... ....Delegates to the Convention Mr. James G. Blain The grand climax in this unusually fine programme will be the killing of the fatted calf.

The measure of Irish distress can perhaps better be gathered from the official statistics of the shortness of official statistics of the shortness of crops than from any other source. In 1879 crops were higher in price per bushel than in any of several previous years, owing to a general scarcity, and yet the total value of the Irish crops last year is estimated at only £22,743,006, against £32,758,144 in 1878, a decline in value of \$50,000,000 crosses. cline in value of \$50,000,000, repre of products. The crop of 1879 was the smallest ever made since a great many years. the average annual value of crops from 1866 to 1879, inclusive, being crops from 1866 to 1879, inclusive, being £30,514,662, so that the crop of 1879 was only 74 per cent. of the average for fourteen years, reduced as that average is by the bad years of 1866, 1872 and 1879.

Ir a negro cannot be legally convicted of crime by a jury not composed in part of negroes, can a sausage-maker be legally convicted unless there are sausage-makers on the jury? The same question applies to the owners of jackasses, trapeze performers, Congressmen, clergymen, and cross-eyed men. Under the late decisions of the Court these questions are all pertinent. questions are all pertinent.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Herald Irish relief fund has reached \$288,888.

Mr. Parnell sailed for Europe yester-ay. In spite of all that may be said to be contrary, his visit to this country Mr. Charles S. Parnell sailed for Engand last Thursday afternoon.

Sunday is a day which a large number of people of Johnstown devote to drunk

Grant leaves the City of Mexico to-day for Galveston, and will go thence to San Antonio and Leadville.

Horace Binney, formerly of Boston and Philadelphia, died suddenly at Newport, R. I., on Wednesday night of Tammany will send 300 delegates to

Cincinnati upon the occasion of the meeting of the Democratic National Convention. The Wisconsin Democratic Conven-

tion to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, will meet at Madison, on the 12th of May. The town council of Chambersburg

enumerates geese among the "animals" not allowed to run at large in the streets of that ancient borough. Another man having been found under the bed, the Buffalo Courier calls

out to the young ladies of its city with great violence, "Look before you sleep." The subject of public buildings in Laokawanna county is becoming one of trial and tribulation, which all comes from the desire to organize new coun-

Hon, John B. Hawley has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in order to prosecute his canvass for the nomination for Gover-

nor of Illinois. A disease known as black measles is prevailing to an alarming extent in several of the counties near Peters-burg, Virginia. During the past few days a number of sudden deaths have resulted from it.

Mayor Kalloch is to be impeached for using riotous and incendiary lan-guage. He has lost a great opportuni-ty. The trial will soon take place. Kearney will also be tried for using vulgar language and threats to kill.

On Friday when Judge Shope, at Lewistown, Ill., sentenced Frank Barrett to seven and a half years in jail for burglary, the latter hurled and inkstand at the Judge, hitting him on the shoulder and severly bruising it. He was secured and ironed.

A freight train on the Sciota Valley Railroad struck a horse at Hoptown last Sunday morning and the engine with nine cars was thrown from the track. The fireman was horribly mangled and cannot survive, and Lawrence W. Berry was instantly killed.

A conflagration, resulting in the burning to death of Mrs. David Griffing, a widow lady of considerable wealth and social distinction in Central New York, occurred in Norwich, N. Y., Saturday morning. The fire broke out in Mrs. Griffing's handsome homestead.

A story comes from Howell county, Mo., of the strangulation of two girls by their uncle, in order to steal some money which the father had recieved as a pension and divided between them, and the discovery of the deed by a lodger in the house, who shot the mur-

The National Assembly Rooms at New York on Saturday, would not accommodate the throng in attendance upon the mass meeting of pianomakers who were interested in the great lock-out ordered by the New York Manufacturer's Association for Monday. There were 4,000 present.

The crematory at Washington, Pa. promises to become a profitable invest-ment. The manager says he has appli-cations from a hundred persons in various parts of the country who express a desire to be incinerated there after death. The charge is thirty-five dol-No discount on children

John McDermott sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison, New York, for life in 1873, and who was known as "Praying John," from his devout and religious demeanor, attempted suicide on Satur day by thrusting his head into the fur-nace of the mess room. He sustained such injuries as will probably result in

Miss Florence Saymark, of Elizabeth City, N. C., had arranged to elope with Jonathan Ivy, a young lawyer. Her father got wind of the affair one night ne Porter bill being set aside.

Mr. Allison said his intention was

John Rogers, his teamster, leaves a wife

Toe Webb, (his first day in the mill); and went to Ivy's office and shot him in
John Rogers, his teamster, leaves a wife Seymark of the affair, and she fled from room in her night clothes and joined her lover, and in this garb was mar ried before her father discovered her

A break has occurred in the levee near the New Orleans' barracks. It is near the New Orleans' barracks. It is being closed and the levee strengthen-ed. The river is very high, causing ap-prehension that the levees will not withstand the strain on them. A crev-ise thirty feet wide is reported on a levee on Bayou La Fourche, five miles below Lockport. The State engineer will send men and material to-morrow to close it.

The Chicago Times publishes a com-The Chicago Times putinshes a com-prehensive report from eleven States in the Northwest concerning the winter wheat crop, of which the following is its analysis: Taken altogether, the es-timate is a safe one—that the increased vield in the eleven States will be about 00 per cent, It is, however, to be taker into consideration that much depends upon the weather for the next three weeks. In nearly every locality the snow is deplored, but should no severe changes occur, the winter wheat crop will be a bounteous one.

Charles Cathcart Taylor, city editor of the Philadelphia Times, died from the effects of a pistol shot discharged in mental aberration by his own hand. Taylor has been in ill health for two months, and his physical disorder was supplemented and aggravated by accumulation of business troubles, which brought on a mental disturbance involving dépression of spirits. Sunday morning he awoke and, though very weak, proposed to accompany his wife to church. She persuaded him that he ought to sleep longer, and went down stairs to prepare some beef tea in the hope that it would strengthen him. While she was gone he fired the fatal shot.

## The Democratic Standing Committee of Lycoming county adopted a motion on Saturday favoring the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. This was in ac-cordance with a resolution adopted at the last County Convention

the last County Convention. An old woman supposed to be very poor, living near Middlesex, Butler county, was taken dangerously sick a few days ago and Beighbors, who went to the old woman's aid, made a search of the premises. They found at least \$1,000 hidden in different places.

A prosperous German farmer in Kansas wrote to a friend in Pittsburg that he wanted a wife. The Pittsburger in-terested himself, and sent on the picture of a comely German girl. The Kansas man expressed his satisfaction, and enclosed the money to send her out with. The Pittsburger heard from Kansas again last week in the shape of a deed to a piece of land as a slight reward, as the Kansas man said, "for having procured him the best wife in the world."

The Shenandoah Herald says: As Mr. Gowen has expressed the opinion that the trade would warrant the payment of basis wages by April 1, and as all things are moving smoothly, it is likely that this will be the last month, for this year at least, that the men will be paid as small wages as they are now get-ting. The wages paid for February, 1879, according to the minimum rate of tolls arrangement, was 20 per cent. off the basis; this year it will be 4 per cent. off—an improvement of 16 per cent.

The movement to establish a home for all destitute soldiers and sailors not eligible for admission to the National Home for Disabled Soldiers took definite shape to day by the introduction of a bill by Representative Osmer pro-viding for the establishment of such an institution at Erie, Pa., whenever the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall cede to the Government for that purpose the Marine Hospital buildings and grounds at that place. The property is worth \$110,000, and includes the spot worth \$110,000, and includes the spot where Anthony Wayne died and was

The House Commerce Committee shows no disposition to undertake the investigation of the Standard Oil Com-pany, prayed for by General Butler in pany, prayed for by General Butler in his argument before that body the other day. The members hold that, in the first place, they have no jurisdiction, and that in the second place, it is not a proper subject for Congressional inter-ference, since persons aggrieved have their remedy in the State Courts and Legislature. Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, a member of the compitties who repremember of the committee, who repre-sents the Cleveland district, where the headquarters of the Standard Oil Com-pany are located, says that from conversation with the members of the com mittee he is satisfied the investigation will be refused.

Professor William Theodore Roepper died at his residence in Bethlehem, Pa., on Wednesday night of last week, in the 71st year of his age. He was a dis-tinguished chemist and mineralogist, well known in scientific circles of Philadelphia, as also at Yale and Harvard. He was the discoverer of the famous deposits of zinc near Bethlehem and of several new minerals. His knowledge of the zinc ores of Pennyslvania and of the zinc ores of Pennyslvania and New Jersey was thorough, and he was often called as an expert. The deceas-ed was German by birth, but has lived in Bethlehem since 1840, chiefly in the financial service of the Moravian Church. For a time he held a professorship in Lehigh University. The funeral ser-vices were held at the Moravian Church, Bethlahem on Morday afternoon at Bethlehem, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The following post-office changes have been made during the week ending March 13 in Pennsylvania: Post Offices Established—Altus, Bradford offices Established—Altus, Bradford county, Jerusha B. Edsall, postmistress; Peely, Luzerne county, George A. Pehle, postmaster; Postmasters Appointed—William H. Hurlburt, Cowanesque Valley, Tioga county,; James Flack, Dansborough, Bucks county; B. H. Moore, Felton, York county; Frank A. Schultz, Gerryville, Bucks county; Francis M. Purdy, Hemlock Hollow, Wayne county; Spencer J. Worthington, Mechanicsville, Bucks county; Catherine E. Dean, New Hope, Bucks county; Jacob H. Mace, Penn, Lancaster county; Jno. H. Miller, Redman Mills, Allegheny county; George H. Smith, Smithville, Lancaster county; John Sertz, Springvale, York county; Jason D. Taylor, Thornbury, Chester county.

tempt on Saturday to assas sinate Mayor Baxter, of Louisville, Kentucky, was due entirely to a supposed injustice done a worthless char acter who had been given employment acter who had been given employment for political purpose. Samuel Redd, the assailant, was an attache to the Street Cleaning Department, His free drinking caused his discharge a few days ago. To-day he went to the City Hall, asked for Mayor Baxter, found him absent and proceeded toward his him absent, and proceeded toward his residence. He encountered the Mayor residence. He encountered the Mayor on Third avenue, near his home, and before Baxter could understand that an assault was intended Redd produced an assault was intended Redd produced a pistol and fired. A quick movement on the part of the Mayor saved his life. He then grasped Redd's hand and asked him why he shot. The answer was that in discharging him bread had been taken from the mouths of his family. The Mayor's escape was miraculous, the space between them at the time being hardly three feat. Redd is in just ing hardly three feet. Redd is in jail.

Ing hardly three feet. Redd is in jail.

An opinion was filed by Judge Biddle, on Saturday, in the case of the Northwestern Bank of Minneapolis against W. W. Keen and Ellen M. Price, of Philadelphis. It appeared that Keen had induced Miss Price to become surety for him in the sum of \$20,000 as a bookkeeper in the bank, from which position he was subsequently promoted to assistant cashier, no notice of which change, however, was made to his sureto assistant cashier, no notice of which change, however, was made to his surety. After the lapse of some years 
Keen commenced peculating the funds 
of the bank, and kept it up until he 
got possession of about \$120,000. When 
it was discovered judgment was entered on the bond and execution issued. 
Miss Price asked that the judgment 
be opened, and that she be allowed to 
prove before a jury that the changes 
in the position and responsibilities of 
Keen without her consent or knowledge 
was such as to free her from any liability. In the opinion filed this privilege 
was granted to her.

# An Important Discovery by a North Carolina ex-Senator.

rom the Baltin Ex Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, an aged statesman whose public experience goes back to the days of Webster and Clay, is now coming to the front as an important feator in the exercise at the control of t actor in the experiments for an electric

lactor in the experiments for an electric light. It seems that Mr. Clingman owns large property in the neighborhood of Asheville, in his State, which has always been famous for rich and rare mineral deposits. Among other things of value, he discovered there some years back the mineral known as corundum, which is used in the arts by some years back the mineral known as corundum, which is used in the arts by dentists, as it is harder than emery and better adapted to their purposes. The corundum wheel is a well-known in-strument among this fraternity. The mineral in a crystalized state has the appearance of the ruly, and one of appearance of the ruby, and one of these crystals from Mr. Clingsman's farm had the almost incredible weight of 316 pounds. It is now in the cabinet of Amherst college. While prospecting in his scientific way the ex Senator discovered another mineral which he took to be of value. On investigahe took to be of value. On investiga-tion it proved to be zircon, an opaque mineral, of grayish hue and with double pyramidal crystals. Learning something of its great hardness and illuminating properties, he went ahead with his ex-periments, and to-day he appeared be-fore the commissioner of patents in be-half of a patent for what he terms zir-cona, which is nothing but oxidized cona, which is nothing but oxidized zircon. His application had been previously filed. The Senator claims to have discovered the philosopher's stone have discovered the philosopher's stone which is to solve the problem now puzzling the ingenious brain of Edison. The Menlo Park inventor has up to this time been totally unable to discover a substance that will produce uncover a substance that will produce uncover a substance that will produce uncover a substance that will produce uncovered light for any great length over a substance that will produce uninterrupted light for any great length of time. Mr. Clingman has subjected this zircon to the action of a blowpipe for two weeks and at the end of that time found no preceptible diminution in the size of the crystal. Indeed, it seemed literally indestructible. He contends that the properties claimed for it and shown to exist under experiment will supply the article needed in the manufacture of electric light. Should this prove true, he has already found enough of the mineral on his land to supply the world with light. The patent will undoubtedly be issued, and it will then devolve on the commu nity to await results.

#### Denis Kearney Convicted.

THE CHARGE OF USING THREATENING LAN-GUAGE ST. AINED-HIS NEW DEPARTURE. pecial dispatch to the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15, -In the police Court to day Judge Rix delivered a lengthy decision in the case of Denis Kearney on a charge of using vulgar and threatening language against Spreckles. He held the defendant guilty on the ground that his language was calculated to provoke a breach of

the peace.
On the second charge, threatening to kill any person who should plot against his life, the Court held that it could not be considered a crime, as the circum-stances in which the killing would be justified were recited as qualifying the threat. The sentence is reserved till

There was a large attendance at the Sand Lots yesterday, including many of the respectable classes, drawn thither by curiosity. Kearney took an entirely new departure. He invited the leaders to the Citizens' Protective Union to meet the leaders of the Working-Men on the Sand Lots for an exchange of views, promising them a respectful hearing. He also informed his followers that the objects of the Citizens' Union had been misapprehended; that some unscrupulous men had taken advan tage of the movement to create the impression that violent measures against the Working-Men were intended, whereas nothing of the kind was meant. His audience received his novel speech undemonstratively. At the Metropoli-tan Temple this evening Kalloch Adopted Kearney's cue and spoke to a similar effect. It is evident that the Citizens' Union is making its influence

A harmonious and satisfactory ference was held at the Mayor's office this afternoon between Mayor Kalloch representing the working men, and a number of prominent citizens, bankers, merchants, &c., on the part of the Citizens' Protective Union. The whole sit uation and the events of the last few weeks were reviewed and discussed, and it may be stated there is reason to be lieve that within two or three days arrangements will be consummated insuring a harmonious settlement of the questions which have so long vexed this community and a restoration of business confidence and prosperity.

felt.

## Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1880.

PRILADELPHIA, March 16, 1880.

The flour market is inactive, and prices, to a considerable extent, are nominal. Sales of 700 barrels, in lots, including Minnesots extras, low and fancy at 86,266.87 [; western do. do, at \$6.75@1.12], and patent and other high grades at \$2.25@8.

The wheat market is stronger, but the demand is moderate. Sales of 1,209 bushels, including rejected, at \$1,42; Penneylvania red, track, at \$144; southern amber do. at \$1.47, and No. 2 red, elevator, at \$1.46; At the open board, first call, \$1.45; was bid for March; \$1.46 for April; \$1.45; for May, and \$1.49; for June.

Seeds—Clover is unchanged. Small sales at 7@8c. Timothy is quoted at \$5.20@3.35.

## Bellefonte Markets. BELLEPONTE, March 18, 1880. QUOTATIONS.

mite wheat, per busicions and an arrangement of the state
ded wheat 1
ye, per bushel
orn, cob
orn, shelled
lour, retail, per barrel
[ay, choice timothy, per ton

## Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers