

BELEFONTE, 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, \$1.00 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 publisher.

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, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a long term (three months or more) per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.

Special notices one-half more. Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with columns: SPACE OCCUPIED, PER LINE, PER MONTH, PER YEAR.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 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.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1881.

There was an illustration in yesterday's house proceedings of the littleness to which the country's politics have descended.

Yesterday's work was a type of that which has been done for fifteen years. A day was spent in angry debate as to whether or not a Virginia lady—the widow of an officer who resigned from the Federal navy in 1861—should be paid a hundred dollars due him at that time from the government.

There was hair splitting, there was learned Constitutional argument, there were ugly denunciations of the living and the dead. The smallness of the amount involved is not the element which causes wonder at the prolonged and earnest discussion, so much as the fact that any one—Democrat or Republican—should bring up questions of the kind, or any one think them proper subjects upon which to base any party action.

Is there never to be any end to the sectional quarrel in which the last gun was fired half a generation ago? Will not some one suggest questions for Congressional, administrative and general action in which the civil war has no part? Representative Cox said yesterday that President Garfield would do so. He can make himself a more enviable reputation than any President since Washington if he succeeds.

Another silly thing it seems to me, is the ostentatious attempt to push through the House the Morgan electoral resolution. There will be no need of the resolution for four years, at least. Why waste days over it, when a dozen bills of importance to all the people of the United States are in danger of failing for the want of time.

Will not the Democrats of the House, at least, set the President-elect a good example by ceasing to force consideration of vexatious and strictly partisan measures, and taking up for action matters in which the material interests of Texas, South Carolina, Virginia, Maine, Massachusetts, California and every other State are materially interested? Do they expect a man, reared upon sectionalism and advanced to the highest office as a Radical, to be more thoughtful of the common good than they themselves are who boast that they abhor sectionalism and love conservatism?

There has really been no progress in legislation during this week. Senate sentiment upon the Funding bill seems to have a tendency towards 3 per cent. interest and \$300,000,000 Treasury notes, and the same interest with discretion in the Secretary of the Treasury to pay 3 1/2 per cent. on \$400,000,000 in bonds. There is no agreement as to the length of time the bonds shall run, but the notes will probably be redeemable in one year and payable in ten.

Mr. Hayes meets public expectation, but not its approval, in appointing Hon. Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Bench. The chief distinction achieved by Mr. Matthews in the Senate was by his opposition to Thurman's Pacific Railroad bill, and in that great contest Matthews was the champion of the railroad's claim and Thurman was of the country's. The most important subjects Matthews will be called to act upon in the future as Judge will probably be those where substantially the same questions will be involved.

Rev. William Ferguson, of Bartville, Lancaster county, aged 80 years, and a widower, has just married Mrs. Margaret Woodside of Wilmington, Del., who is a widow 70 years old. They were lovers in youth.

A CAREFULLY COMPILED STATEMENT OF THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880.

From the Baltimore Sun. Careful revision of the returns from all the States, obtained by correspondence with the best sources of information, enables us to lay before the readers of the Sun a correct table of the popular vote of the United States for President in November, 1880. The total vote of the country was 9,200,794, divided as follows:

Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 4,444,313 James A. Garfield, Republican, 4,437,981 Neal B. Weaver, Greenback, 307,063 James Dow, Prohibition, 9,644 Scattering, 1,793

The total vote polled for President in 1876 by the same States as in 1880 was 8,411,136, and the increase is 789,658.

The vote of the States for Hancock, Garfield and Weaver is as follows:

Table with columns: STATES, Hancock, Garfield, Weaver.

Hancock's majority over Garfield, 6,322.

The Sprague Scandal.

CROSS BILLS FOR DIVORCE—PETITION FILED BY THE HUSBAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 27.—In the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Washington county to-day William Sprague filed a petition praying for a divorce from his wife, Katherine Chase-Sprague.

The petition recites the facts of the marriage and says that "he has ever since on his part kept or performed all his marriage covenants, but that the said Katherine Chase-Sprague, unmindful of her marriage vows and disregarding her marriage covenants, hath violated the same in this: That she has wilfully and without cause deserted the bed and board of your petitioner, which desertion, although not for a continued term of five years, yet was under such circumstances as to entitle him to decree for divorce; that she has committed the crime of adultery and has been guilty of other gross misbehavior and wickedness, repugnant to and in violation of her marriage covenants in this: That she has persistently, and against the express wishes and commands of your petitioner and after great public scandal had been occasioned thereby, kept company of and been on terms of close and improper intimacy with other men and of the same men whose names had been associated with hers in the public scandals aforementioned; that she has repeatedly declared without cause that she would never live with your petitioner again; that she has denied to him and his household the cares and duties incumbent upon her as a wife and mother to fulfill; that she has, without cause, turned and driven her oldest child and son out doors; that she has persistently and against the wish of your petitioner squandered his property and means by engaging in lavish, extravagant and foolish expenditure of money; that since the financial embarrassment of your petitioner, in 1873, and after repeated entreaty, request, demand and command to the contrary by your petitioner, and after full explanation to her by him of his financial situation and the inevitable effect of such proceedings on her part, yet the said respondent, notwithstanding all the same, has still persisted, so far as possible, in the same reckless, extravagant, lavish and foolish expenditure of money and style of living, thus further (as explained and pointed out to her in the manner aforesaid) embarrassing and defeating your petitioner in his effort to extricate himself and any remnant of his estate (commingling with the estates of others) from said financial difficulties and embarrassments; that she has many times since her marriage with your petitioner and against his wishes absented herself from his home and household for long periods of time, living abroad and at hotels, thereby subjecting your petitioner to further great expense and depriving him of her society and assistance, to which, as her husband, he was entitled; that she has wilfully persisted in a course of slanderous and abusive language and publications of and concerning your petitioner, with the view and purpose of harassing, vexing and annoying him, and with such effect, thus rendering his life miserable and thus destroying his domestic peace and all the happiness incidental to the marriage relation. Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honors to pass a decree dissolving the bond of matrimony subsisting between him and the said Katherine Chase-Sprague, and for such other and further relief as to your Honors may seem meet, and he as in duty bound will ever pray."

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Clinton county's 1880 tobacco crop is valued at \$400,000.

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HOW MR. ROSS HOPES TO IDENTIFY HIS LOST BOY.

From the Philadelphia Record.

It transpires that the boy, supposed to be Charlie Ross, found in the possession of Tuscarora Indians in Canada, mentioned in the telegraphic dispatches of Saturday, is the same boy referred to by Peter D. McCallum, a farmer in Aldborough township, Canada, in a letter to the Chief of Police some weeks ago. Mr. Ross said he had been in communication with persons in that vicinity for several months, and the correspondence had given him no encouragement. The last letter he sent McCallum enclosing a list of test questions, had been just answered, but it contained mere generalities and nothing specific. The history of this boy as given by McCallum is that he was brought to the camp of the Indians six years ago by a man and woman, who said if the Indians did not take him they would kill him rather than keep him in their custody. The tribe was unwilling to take the child, but an Indian and his squaw from another reservation who were at the camp on a visit thought he would be a nice companion for their little girl, took him to their home and kept him for four years. At this time he is said to have had fair hair, cut short, with a tendency to curl. After four years he ran away from his protectors, since which time he has led a wandering life. The lad is now in the hands of a German, who says he means to get any money that is to be made by restoring him to his parents.

In most of these cases, Mr. Ross says the controlling motive seems to be to make money. Accordingly, everything is exaggerated that tends to establish an identity and everything ignored that militates against their theory. Mr. Ross believes nothing could be judged from the color of the hair, height, build or general appearance of the child. He relies chiefly on the child's recollection of the past. He thinks the boy will retain some memory of his home, and is sure the sense of loneliness that must have taken possession of him when taken among strangers will never leave his mind. As yet he has not decided what course he will pursue about the Canadian boy. For the present he will wait developments.

George Smithson and Mrs. Bettie Dunn were married a few days ago in the Nashville jail, where the bridegroom is spending a ten-year term for horse-stealing. Country gossip had it that the horse thief was a very handsome man, and Mrs. Dunn, who is the widow of a physician of Gallatin, went to the jail to test the truth of the report. Mrs. Dunn fell in love with him, and despite the bitter opposition of her relatives, married him.

Some people are bothered about Mother Shipton's prophecy more than they are willing to admit. Professor Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, tells a reporter that he is receiving letters daily from men of supposed and alleged brains, anxiously inquiring whether Swift's comet is moving directly towards the earth.

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At 4:30 a. m., Monday, a fire broke out on the south side of the Beth-Eden Baptist Church, at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. Three alarms were sounded, but before the engines all arrived the flames communicated to Horticultural Hall, which is separated from the church by a twelve foot alley. Before 6 o'clock the interiors of both the Horticultural Hall and church were in ruins, and a portion of the walls of the latter had fallen.

An exhibition was given on Monday in Jersey City of a new fuel, a combination of petroleum and steam, and the exhibition was of such a satisfactory nature that results are promised of importance not easily exaggerated. Colonel Rose, of the Pennsylvania railroad, says a locomotive can be run from New York to Philadelphia for four dollars instead of twenty-five dollars as now, with coal.

The Scott foundry in Reading are about to make a cannon that is expected to throw a ball with a velocity of 3,000 feet per second which will fly a distance of about ten miles. The gun will be twenty-five feet in length and have a bore six inches in diameter. The charge will be twelve pounds of course and twenty-eight pounds of fine powder, and the ball used will weigh one hundred and fifty pounds.

At a Nevada foundry the other day a large casting for the centre of a balance wheel, to be used at the Yellow Jacket works, was made. The huge iron disk, which weighed forty-three tons, was fourteen feet in diameter. To reach the Yellow Jacket it was necessary for the casting to pass through two railroad tunnels. The tunnels are only thirteen feet wide, and, therefore, the casting has become a white elephant.

General John Love died at his residence at Indianapolis on Saturday night of heart disease. He was a graduate of West Point and served in the Mexican war. In the Rebellion he was chief of staff to Gen. Morris in Western Virginia. He afterward was in command of the Indiana Legion. General Love was appointed by Gov. Williams, of Indiana, as one of the new State House Commissioners, which position he held at the time of his death.

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