Watchman

The Centre Democrat.

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

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FRANK E. BIBLE, - Editor.

1888.
Democratic County Committee.

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Millheim Boro		Samuel Weiser.
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	2d W	C. A. Faulkn r.
	3rd W	Jackson Gorton.
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W. F. REESE, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

FROM all we can gather we are satisfied that the State Committee made no mistake in the election of chairman.

SLUGGER SULLIVAN has lost abut ninety per cent of his reputation as the champion bruiser of the world while Mitchell has increased his reputation correspondingly. John had better come home and flog his wife.

THE extent and severity of the Eastern blizzard can be estimated by the fact that railroad travel and traffic has been entirely suspended between Philadelphia and Harrisburg since Monday morning. Between New York and Philadelphia there is but one telegraph line in operation and the street car travel of both cities is almost entirely suspended. Over the entire Eastern Atlantic the storm seems to be raging furiously. In many places the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad is blocked up with snow 15 feet deep.

SENATOR INGALLS who is troubled with a super-abundance of mouth and a wonderful vacuity of common sense, opened his dental orifice and got both feet in it at the same time. This difficult feat was performed in the United States Senate, on that occasion, he descended to a level of brutality never before reached in that body. The president, of whose hospitality the Kansas man and his wife had frequently partaken was assailed in language remarkable for its coarseness and his statements were devoid of even a semblance of truth. Gen. Hancock and McClellan were held up as traitors to their country and as incompetents. If the brave Kansan would come into Pennsylvania and use such language he would have the lie hurled in his teeth a thousand times a day if he escaped without having his teeth knocked down his villanious lying throat. The man with gall enough to get up before the world and apply such epithets to brave dead who live only in the memory and hearts of their fellow citizens, is only fit to live in the land of drouth and grasshoppers. Bah, the foul lying beast. McClellan, Hancock, their crime in the eyes of this "hopper" is that they were Democrats. Where was Pennsylvania's Senators when the memory of two of her bravest and most honored sons was being assailed? The Kansas hopper has seen his mistake but when too late, the Republican press with but a few dishonored exceptions has repudiated his sentiments while several Grand Army Posts have passed resolutions condemning his speech. The Ingalls presidential boom has evidently been laid up for repairs.

THE Germans of New York have issued an address to their brothers over the country endorsing the administration of President Cleveland and his tariff reform policy. The country is gradually awakening to the necessity of tariff revision and tax reduction, and the President will find himself backed up by his own party and by hosts outside.

A Senate Committee's Contemptible Trick.

WASHINGTON, D. S, March 10.—That was a very contemptible piece of sharp practice on the part of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which the President rebuked so effectively on Thursday. When the Republicans of that committee and the Republicans of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs heard this winter that Secretary Bayard was about to conclude successfully his negociations, begun summer before last, for a new treaty to exclude Chinese immigrants, they became alarmed lest the Administration might get some credit out of it, and held a conference to see what they could do about it. In this conference they determined that two of the members of the Senate committee should go up to the State Department and ascertain exactly how the negotiations were coming out, and that then, if they should find that the negotiations were likely to be successful, they should introduce in the Senate a resolution instructing the President to negotiate such a treaty as was about to be signed. Accordingly, two of the Republicans on the Committee of Foreign Relations went up to the State Department and, availing themselves of their official position, asked Secretary Bayard to tell them just how the negotiations with China were coming out. Secretary Bayard who is too honorable to suspect other men of dishonorable intentions, frankly told them just how successful his negotiations were about to prove, how a treaty which would accomplish everything that our people, and especially those of the Pacific Coast, desired in regard to the exclusion of Chinese laborers had been negociated, and how only a few formalities delayed its consumation. The two Senators at once returned to the Capitol, imparted this confidential communication to their party friends, and, in pursuance of their agreement, put a resolution throug the Senate directing the President to negociate a treaty with China substantially like the one nearly completed. When President Cleveland got this remarkable resolution he determined to answer it, since it deserved, though it did not demand, a response. His answer, which was sent to the Senate on Thursday, was brief but comprehensive. He told the Senate, in effect, that its resolution was unnecessary and uncalled for, since the treaty it desired had, as certain members of its Committee on Foreign Relations were aware from inquiry, all ready been practically concluded. Senator Sherman, the Chairman of the Committe on Foreign Relations, may plead in extenuation of this discourteous and dishonorable act that the Presidential bee has crazed his mind; But what can his colleagues, who are not Presidental candidates say?

TANGIER, March 11.—The United States war ship Enterprise, mounting six guns, has arrived here. The captain demands the immediate release of the Moor, who is under American protection and who is imprisoned at Rahat. He also demands satisfaction from the Moorish government for the man's illegal arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The commission, created to erect and locate monuments to Pennsylvania commands on the field at Gettysburg, will meet the committees of the different commands at Gettysburg on Tuesday, April 10, next to select positions on which to erect the monuments.

WESTERN WRECKED.

The Fast Express Meets With a Deplorable Accident.

HUNTINGDON, Pa, March 12.—A railroad catastrophe of unparalleled proportions in this vicinity occurred at 3:55 o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania railroad, two miles east of this place and about half a mile below the village of Ardenheim resulting in the death of two persons and the injury of several others. The alarming noise of the wreck signals attracted a large number of persons to the scene and the sight there presented almost beggars description.

The exact location of the wreck was in what is known as "Negro Cut," a deep defile below Ardenheim, in which lay the intermingled remnants of a passenger and a freight train. The former was known as the second section of western express, and was composed of six Pullman palace sleeping cars and engine No. 998, manned by Engineer Robert Gardner and Fireman Charles A. Moyer, both of Harrisburg. Conductor C. H. Kinter of Harrisburg, was in charge The freight train was known as the first Altoona extra, hauled by engine No. 35, in charge of Engineer James Geissinger, Fireman J. H. Trout and Conductor G. M. Esterline, all of Altoona.

Engineer Gardner and Freman Moyer of the passenger train were killed, the brave engineer was found among the debris with his hand on the throttle of his engine, for three hours he was pinioned by the wreck, and expired in about fifteen minutes after his removal. Fireman Moyer was crushed and mangled almost beyond recognition, his death was instantaneous. Both men leave families. Quite a number of the passengers on the train were badly shaken up, although none were seriously hurt.

Fair Play for Liquor Dealers

When an applicant for license to sell liquor has complied with all the requirements of law providing for adequate public notice of his intention, and has filed his petition setting forth his name, residence, place of business, nativity, the ownership of the building in which he proposes to sell, the necessity for public accommodation, the facts with reference to his pecuniary interest, and whether in the year preceeding a license granted to him has been revoked, verifying his petition by affidavit at the peril of a prosecution for perjury for false swearing, furnishing two reputable free-holders as his bondsmen and the certificate of twelve reputable electors that the averments of his petition are true, he has done all that the law requires. He has made out his case. It is for remonstrants to show to the satisfaction of the Court that his petition is untrue and that a license should not issue. Under the terms of the High License act the Judges would not be warranted in refusing a license because of the acknowledgement of the applicant that he had theretofore violated the law. The provision that if it be proved to the Court "that the party holding a license has violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, the Court of Quarter Sessions shall, upon notice being given to the person so licensed, revoke the said license," refers to the *future, and not to the past*, A license cannot be revoked that has never been issued.

Let the High License law have a fair trial. It was not intended to create a monopoly in the business of liquor selling nor to constitute the Judges of the Courts an inquisitorial body for the protection of the public morals. Wherever remonstrants can show that under the terms of the law licenses should not issue, well and good. The testimony pro and con should be thoroughly sifted and justice done. But if a law intended to restrain the liquor trafic and to put it in reputable hands shall be so twisted from its true purpose as to make it a mere instrument for preventing the sale of liquor, the object of the law will be defeated.—*Phila Record*

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

LAST HOURS OF THE VENERABLE RULER.

Sympathy at Home and Abroad—The Successor to the Crown to be Known as Frederick the III.

BERLIN, March 9.—Emperor William breathed his last at precisely 8:30 this morning. Eye-witnesses of the scenes at the death-bed state that during the last few hours of his life the Emperor suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the Palace, the court dignitaries, Generals and Ministers of State, were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half-sitting position on a camp-bed-stead. All the members of the royal family took places at the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired. The Emperor died holding the Empress by the hand. He had been in a stupor since 3 o'clock. He was delirious for a brief period, at 5 o'clock, during which he is reported to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russia forces me to war I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria."

The Emperor will be buried in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg. The remains lie covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the imperial chamber. The expression of the face is extremely peaceful and placid. The members of the royal family left the Palace at 10 o'clock.

Divine service was held in the mortuary chamber to-night. The cathedral choir performed the choral parts of the service.

THE DEATH ANNOUNCED TO THE PEOPLE.

The death of the Emperor was announced to the populace by the lowering to half-mast of the standard over the Palace. Flags at half-mast were displayed on all the public buildings. An immense concourse of people gathered outside the Palace silent, and sorrowful.

THE OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

The *Staats-Anzeiger* publishes the following proclamation:

It has pleased God to call his Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the Royal House the decease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch, whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and in peace. THE MINISTER OF STATE.

ANNOUNCING THE EVENT IN THE DIET.

At the opening of the lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day Herr von Puttkamer, Vice President of the Prussian Ministerial Council, arose and said:

I have the sad duty to make the painful communication to the House. It has pleased God to call his Majesty the Emperor, in the twenty-eighth year of his glorious reign, from his earthly existance by a peaceful death at 8:30 this morning. You will not expect me at this solemn moment, when sorrow and care so deeply stir our hearts, to attempt to depict the feelings with which the whole nation is filled through the loss of our most beloved, exalted and venerable ruler. I may however, safely, and confidently say on this day of sore trial that the Prussian people and their representatives will now, more than ever, be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrows of our exalted Sovereign's house are theirs, and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever remembered King the stronger and more indissoluable will be the link uniting Prussia's Sovereign house and Prussia's people in good and evil days. I leave it to yourselves to take such resolutions as are suitable to the gravity of the situation.

Herr von Koeller, the President of the House, closed the sitting with the words: "God protect the Royal House and the Fatherland."

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

The morning papers speak of scarcely anything other than the changes that will arise on the Emperors death. The *North German Gazette's* leading article begining as follows:

During the time of grave and deep anxiety and sorrow which has so long oppressed the hearts of the German nation it has been a strong consolation that the Almighty has bestowed upon the venerable Emperor such health and strength that although very old and not free from incidental troubles, he has carried out unfailingly the duties of his high office, as he has done all his life long amidst threatening dangers.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAST OFFICIAL ACT.

When Prince Bismarck entered the Reichstag at 12:35 o'clock this afternoon he deposited the imperial order closing the session The order was the last official document signed by the late Emperor.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

When the Reichstag met to-day Prince Bismarck, with deep emotion said:

The sad duty devolves upon me of making to you an official communication of what you know already—that since half-past 8 o'clock his Majesty Emperor William has been at rest with his fathers. In consequence of this event the Prussian throne, and with this according to Article XI of the Imperial dignity, has fallen upon his Majesty Frederick III, King of Prussia. The telegraphic intelligence received by me allows of the assumption that his Majesty the reigniug Emperor and King will leave San Remo to-morrow, arriving in due course in Berlin. During the last days of his life I received from the much lamented King a confirmation of the power for work, which only left him with his life—the signature which lies before me, and which empowers me to close the Reichstag at the usual time when its labors shall have been finished. I addressed to the Emperor the request that he should sign only with the first letters of his name. His Majesty replied that he believed himself still able to write his name in full. In consequence of this the historical document with the last signature of his Majesty lies before me. Under the circumstances I assume that it would be in accordance with the wish of the Reichstag as well as of the representatives of the Federal Government not to separate just now, but to remain in session until after the arrival of his Majesty the Emperor.

I therefore do not make any use of the Imperial authorization beyond depositing it in the archives as an historical document, and requesting your President to induce the adoption of resolutions which will reflect the feeling and conviction of the Reichstag.

It does not become me to give from this official place expressions to the personal feeling with which the decease of my master, the departure of the first German Emperor from our midst, fills me. There is in fact no need of it, for the feelings which animate me live in the heart of every German but there is one thing which I believe I should not conceal from you. It does not concern my sentiments, but my experiences. It is the fact that amid the sore visitations with which the ruler just departed lived to see his house afflicted there were two circumstances which filled him with satisfaction and comfort. One of them was the effect that the sufferings of his only son and successor, the present sovereign Lord, had produced throughout the world, not only in Germany but in every part of the world. I received this very day from New York a telegram of sympathy, showing what confidence the dynasty of the Imperial house has acquired among all nations. This is the legacy which the Emperor's long reign bequeaths to the German people. The confidence which his dynasty has won will be transferred to the nation, despite anything that has happened.

The House received the communication with evident satisfaction the more so because Herr von Puttkamer, in announcing the death of Emperor William to the lower House of the Diet, had not alluded to the new Emperor. This omission has created a painful impression.

The Reichstag then adjourned for an indefinite period.

After the adjournment Prince Bismarck descended from the elevated seats occupied by the members of the Bundesrath into the body of the House and greeted Count Von Moltke. The members crowded around him as he showed the order dissolving the Reichstag, all anxious to see the last signature of the Emperor.

A TELEGRAM FROM EMPEROR FREDERICK

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that the Chancellor has received the following telegram from Emperor Frederick, who, though proclaimed Frederick III, signs "Frederick," without reference to Emperor or King:

SAN REMO, March 9.—At this moment of deepest sorrow at the decease of the Emperor and King, my beloved father, I must express my thanks to you and to the Ministers of State for devotion and loyalty with which you all served me. I rely upon the assistance of you all in the arduous charge which has devolved upon me. I leave here to-morrow. FREDERICK.

A DEMOCRATIC ORDINANCE ON MOURNING.

The Emperor has also forwarded the following ordinance to the Ministers of State on the subject of public morning:

With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LAST WORDS.

The evening papers contain what are reported to be the last words spoken by the Emperor. They are—"Alexander has promised me that he will not make war against us." It is reported that the Emperor also said "I am convinced that we ought not to go to war with Russia, toward whom the most friendly attitude ought to be adopted."

A few minutes before his death the Emperor exclaimed: "Fritz! dear Fritz!"

The Emperor left 300,000,000 marks in cash.

It is expected that the funeral will take place next Thursday.

A Fatal Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The Hong Kong Mail, copies of which were received here by last night's China steamer, gives a description of the earthquake in the province of Yunnan, December 15, and is indicative of frightful mortality. The Mail says: "In the interior department of Ching Chau the disturbances were extremely violent, being continued at irregular intervals for four days, when they ceased entirely. The departmental city is said to have been reduced to a mass of ruins, scarcely a house escaping damage, and over 5,000 persons are reported to have been killed by falling buildings. Many of them were buried under the ruins while the number of injured is too large for computation. Yamen was destroyed.

At the prefectural city of Lamon the effects of the earthquake were scarcely less disastrous. At this place the shock was being felt, an enormous chasm opened in the earth and water was thrown out of its depths At Lo Chau, in Chuen, a striking change has been caused in the appearance of the country, large tracts of land being swallowed up and the surface changed into a lake. In Lo Chau more than 10,000 persons are said to have perished.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 8.—Cashier Tomlinson, who was shot by Bank Burglar Kimball Tuesday, died to-day Bleich, the butcher, who was shot by Kimball, was in a critical condition.