The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the

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dvance." Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge. Our extensive circulation makes this paper an un-smally reliable and profitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WOBK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the inest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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per line, each insertion. Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line. ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office

NNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS Inserted ; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

NEXT !- Kellogg-Let him go. He has no more right to be in the senate than Corbin, and ought to give place to the duly elected Senator from Louisiana.

POOR HAYES .- The general appointment of all the rogues, and presidential thieves to office, has deprived him of the slightest pretext of personal innocence, that might have been attached to him, for the great fraud which reversed and made void the verdict of the people in the last presidential election. He occupies a place to which the universal judgment of the country believe and know he was not elected. His position is a pitiable one, but, when he called to the head of the treasury the leading conspirator, he was forced to take all the minor rogues in his train.

GEN. BUTLER, one of the Potter committee, makes a separate report as a matter of course. He reports that the majority of votes cast in Louisiana were given to the Tilden electors and Gov. Nichols. That if the bulldozed parishes were thrown out, a portion of the Tilden electors were chosen, and Packard elected Governor. He also states that the counting in of Mr. Hayes was by unjustifiable irregularities and fraud. It is all true as gospel itself. Every body believes it, and it would be very difficult for an able lawyer, like Gen. Butler, to form a judicial opinion to the contrary.

PATTERSON PARDONED .- John J. Patterson, the ex-Senator from South Carolina, has received a letter from the Attorney General, granting him a full pardon, for any indictments pending against him ip that state.

If this rogue had robbed alhen-roost or stolen a sheep, nothing short of the peniteniary would have satisfied the law. But as a thief on an enlarged scale, he was entitled to the immunity views of the leading democrats in scale, he was entitled to the immunity views of the leading democrats in country, when I say they want this Con-usually awarded in such cases—par-don, or an office under Mr. Haves' ad-itself on a boundless ocean of specu-

The Chinese Question.

The veto message of Mr. Hayes upon the bill to restrict Chinese immigration to this country, it is now evident was not conclusive of the subect. In discussing the question Mr. Hayes was careful to discard all the spurious sentimentalism about the rights and equality of man" that had been thrown around it, and properly confined himself to the relations which the bill he was considering bore to our treaty stipulations with the Chinese government. With all his regard for national good faith and treaty obligations, however, he does not leave the public to infer that he thinks highly of the results of the experiment of immigration initiated by the Burlingame negotiations. The most earnest anti-Chinese advocate has scarcely presented a stronger picture of the character of Chinese immigrants than does a single sentence of years since the negotiation of the Burlingame treaty has exhibited to carry on the government. the notice of the Chinese government, as well as to our own people, the working of this experiment of immigration in great numbers of Chinese laborers to this country and their maintenance here of all the traits of race, religion, manners and customs, habitation, mode of life, segregation here and the keeping up of the ties of their original home, which stamp them as strangers and sojourners and not as incorporated elements of our national life and growth." It is altogether

possible that this treatment of the question has encouraged the hopes of those who suffer from the presence of these Asiatic "strangers and sojourners" that another bill, drawn to obviate the difficulties likely to arise from an arbitrary abrogation of the treaty with China, might not meet with executive disapprobation. Be this as it may, it as already announced that senator Jones, of Nevada, will introduce a new bill of restriction as soon as the extra session of congress begins. The agitation of the question will therefore be renewed and probaby be continued until some measure of relief that will at least mitigate the evils entailed by the influx of these people upon the Pacific slope is obtained. Free immigrants who come to us to dispose of their labor as free men, to assimilate with our people and to become supporters and defenders of our free institutions are always welcome. But it becomes a different question that requires different treatment when vast numbers of an Asiatic race are thrust upon us, not as freemen, but virtually as slaves under contracts with the six Chinese companies of San Francisco that give the management of these companies the right to dispose of their labor in competition with free native labor.

THE New York Herald with its necustomed generosity has kindly volunteered to see the democratic party through the trouble of nominating a candidate for President in 1880. With much care it has collated the

Last Hours of the 45th Congress.

The points of difference between the two houses on the Army bill, referred to a conference committee, were two clauses put in the bill by the House : one in regard to the army reorganization, and the other to prohibit the presence of troops at the polls of elections. To the first point the committee could easily have agreed. To the last point it was evident from the first that no agreement could be reached unless the Senate receded. The democrats insisted, and gave as evidence of their earnestness in doing so, that the time had come when it should no longer be lawful for a soldier to be at the polls on the day of election. The republicans claimed that the law authorized the President to order soldiers to the polls, and should be maintained. This was the issue, and on this issue the conference committee disagreed and tributions to a testimonial to Capt. were sustained by the respective houses Dimmock with the contempt sit dethe veto message. "The lapse of ten and an extra session of Congress become a necessity to obtain means to The Pension Conspiracy-Testimony of the carry on the government. Implicated Agents Before the House Sub-

Presenting the action of the committee to the House and explaining the points of difference, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, said :

Mr. Speaker, this presents an issue which Mr. Speaker, this presents an issue which involves the very essence of free govern-ment. The difference between a despotic government and a free government is this : that in a despotism the military power is superior to the civil; in a free government the civil dominates the military power. And this principle was one which we never ought for it came to us as an inheritanc form our fathers. It was so well recogniz-ed that when the Constitution was formed it was not even deemed necessary to insert an article to that effect. But as a protection against military interference p vision was made that citizens might bear arms, and that no soldiers should be quartered upon them without their consent. No English speaking man for two hundred length speaking man for two hundred years has questioned the principle that soldiers should never be present at the polls; and the question could never have been raised in this country, the demand could never have been made in our land, but for the unhappy calamity of a civi war. In time of civil war all politica rights must be surrendered to the necessi-ties of the conflict. And so it was here We surrendered the right we had inherited and which up to that hour we had interited, cised, that no soldier should show him-self at the polls. We surrendered that afeguard as we surrendered many other bings that were dear to us. A convertible things that were dear to us. A convertible currency, specie payments, almost every traditional right, disappeared in the pres-ence of the great danger with which we were confronted were confronted.

Now, for fifteen long years we have sen striving to recover that lost ground. We have made gigantic efforts, sacrifices ich as the world never saw, to get back the resumption We to the resumption of specie payments; and yet we have done nothing for the resump-tion of our political rights, the rights which lie at the very foundation of this Governents ; and The time has come to recover this lost

The time has come to recover this lost ground, and I think it is a reproach to our patriotism that the resumption of specie payments should have preceded the re-sumption of the rights necessary for the preservation of free government. It is an imputation upon this liberty-loving people and its representatives that they have al-lowed the time to pass by until now, when the question is finally about to be settled in the question is finally about to be settled in the question is finally about to be settled in the bill, and in another bill, the result of the conference on which will soon be re-ported to this House. Now, Mr. Speaker, can we surrender this question? Would we be justified by

justified by ow that the this question? Would we be justified by the people of this country, now that the issue has been raised in conceding the prin-ciple in time of -profound peace, fifteen years after the close of a civil war, that soldiers may be ordered by the executive power to the polls on the day of election? I, Mr. Speaker, of all men in this House am most anxious that there shall be no 1. Mr. Speaker, of all men in this House am most anxious that there shall be no extra session; I have everthing to loose and nothing to gain by it. All that I have in the world is engaged in business opera-tions which are always damaged by extra sessions of Congress. I am sure I speak the voice of the industrial interests of this mentions where I are then weat this Const. don, or an office under Mr. Hayes' ad-ministration. ditself on a boundless ocean of specu-lation. Thurman, Hendricks, Baywithout which A FANCIFUL writer in the William-sport Gazette and Bulletin deplores the a confused mass, and for the life of the world, and the greatest of all is the <text><text><text><text><text><text>

ready to accept before the country. Let the people decide whether they are pre-pared to surrender the sacred right of un-trammeled suffrage which this bill seeks to guard, and the provisions which in the legislative bill are designed to maintain unimpaired the trial by jury, which is the great achievement of our race. Unless the blood which courses in our veins has de-generated from the vital fluid which has made the Anglo-Saxon people great and free, I cannot doubt the result of the ap-peal which I now make to the country. Loud applaues on the democratic side of the House and in the galleries.] the House and in the galleries.]

To Pensioners.

It may be of interest to those persons entitled to arrearages of pensions, to state that under the new law applications for arrearages must be filed before August, 1880.

We would also direct their attention to the following article which we copy from the Washington Post. They should not be caught by these swindlers, but treat their demand for conserves.

Committee.

Messrs. Lockwood, of New York, and Willits of Michigan, a suc-committee of the house committee on expendi-tures in the interior department, were engaged in taking testimony rel-ative to an alleged combination between certain claim agents and others of this city, to exact money from pen-sioners under the pretext of "a testi monial" to one of their number for his labors in securing the passage of the arrears of pension act. One of their numerous circulars, appealing to the generosity of beneficiaries under the recent pension law, sets forth that to one R. A. Dimmick, more than to any other man, is due the enactment of that law. This document is signed by J. C. law. S. Burger, war department, H. H. Brow er, interior department, and W. L. Trembly, war department, and has an indorsement from George Bancroft, with the evident purpose of leading the un-wary into the belief that it was the gave his support to the scheme. The names of a number of local claim agents also appear on the document, some of whom, however, to their credit be it said, deny any knowledge of, or concern in, the proposed plan. The plan of operations was to send the fol-lowing little printed slip or "dodger" The with other circulars to pensioners and agents throughout the country:

In recognition of the labor of Capt. R. . Dimmick, of Washington, for the past n due me.

Death of Elihu Burritt.

Elihu Burritt, who died Thursday night at his residence in New Britain, Conn., was a native of that place, where he was born December 8, 1811. He was the son of a shoemaker, and was eduthe son of a shoemaker, and was edu-cated in the common schools of his na-tive village. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. A de-sire to read the Scripture in the origi-nal led him to philological studies in the intervals of labor, and he soon mattered assured however the so mastered several languages. He re-moved to Worcester, Mass., to have the advantage of the library of the Antiquarian Society there, and while still plying his trade studied the principal ancient and modern languages, and became know as "the learned black-smith." In 1844 he edited at Worcester ancient and modern langu smith." In 1844 he edited at Worcester the Christian Citizen, a paper advocating a peaceful settlement of international difficulties. To the same end he de-livered many public lectures. He was also very prominent as an advocate of temperance and of slavery abolition, and later, of cheap ocean postage. In 1846 he went to England, where he formed the "League of Universal Brotherhood," whose object was "to employ all legitimate means for the abolition of war throughout the world." He was constantly engaged in writing

Things Accomplished.

A Congress Democratic in one branch and Republican in the other must nec-essarily fail to adopt measures of public policy distinctly embodying the princi-ples of either party. For this reason, those enthusiasts who pre-listed the in-fusion of the Democratic spirit into fusion of the Democratic spirit into National legislation when the control of he House passed from the Republican party have been disappointed. But while a Republican Senate, lag-

ging superfluous long after the country had repudiated that party, has been able to check economy, impede reform and add greatly to the burden of taxa-tion, it has not been able to prevent ubtantial programs toward the desired substantial progress toward the desired end—the most simple and economical government consistent with the best

good of the entire country. The Democratic House of the Forty-fifth Congress battled persistently and incessantly, and with even more success than could have been expected, against the optimized of the second second second second second the optimized second se the extravagant notions that had come to be accepted theories with the Radical party. It knocked off millions at a party. It knocked off millions at a blow, and repeated such telling blows wherever it was possible. It studied to learn the actual needs of every branch the service, to find out what the public interests required to have done and to provide for the doing of it. Bu But it set a face of flint against those loose and corrupt ways that, under disputed Radical domination, had grown into a system and had made the civil service of the United States fairly reek with

prruption. The country has heard a great deal about civil service reform under the Radical Administrations of the last ten years. Grant and his crowd had their way of reforming. The types of that reformatory movement were Belknap, Robeson, Chandler and the whisky Hayes came in, pledged to carry ork of reform forward through ring. work thick and thin by main strength and awkwardness, and over all obstacles. The title thieves in office, paid out of the public Treasury for stealing the Presidency, show how Hayes has kept faith.

But a genuine reform in every deartment, in every branch and section f the public service has been effected by the zeal, energy and economy of the Democratic House. By cutting off mil-lions of money that were annually squandered, by close inquiry into the details of department and bureau man-management, thousands of leaks have been strongd hundreds of since uses been stopped, hundreds of sinecures abolished and such economical customs introduced as were unheard of from 1860 to 1815.

With a Republican Administration to reate deficiencies ; with no Democratic officials to supervise expenditures ; with men in all the departments controlling olling affairs who had been thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reckless waste and wanton squandering that has sprung into luxurious growth ; with all these disadvantages, and the still greater one of having a Republican Senate to stub-bornly contest every foot of progress in the path of economy, the Democratic House was able to sweep out of existence the absurd pretext upon which scores of millions were annually voted from the Treasury into the pockets of seedy partisans, rapacious thieves and gigantic rings of swindlers. The last House, like its immediate predecessor, was in-defatigable in this work. It resisted most strenuously the wild schemes for tered in the Senate, and succeeded in clearing most of them from the appro-

priation bills that were passed. Aside from the routine business of the session, the most important measares passed were the reduction of the on tobacco and the arrearages insions bill. We have reason tax pensions believe that, so far from decreasing annual revenue, the reduction of tobacco tax will actually increase receipts. Commissioner Raum admits that at present not more than half the tax is collected. As was the case with whisky when the tax was reduced from to 50 cents, and increased revenue \$2 ollowed, so will it be with tobacco. followed, so with it be with tobacco. Of the pensions bill it is enough to say that it is a measure of justice long de-ferred. The Democratic party can well afford to take the self-inflicted responsibility of doing right. It was predicted last autumn that

when Congress should convene the Democratic House and the Democrats in the Senate, with the aid of three or four rather tender-footed Republicans, would unsettle the finances of the of the country with wild schemes of inflation.

Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the Pittsburgh Post, March 4

From the Pittsburgh Post, March 4. The annual report of the Pennsylva-nia Railroad, printed in to-day's Post, in the magnitude of its statement of receipts and expenditures, reads like the balance sheet of an Empire. The gross revenue of the lines east of Pitts-burgh last year was in round numbers \$31,600,000, and expenses \$18,500,000 and on the lines west of Pittsburgh \$8,600,000 income, to \$7,600,000 expenand on the lines west of Pittsburgh \$8,600,000 income, to \$7,600,000 expen-ses, making a total of over forty mil-lions income, and over twenty-six mil-lions expenses, within the control of this one corporation, setting aside the business of six other important rail-road companies in the West in which the Penneylvenie is based interted road companies in the West in which the Pennsylvania is largely interested but which retain their individual or-ganization. It was not until 1850 that the annual revenues of the United States passed the line of forty millions of dollars now attained by this great

of donars now attained by this great corporation. The number of passengers carried on the lines east of Pittsburgh during 1878 was 12,792,305, at a decrease of 215,000 from 1877. The importance of the local traffic of the road is shown by the fact that the average distance traveled by traffic of the road is shown by the fact that the average distance traveled by each passenger in 1878 was 27 3-10 miles. In connection with the passenger busi-ness 972,008 pieces of baggage were handled during the year, and of this amount but one piece was actually lost. This seems to demonstrate the perfec-tion of management and discipline tion of management and discipline. The magnitude of the frieght busi-

ness over the passenger traffic is shown by the fact that out of \$31,600,000 reby the fact that out of \$31,600,000 re-ceipts of the year, on the lines east of Pittsburgh, but \$7,255,000 was from passengers, while about twenty-three millions came from the freight traffic. The company, including its own fuel and material, moved 11,627,228 tons of freight in 1878 including 607 \$31 to an and material, moved 11,627,228 tons of freight in 1878 including 6,007,811 tons of coal. The freight movement showed the encouraging fact of an increase of 11 4.10 per cent. compared with 1877. This certainly marks an improvement in business, and shows we are on the ascending scale. There is hardly any better test than railroad business.

On the New Jersey leased lines, be-tween Philadelphia and New York, the fright and passenger receipts last year were about equal. The first-class pas-senger receipts were \$3,513,998 against \$3,176,596 on the whole of the main line and branches from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. We presume there is no railroad line in the country that shows the same proportion of reserver.

railroad line in the country that shows the same proportion of passenger re-ceipts as the New Jersey roads. The gross earnings of the main line (358 miles) from Pittsburgh to Phila-delphia in 1878, were \$48,850.32 per mile, while the cost of operating was 52 91-100 per cent. of receipts.

The Teller Investigation.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE CALLS UPON THE AT-TORNEY GENERAL FOR INFORMATION.

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WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The sub-com mittee of the Teller committee, consisting of Senators Hoar, Kirkwood, Mc-Millan, Wallace and Garland, held a meeting yesterday. Their business is to inquire into the Thurman branch of the resolution, under which the com-mittee are acting, including the subjects of Supervisors of Elections and assessof Supervisors of Liections and assess-ments for political purposes. As the President has issued his proclamation for an extra session of Congress on the 18th instant, it was concluded that the committee could not proceed to business at this time. at this time. On motion of Senator Wallace it was

resolved that the Attorney General be requested to furnish to this committee a detailed statement of the number of Deputy Marshals appointed under the Federal statutes by the Marshals of the United States in reference to the direction of elections in the several states during the past year-where employed, the names of such deputies, how much paid to each, the length of time each of such deputies was employed, and states and districts in which they were employed.

The committee adjourned to meet on the 19th of March.

The Prospect for a General Strike.

From the Philadelphia Times

MAUCH CHUNK, March 7 .- The movement among the miners in the anthra-cite coal fields looking to a general strike on the 15th inst., is becoming formidable and promises to be success-ful. The negotiations are not secretly conducted at all. The miners all that, owing to the course pursued by the large carrying companies, the wages have been reduced to the starvation point, with only half-time work at that. They believe that a strike will improve They believe that a strike will improve the trade and that, in any event, they might as well starve in idleness as at work. The individual operators are not averse to the strike. In fact, they be-lieve that it will result in benefits to the trade. A prominent operator said: "It cannot make matters worse and the present state of affairs means destruc-tion." The operators 'say that, even with the recent reduction in tolls, they cannot ship coal to tide over the Le-high Valley railroad. With miners and operatives joined, a successful strike may be expected. The difficulty now appears to be to induce the Schuylkill men to "go out." E. SFENCER MILLER, the well-known member of the Philadelphia Bar, argued the demurrer in the Moselm Iron Com-pany case before the Supreme Court on Thurday, and at two o'clock in the afternoon returned to his office, appar-ently in his usual health and spirits. Almost literally without a moment's warning, he died at four o'clock in the arms of his assistant, S. W. Reeves. So sudden and unexpected was the death, that the ink on a check which Mr. Miller had just drawn in favor of one of his colleagues, Richard Ashhurst, was wet when he expired. He was accus-tomed to work in his private office, at the rear of the house on Walnut street, a few doors below Seventh, his students and his assistant occupying the front office, facing the square.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

• Address -

any case to speak of to try before the proper tribunal, he immediately throws up his brief and thereafter conducts his cause in the newspapers. This is why it is unfortunate for Mr. Yocum that he has no "Organ."

Hendrick B. Wright.

ouse. The issue thus made is one which we are

He was constantly engaged in writing and lecturing, and took a prominent part in all the European Peace Congresses. He was for several years Con-sul at Birmingham, and returned to the United States after residing altogether nearly twenty-five years in England. He has published "Sparks from the Anvil" (London, 1848), "Miscellaneous Writings" (1850), "Olive Leaves" (1853), "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad" Boston, (1854), "A Walk from John O'Groat's to Land's End" (1865), and "Lectures and Speeches" (1869). Mr. Burritt has been in failing health for several years, and has not recently engaged in literary or other active pur-

Father Beeson and the Indians.

Father Beeson, who has lived for many years with and among the In-dians of our western plains, and who is well-known as an ardent sympathizer with them in their rights, has addressed well-known as an ardent sympathizer with them in their rights, has addressed an open letter to Mr. Hayes, calling his attention to the necessity for taking prompt measures to suppress the pres-ent lawless aggression upon Indian res-ervations. He alludes to the starvation and massacre of the Mannocks and Cheyennes, the forced removal of the Nez Perces and Sioux in violation of treaty obligations, and the recent raid upon the reserve of the Utes, in Colo-rado, prompted by the discovery of gold, and says that unless the sentiment of justice, enforced by the strong arm of the government, put a stop to those outrages another Indian war is certain. He recommends the appointment of a peace commission, composed of persons whose characters will command the re-spect of the whites and the confidence of the Indians, with a view to bringing about a better understanding between the races and a change in the present treatening aspect of Indian affairs.

in Congress gave a very cold shoulder to everything of that sort, and John Sherman, should his plans be checked, cannot lay the blame on the Democra-He has had pretty much his own cy.

We have thus seen that with power only in one branch of Congress, with Senate and an Administration oppose to and thwarting its efforts, as far a possible, the Democratic party has per formed signal service to the country has decreased expenditures, lessened taxation, promoted economy and en-couraged a genuine spirit of reform. This is a splendid promise for the future, when the Democracy will occupy a field admitting of broader influence and greater usefulness.

Two CURIOUS REQUESTS.-The great scarcity of marriageable women in the state of lowa is the reason assigned by Louis Bode, of Shenandoah, Page county, of that state, for writing to Superintendent Jackson, of the Board of immigration here, asking the latter gentleman to select and send him a wife. Bode prefers a woman who has recently arrived either from England or Germany, of sound health and physi-que, and promises her a good home. He says he is a farmer in comfortable circumstances and thirty-nine years old. He is a widower without children, and wants matters fixed up with business-like dispatch, as he wishes to be mar-ried this spring. Another letter re-ceived by Jackson, from 735 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo., and signed Anton L. Anton, says he has read in the papers of the case of Catharine Fassbauer, a young woman, now on Ward's island, and about to become Two CURIOUS REQUESTS .- The gres the papers of the case of vatarine Fassbauer, a young woman, now on Ward's island, and about to become a mother, and he is inclined to offer her his hand in marriage and a good home if Jackson can conscientiously recom-mend her as likely to make a good wife.

A young max in Pittaburg young lady for \$125 worth of gave her when she was in single blessed