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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.

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.

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 in that state.

A FANCIFUL writer in the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin deprecates the fact that Mr. Seth H. Yocum has no "Organ" in Centre county. That this should be so is at once alarming and harrowing.

As FAITHFUL observers of passing events we are obliged to announce the sudden, though not entirely unexpected, explosion of an inflated bag of conceit and pomposity. The catastrophe occurred one day last week, at Wilkesbarre.

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 subject. 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.

The lapse of ten years since the negotiation of the Burlingame treaty has exhibited to 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.

The agitation of the question will therefore be renewed and probably 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.

THE New York Herald with its accustomed 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 views of the leading democrats in Congress and therewith has launched itself on a boundless ocean of speculation. Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard and Tilden present themselves in a confused mass, and for the life of him the editorial Warwick of the great newspaper can't see his way clear to a solution of the knotty problem that will please everybody, and to please everybody is exactly the mission of the Herald in this sinful world.

As FAITHFUL observers of passing events we are obliged to announce the sudden, though not entirely unexpected, explosion of an inflated bag of conceit and pomposity. The catastrophe occurred one day last week, at Wilkesbarre. A multitude of persons present were for the time being in imminent danger, but we are pleased to say that the damage suffered was confined to a venerable ass called Hendrick B. Wright.

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.

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 involves the very essence of free government. 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.

Now, Mr. Speaker, can we surrender this question? Would we be justified by the people of this country, now that the issue has been raised in conceding the principle 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?

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ready to accept before the country. Let the people decide whether they are prepared to surrender the sacred right of untrammelled 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.

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 contributions to a testimonial to Capt. Dimmock with the contempt it deserves.

The Pension Conspiracy—Testimony of the Implicated Agents Before the House Subcommittee.

Messrs. Lockwood, of New York, and Willis of Michigan, a sub-committee of the house committee on expenditures in the interior department, were engaged in taking testimony relative to an alleged combination between certain claim agents and others of this city, to exact money from pensioners under the pretext of "a testimonial" to one of their number for his labors in securing the passage of the arrears of pension act.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

In recognition of the labor of Capt. R. A. Dimmock, of Washington, for the past three years in conducting the prosecution of the arrears of pension bill, which has resulted in a law, I hereby subscribe the sum of \$— toward a testimonial to him, payable when I receive the arrears of pension 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 educated in the common schools of his native village. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

Father Beeson and the Indians.

Father Beeson, who has lived for many years with and among the Indians of our western plains, and who is 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 present lawless aggression upon Indian reservations.

Things Accomplished.

A Congress Democratic in one branch and Republican in the other must necessarily fail to adopt measures of public policy distinctly embodying the principles of either party. For this reason, those enthusiasts who predicted the infusion of the Democratic spirit into National legislation when the control of the House passed from the Republican party have been disappointed.

But while a Republican Senate, lagging superfluous long after the country had repudiated that party, has been able to check economy, impede reform and add greatly to the burden of taxation, it has not been able to prevent 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 ever more success than could have been expected, against the extravagant notions that had come to be accepted theories with the Radical party. It knocked off millions at a blow, and repeated such telling blows wherever it was possible.

But a genuine reform in every department, in every branch and section of the public service has been effected by the zeal, energy and economy of the Democratic House. By cutting off millions of money that were annually squandered, by close inquiry into the details of department and bureau management, thousands of leaks have been stopped, hundreds of sinecures abolished and such economical customs introduced as were unheard of from 1860 to 1875.

With a Republican Administration to create deficiencies; with no Democratic officials to supervise expenditures; with men in all the departments controlling 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 stubbornly 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.

Aside from the routine business of the session, the most important measures passed were the reduction of the tax on tobacco and the arrearsages of pensions bill. We have reason to believe that, so far from decreasing the annual revenue, the reduction of the tobacco tax will actually increase receipts.

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 country with wild schemes of inflation.

As a matter of history, the Democracy 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 Democracy. He has had pretty much his own way.

We have thus seen that with power only in one branch of Congress, with a Senate and an Administration opposed to and thwarting its efforts, as far as possible, the Democratic party has performed signal service to the country; has decreased expenditures, lessened taxation, promoted economy and encouraged a genuine spirit of reform.

Two CURIOUS REQUESTS.—The great scarcity of marriageable women in the state of Iowa 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.

E. SPENCER MILLER, the well-known member of the Philadelphia Bar, argued the demurrer in the Moselm Iron Company case before the Supreme Court on Thursday, and at two o'clock in the afternoon returned to his office, apparently 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.

Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

From the Pittsburgh Post, March 4.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania 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 Pittsburgh 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 expenses, making a total of over forty millions income, and over twenty-six millions expense, within the control of this one corporation, setting aside the business of six other important railroad companies in the West in which the Pennsylvania is largely interested but which retain their individual organization.

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 each passenger in 1878 was 273.10 miles. In connection with the passenger business 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 perfection of management and discipline.

The magnitude of the freight business over the passenger traffic is shown by the fact that out of \$31,600,000 receipts 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 6,007,811 tons of coal. The freight movement showed the encouraging fact of an increase of 11.410 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, between Philadelphia and New York, the freight and passenger receipts last year were about equal. The first-class passenger 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 passenger receipts as the New Jersey roads.

The gross earnings of the main line (358 miles) from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia 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 ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The sub-committee of the Teller committee, consisting of Senators Hoar, Kirkwood, McMillan, Wallace and Garland, held a meeting yesterday. Their business is to inquire into the Thurman branch of the resolution, under which the committee are acting, including the subjects of Supervisors of Elections and assessments 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.

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.

MARCH CHUCK, March 7.—The movement among the miners in the anthracite coal fields looking to a general strike, on the 15th inst., is becoming formidable and promises to be successful. The negotiations are not secretly conducted at all. The miners allege 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 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 believe 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 destruction." The operators say that, even with the recent reduction in tolls, they cannot ship coal to tide over the Lehigh Valley railroad. With miners and operators joined, a successful strike may be expected. The difficulty now appears to be to induce the Schuylkill men to "go out."

E. SPENCER MILLER, the well-known member of the Philadelphia Bar, argued the demurrer in the Moselm Iron Company case before the Supreme Court on Thursday, and at two o'clock in the afternoon returned to his office, apparently 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 Ashurst, was wet when he expired. He was accustomed 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.

A YOUNG MAN in Pittsburgh has sued a young lady for \$125 worth of jewelry he gave her when she was in a state of single blessedness and rather partial to her society.