The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Treasury Investigations.

For some years past it has freely been charged that extensive frauds had been committed by Republican officials of the United States Treasury Department in the issue of government currency and bonds. It is well known that the balances on the books have often been forced by fictitious entries in the accounts, and equally which Mr. Glover has merely traced tra expense is ensured by the House certain that large discrepencies in the financial statements of the department have frequently been detected and exposed. A satisfactory explanation of these suspicious facts has never been given, unless the hocus-pocus of changes in the system of keeping the accounts can be accepted as such. Upon this very matter Senator Beck, of Kentucky, a few days ago, remarked, in open Senate, that "if any genten scratches and alterations made his to be."

But at last, through the investigations of Senator Davis and Representative Glover, it is probable that some light may be let in upon these unexplained practices, and that the public may yet be informed of treasury secrets that have long been guarded with and charged that Conkling was prosescrupulous care by those to whom exposure would be lasting disgrace. A synopsis of the report of the committee, of which Mr. Glover was chairman, has just been published, and the tion obliges the committee to make many serious charges against the management of the department. The most important one, remarks the Harrisburg Patriot, is that greenbacks were fradulently printed and issued during the several presidential campaigns of came from the treasury that large amounts of counterfeit legal tender notes were afloat. In 1869 the whole issue of legal tenders were withdrawn and replaced, on the ground that they had been largely and skilfully counterfeited. In 1874 the whole issue of \$500. greenbacks-about \$35,000,000-was withdrawn and replaced in the same way. In 1877 a counterfeit \$1,000 note was announced. One of the oldest engravers in the country testifies that when a note is so like the original that it cannot easily be detected-as these and other "counterfeits" are said by treasury officials to be-it cannot really be a counterfeit, but must be a genuine note surreptitiously printed from genuine plates, or from secret reproductions of these plates. The \$500 "counterfeit" greenback of 1873 was inspected by experts and compared with a genuine note for the Glover committee, and these expert engravers swore beyond all doubt that the note came from a genuine plate or from a surreptitious repreplate or from a surreptitious reproduction of one. The bureau workman who transferred the plate from the bed-piece agreed with this. Actual the bed-piece agreed with this actual to the plate from the bed-piece agreed with this actual to the plate from the plate f the bed-piece agreed with this. According to the report a brief inspection of the treasurer's books revealed the fact that \$19,000,000 of notes were at one time secretly afloat for several

months, the treasury statements being false during that time to that extent; and the fact of that secret remained unknown till lighted upon by the Glover committee. The books were fulsified and a balance forced to conceal this secret issue, by untruly stating that \$19,000,000 had been deposited as a temporary loan, when no such deposit took place. In nearly the whole of the fiscal year of 1866 the taeasurer's books show that the amount of compound interest notes outstanding was from \$5,000,000 to \$44,000,000 more than the public debt statement showed. One month it was \$27,000.000 less. whose names give their statements some Three different statements of the sum authority. outstanding June 30, 1865, were published, differing by millions, and none of the three were true.

The Republican press, further says the Patriot, have endeavored to make light of Mr. Glover's efforts to unearth the rascalities of the treasury management, knowing that the facts than a mere denial of the charges preferred in this report. The fact has rulers in 1880.

Blaine and Conkling.

THE HISTORICAL EPISODE REVIVED FROM THE OCCASION

ngton Cor. St. Louis Globe-Dem In discussing the Conkling-Lamar affair, which now seems to have vanished in words, it is evident from the conversation of Republican Senators that they tleman of the Senate will go to the are not entirely in sympathy with Mr. books of that department, and hold Conkling. Several of them, recounting up any leaf of a public ledger to the some of the former controversies of a sun, if he does not find from one to similar character, in which the Senator from New York has been a conspicuous eyes will not be as good as they ought and an aggressive party, recounted the time of his parlimentary tilt with Blaine on April 30, 1866. The subject under discussion was the investigation of Provost Marshal General Fry for frauds charged by Conkling in the Provost Marshal's Department of the Western Division of New York, Blaine had criticised Conkling's volubility of speech, cutor in the case, and produced a letter from Assistant Secretary of War Dana to Con kling, and read the law against the latter acting in any such capacity. This Conkling denied, and Blaine wishing to interject a remark, Conkling said, testimony taken during the investiga- "I do not wish to have anything to do with the member from Maine, not even so much as to yield to him the floor. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion on this or any other subject personal to me, I think he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion." And, in apologizing to these campaigns the announcement he characterized Blaine's interruptions and impertinent Blaine, awaiting his opportunity, took the floor and said, "As to the gentlethe floor and said, "As to the gentle-man's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that man's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so wilting, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, super-eminent, over-powering, turkey-gobbler's strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House, that I know it was an act of great temerity for me to enter upon a controversy with him. enter upon a controversy with him. I know that within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect, an extra strut has characterized the an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault; it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks in this city. His letters, published in that paper, embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire a part of which was the state-ment that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resem-blance is great. Hyperion to a Satyr; Thersites to Hercules; mud to marble;

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Politics at the Capital.

MORE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS—FURTHER OPINIONS ON THE ISSUES OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1879. Pursuing his investigation into the views of our law givers as to the present position and prospects of parties, your correspondent is able this week to present the ideas and language of several more Congressmen. As will be seen, they do not all think alike, but comment, it any is needed, will be left to the editor. The object of these letters is to make clear the political issues of the day, but

Hon, Morgan R. Wise, fell into the clutches of your correspondent, and, as he represents the 21st District in Congress, was interrogated as follows:

to do it by faithfully reporting men

Q. What do you regard as the general

result of the extra session? A. The extra session, when its ccedings have been made known to the people, will be recognized as having concerning them have been ingeni- settled one point, which is that the Reously concealed. But sufficient has publican party intends to continue been discovered by the patient and their power by the use of the military persistent inquiry of the much decried at the polls as a police force. This is floor of the Senate said that he was opgreenbacks denounced from the treas- against it. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, ury as counterfeits, were printed either in a colloquy with Mr. Garfield in the reproduced from the originals. This bill because the law as it stood would could not have been accomplished allow the President to use the troops not to be expected that so long as a is conclusive. Inasmuch as the pay Republican administration guards the of members goes on whether they resecrets of the treasury, the dark doings main here or not and as little or no exwill be exposed. For this very reason remaining in session, the extra session the people will demand a change of has been of vast service to the public great political parties in the campaign of 1880.

Q. Is there not inconsistency in the Republicans insisting upon retaining the power to place troops at the polls while the President declares they never intend to put them there?

A. The inconsistency of the Republican party is unmasked by their action in voting "no" on the appropriation bills rather than surrender the right of the President to keep the troops at the polls to keep the peace, and their ac vote against the Springer Bill, which expressly forbids the use of the army as a police force, is an affirmation by act that they intend their de facto Executive to use the troops in the approaching campaign of 1880, in the face of his assertion that " he never intended to use the troops to keep the peace." &c.

Q. Does not the fact that the minority and their de facto Executive insist with their arbitrary power of arresting voters before they have cast their ballots, indicate a determination to keep control of the government by fraud and force?

A. The fact that the Republicans by dilatory motions and other means have resisted the passage of any financial relief measures at this extra session is conclusive evidence to every fair minded man that they have no regard for They shut their eyes and virtually say grable tax sales in the Southern States thing but pure money bills, their course their power of arbitrary arrest of voters plus amount. before they have cast their ballots, and thus control their elections, is the sole object of the Republican party in Congress, so that by force and fraud and in defiance of public opinion they will have a victory in the approaching cam-

Q. Would not the President have vetoed the Silver Bill had it been pass-

ed at this session? A. I have no doubt that the President would have vetoed the Warner silver bill. If the threats and promises of the leading members of the Republican party, in connection with the bondholders are to be believed it is certain that he would have done so, as they were more hostile to it than to the Bland silver bill of 1878, which he did veto. The Warner bill makes the remonetization of silver complete, hence it is of vital importance to the commercial interests of the people and is against the money and bond ring which has possession of the U. S. treasury and is running it to the destruction of the best interests of those whom it should relieve. I am assured that with the course pursued by the Republican party and their Executive there is no relief for the people at this session. There- except by the slow process of convales fore the only mode of relief for them is cence which nature provides for na- tution of the United States, the man-

to arise and by their united efforts and tions as well as men. To offset these ner, way and means for the election of votes hurl from power Republican mis disadvantages we have but little achieve. President and Vice President, by which representatives who are obstructing the much needed financial rehef of the tially repealed the obnoxious laws, but cept Mr. Hayes, who, as already demcountry.

Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, who represents the Cumberland, York and Adams district, was pumped, with the following result:

Q. What is the meaning of the Republican position in regard to Federal control of elections?

A. That is so plain as to answer itself. The Republican position assumes: first, that the Federal government has the right to control elections in the State so far as members of Congress, Senators the next President. The fraud of 1876 and Presidential electors are concerned; by which the will of the people was desecond, that the right to interfere being conceded by its opponents or settled by radicalism continued will be revoked legislation, all the powers incident to and forever wiped from history in the timony, expose the venality, tyranny and necessary for its enforcement fol- mighty conflict of 1880. low : third that under the cover of the right and the measures provided for its enforcement they can pay their thousands of corrupt workers by appointing Written for the CENTER DEMOCRAT them as deputy marshals, &c. With the political parties of the country so evenly balanced as they always have been, are mitting to such lawless usurpation of oath that they were not necessary for now, and of necessity must continue to power claimed by Mr. Hayes over State any useful or legitimate purpose whatbe, and the corrupt floating purchasable elections. What is acquiesced in to ever; and inasmuch as a large mavote as large as it is, and increasing as day becomes precedent to morrow and Local Novices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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Jority of them were persons of the line needed Senator, General Burnside, who on the ness of the times, the balance of power still more flagrant wrong may be com- the jails and well known rounders and will always be turned by the use of mitted the next day. The practice repeaters—if they could serve no good Federal patronage in the appointment claimed and adopted by Mr. Hayes in been established quite clearly that the grownbacks decoursed from the tree force at the polls, hence he would vote of deputy marshals, the number of the case of State elections is, that, that which will only be limited by the ne shall be law which he pronounces to be purpose, and each one of them received cessities of the occasion. The real such unless two thirds of both houses from the original plates or from plates House of Representatives, opposed the meaning of the Republican position, of Congress say that it is not law. This fully with the rights of citizens of therefore, is to establish the right of the he has proclaimed in his several veto Pennsylvania at their State election. Federal government to interfere with messages. without the privity of the officials in at the polls to keep the peace. This elections, to provide by sweeping and charge of the plates. It is of course acknowledgement by leading members tyrannical legislation for the enforcement of the right, and under the provisions of this legislation to buy by patronage the corrupt vote of the country when the census is completed, an apwhich holds the balance of power, and thereby control elections.

> Q. Does their claim of right to control elections by deputy marshals, and ecutive of each State is then officially ed with the freedom of elections in his mind in educating them in regard to to back up their arbitrary arrests with count?

> > A. No: it means only the maintenance of Republican supremacy by the tives of the States inform their respec- Can a sheriff appoint seven or eight

O. Why, if they meant pure elections do they insist upon the right to assess officeholders and filibuster against reforming an abuse which their President and chief organs have so often con-

A. Of course the Republican party opposes the political assessment bill beuse it strikes at one of the sources of their campaign funds. The professions of their fraudulent Executive and the Pecksniffian reformers by whom he is surrounded, are just so much trash They are not sincere themselves and do not expect others to be. All Pharisees are contemptible. It is not so clear that the Democracy are not courting the same judgment of mankind by manifesting too much zeal against assessupon retaining the deputy marshals, ments for political purposes. A pure Arcadia or Utopia, if it were attainable among men, might justify such laws, but hardly any other State would. A party that for half a century inscribed n its campaign banners "to the victors belong the spoils," and apotheosized the author of the declaration, will hardly win the honest admiration of men by standing firmly and looking towards heaven, crying, "thank God we are tives. Instead of this, the representanot as other men." The right of any tives are elected in their respective the condition or welfare of the people. man, whether in government employ or out of it, to do what he pleases with his will not entitle a State to a representathey care nothing for the countless money is absolute and indefeasible; it is tive, that State is given one as a State, 1868, 1872 and 1876. After each of the House for delaying the proceedings, pages of sheriff's sales in the leading the right to do what one pleases with in depite of its defective population. cities of the North, nor for the innum- one's own. If government employees If the house of Representatives were get too much compensation and there. the representatives of the whole With an Executive in the chair who is by are enabled voluntarily to contribute as one compact body-one amalgamatcompelled by his advisors to veto every- to campaign funds it might be well ed, undistinguished mass-then the enough for a Democratic Congress, upon qualifications of electors should have proves that to use the marshals with this being shown, to cut down the sur-

> Q. What do you conceive to be the net result politically of the extra ses. to members, or property, or both. Thus

> sion? A. It is very hard to tell on which side the advantage lies in the results of those who actually choose them, and the extra session. It should never have not of an aggregated population whose been called. Having been called, however, it was the plain duty of the Democracy to make the issue which induced no act, and supported by no authora it squarely and promptly-then go to tive acknowledgement. Mr. Hayes the people. Nothing else should have claims the right to send his marshals. been done. No hobbies, no silver bills, supervisors and soldiers to supervise no private legislation. All that could State elections, without the authority be hoped to be gained was either the or sanction of the State, obtained from repeal of the odious election laws or its legislature or executive, under the the determined effort to repeal them insidious plea of superintending the thwarted by the veto of the fraudulent Executive at the dictation of the radi- the year 1800, when the people rose in cal leaders in Congress. One of these positions could have been reached beyond doubt in a month or six weeks by dec.sive energetic action. The Democracy have incurred the odium of a long. windy session, the division and conten- dency, no such authority, power or tion over the silver bill-the burden of claim was ever attempted or made to government shifted on our shoulders interfere with State elections by the with all the responsibilities. We are exexecutives of the general government. But President Grant usurped this power pected to bring relief to the hard times and distressed industry of the country and artfully handed it over as an "heirwhen relief by legislation is impossible loom" to Mr. Hayes.

ment. We have not only not substan- they have elected every President exwe have, by accepting very thin substitutes for repeal, dwarfed, irreparably, the great issues which otherwise would have made the next campaign an aggressive and brilliant one. Worse than all, we have marched up the hill and marched down again. We have given the veterans of the great Democratic party the demoralization of another defeat. But notwithstanding all these blunders, I am convinced that we will win the next national fight and have fied and the regime of corruption and

Mr. Haves and his Vetoes.

Let the people look before it be too late and see the consequences of sub-How are members of Congress an

portioned and elected in each State? Congress is to provide by law for the Kerns is the marshal for the Eastern taking of the census every ten years : portionment is made according to the tion of a member of Congress; the ex- there is no imputation that he interferinformed of the ratio and number of district. These marshals stand in the and here ends the duty and authority of Congress over the matter. The execucommonest devices of corrupt politics. tive legislatures, who divide the States deputies to overcome and control voters into Congressional districts, and then at the polls? The veriest advocate of the qualified citizens of each district elect the members to represent them in the Congress of the United States. For three-fourths of a century the people of the States have exercised this sovereign right under the Constitutions and laws of the United States and of their own commonwealths without intimidation or encroachment of Federal marshals or soldiers at voting places, until Mr. Haves advances a new theory al authority to regulate Congressional of elections in order to cover up the elections as belonging to the governcrusade of President Grant against the ment of the United States. The Fedelective franchise of the American citizen that finally enabled him without constitutional right, and in contempt of the expressed will of the voters of the Union, to practically place his successor in the Presidential chair. But Mr. Hayes claims that the "national" character of the government is exhibited in the house of Representatives, who represent the whole people of the United States in their aggregate capacity. Let us see if this be so in fact. If it were so, the States would then have been districted for the purpose of electing those popular representa States, and even when the population. been provided for in the constitution or left Congress, whereas it is actually a State affair, and varies in each State as chosen on State principles exclusively, the members are the representatives of separate existence is sanctioned by no definite expression, demonstrated by election of members of Congress, From their strength and by the election of Jefferson wiped out Adams and his advocates for an elective monaachy composed of the "well born," until the im position of Mr. Hayes to the Presi-

The people established in the consti-

onstrated, assumed the duties of the place without a single right arising under the provisions of the constitution. Like all usurpers and pretenders he is now attempting by his veto messages to annihilate the sovereignty of the States in the election of their members of Congress. The frauds, perjuries, counterfeiting and crimes generally against the purity of the ballot, committed in the election for President in 1876, and in the elections for members of Congress, in 1878, caused Congress to appoint committees of investigation and the reports of the committees. founded upon clear and conclusive tesand frauds of the creatures appointed to interfere with the electors in the years mentioned. In the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1878, the testimony shows that Marshal Kerns appointed 773 special deputies for election day. The marshal himself admits under jority of them were persons of disrepurpose the presumption is exceedingly strong that were intended for a bad his five dollars for interfering unlaw-The State of Pennsylvania is divided

into two judicial districts for holding the courts of the United States. Mr. district and resides in Philadelphia; Mr. Hall is the marshal for the Western district and resides in Pittsburg, and to ratio of population allowed for the elec- his honor and credit it may be said the course to be pursued by the two troops, mean a fair poll and an honest members to which each State is entitled, same relative position and perform the duties in their districts as do the sheriffs of the several counties in the State. "strong government" would not claim such a power.

Congress, in preparing the several appropriation bills, made provision for defraying the expenses of the government, and at the same time thought it proper to prohibit deputy marshals, supervisors and soldiers from interfering with the State elections. Mr. Haves vetoed the bills-claiming constitution eral party under the administration of the elder Adams never had the audacity to publish or assert such power. The lesuitical reasons given by Mr. Haves to ustify his high-hand usurpation prove that he must count largely upon the ignorance of the people—that they do not understand their rights under the constitution. We shall see.

PATRICK HENRY.

Whose Charley Ross is This?

RICHFORD, Vt., July 5 .- At East Farnham, Quebec, there is a boy who says his name is Charley Ross, and he an-swers the description of the missing boy well. He says he was brought from York by two men a long time ago. very well. He lives with a man who cannot speak English and is reticent or sullen when estioned about the boy or He says he does not know or care who the boy is. He is paid \$150 for keeping the boy, drafts being sent to him from New York every six months. The and are payable at Molson's Bank, Montreal. Mr. Ross and parties from Philadelphia are expected to investigate

Philadelphia Markets.

PRILABELPHIA, July 8, 1879.

FLOUR—Plour is quiet and firm for choice grades, a dull and weak for low descriptions; sales of L_c building the property of the PRILADELPRIA, July 8, 1879

ber. Seeps—There is very little doing in any description overseed is held at 6c.

Bellefonte Markets. BELLEPONTE, July 10, 1879.

QUQTATIONS.	
White wheat, per bushel. \$1 Red wheat. 1 Rye, per bushel 2 Rye, per bushel Corn, ecb Corn, ecb Corn, shelled Oats Elour, retail, per barrel 5 Flour, wholesale 5 Flour, wholesale 5 Elour, per barrel 5 Elour, per barrel 5 Elour, wholesale 5 Elour, whol	00046000
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	5
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.
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resh butter per pound
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