

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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LOCAL BUSINESS, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

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ON Thursday last the de facto President entered upon the fourth year of Mr. Tilden's term of the Presidential office, for which he receives \$150,000 of Mr. Tilden's salary.

THE continued agitation of Kearney, in California, and the threatening attitude of his partisans seems to have frightened the Chinese residing in that State. They are now leaving in large numbers the Pacific and making their way to the Atlantic coast in hope of finding peaceful employment.

THE editor of the Washington Post, in Monday's issue of that paper, makes the following grave charges against Mr. Defrees, the public printer, which, in view of the large deficiency asked for the Printing Bureau, neither Congress nor the public printer can afford to pass without investigation or explanation:

SOME FACTS FOR THE HOUSE.

The House Appropriations committee will report to-day a deficiency bill, including, among other items, one of \$400,000 for the public printer. Before the Democratic members of the House vote upon this proposition we respectfully ask them to consider the following plain facts:

The deficiency in the public printer's accounts has not been brought about in a legitimate way. It has been caused by a violation of law and general dishonesty. For the two years just past Mr. Defrees has been filling up his office with new machinery, which he had no right to buy.

We hold ourselves responsible, further, for the statement that this type was not needed, and that just as good material was melted up to make room for it.

We charge distinctly that the public printer is either personally corrupt or knowingly permits his subordinates to be so. We can show that men have stolen and still retained their places and Mr. Defrees' apparent confidence; that false time has been kept and paid for, and that Mr. Defrees has done nothing to prevent it or repair the wrong.

We charge Mr. Defrees with knowingly appointing persons of disreputable character at the request or dictation of those whom he had reason to believe could help or injure him. In other of his appointments we accuse him of having been offensively partisan.

We are prepared to prove that there is a very large deficiency in his accounts going back a number of years.

We can also show that he is now under indictment for swindling the Government unless the charge has been dismissed very lately by some servicable District attorney.

We charge him with employing and retaining in his employment confessed thieves.

We charge him with keeping in his employment scores of worthless, ignorant and inexperienced persons who are paid the highest salaries for the slightest possible amount of work.

We have already proven before the House Printing committee that his administration has been wasteful and corrupt, and have challenged him to disprove particular allegations, which he has wholly failed to do.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1880.

Much has been telegraphed from Washington concerning the confirmation of Kerns as Marshal of Philadelphia. The facts in the case, as they appear of record, are as follows: When Mr. Kerns' nomination was received by the Senate, it was referred to the Judiciary committee, and by the latter to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. McDonald and Garland, Democrats, and Edmunds, Republican. McDonald and Garland were also members of the committee that investigated Kerns' known as the Wallace committee. To them Senator Wallace wrote a protest against Kern's confirmation, accompanying which was a copy of the testimony taken in Philadelphia concerning Kerns, before the Wallace committee. Hence it will be seen that this sub-committee had all the facts before them. Notwithstanding this, they reported favorably to the full committee, and the latter reported favorably to the Senate, resulting in Kerns' confirmation. The reasons which induced this action by the committee and by the Senate were, that Kerns' behavior as an officer on election day was not objectionable; that he had testified that these deputy marshals were not needed in Philadelphia; that he was compelled by law to appoint them; that their appointments were made upon the recommendations of political friends, who had deceived him as to the character of some of them. It was thought best by the Judiciary committee to confirm a man who openly expressed himself as against the use of the deputy marshals on election day, rather than to risk the appointment of a new man.

On the question of the deficiency appropriations for the Post Office Department the point of contention between the Senate committee of appropriations and the House was whether the Senate would agree to strike down the expected service on the 107 western routes. This was the test question before the committee, and on it the vote stood, yeas, Beck and Eaton, Democrats, and nays, Davis, Wallace and Withers, Democrats, and Windom, Blaine and Booth, Republicans. On the preamble Mr. Wallace declined to vote, as it contained, if true, impeachable allegations on which he might be required to vote as a judge in the Senate on an impeachment trial.

General Coit, of Norwich, Connecticut, who for many years has been the leader of the Democratic soldiers of Connecticut, and also Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of that city, has taken strong ground in favor of General Hancock's nomination. He writes as follows: "Hancock would surely carry Connecticut as against Grant or any other man the Republicans may nominate. He is the best man yet suggested, all things considered. He is competent, honest, loyal and popular, and believes with the people that the civil authority should take precedence of the military. The sentiment in Connecticut was, until recently, divided between Bayard and Hancock, but is now overwhelmingly for Hancock. From all the information I can receive, I believe Connecticut will send a Hancock delegation to Cincinnati." General Coit is, perhaps, over sanguine as to Connecticut's preference for Hancock, but it was a well known fact that the delegation from that State to the 1876 Convention was divided between Tilden and Hancock then as to preference, the majority being for Tilden, he securing the whole vote of the State under the Unit rule.

There is every indication now that the session of Congress will be prolonged beyond the time generally agreed upon by the majority at its commencement. Since the certainty that there will be no legislation directly hostile to the manufacturing interests, there seems less awe of a prolonged session. Pennsylvania politics seems to interest every one at the Capitol, and one frequently hears the remark that she will decide who shall be the nominee at Cincinnati in 1880 as she did in 1856.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

DOGS \$100 NOTES OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A very dangerous counterfeit \$100 note on the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been detected. It purports to be of the "series of 1875," having the scalloped seal instead of the old seal with points, and bearing the words "Series 1875" across the face in red ink under the charter number, and the imprint "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U. S. Treasury Department." It is printed on an imitation of the fiber paper, and is the first counterfeit which has yet appeared on this series of national bank notes. The printing of the seal is somewhat imperfect and the figures in the boat in the vignette in the lower left-hand corner are inferior to the genuine. The most noticeable defect is the face of the standing figure in the bow of the boat, which looks like a death's head in the counterfeit; in the genuine the figure is much more distinct. It bears the signatures of John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and John C. New, Treasurer of the United States.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8th, 1880.

The House has ceased its labors upon its new code of rules by adopting them as finally amended, under the call for the previous question made by Mr. Blackburn. Of course, they were adopted by a party vote, for the Republicans contested to the last, Mr. Conger even compelling a ye and nay vote, though he did not attempt to filibuster. The new rules are undoubtedly open to fair and independent criticism, notwithstanding the many improvements made in pruning them of obsolete and useless provisions. No appropriation of public moneys should be permitted save upon a ye and nay vote, and no appropriation bill should contain general legislation on any pretext whatever—the specified permission of retrenching expenditures is a specious one which will permit easy evasion. In other, though minor respects, too much latitude is given for depletion of the Treasury by designing persons, and we predict that the most pernicious legislation of the future will, as in the past, be rushed through Congress by means of the loopholes afforded by the lack of the safeguards above. Senator Randolph opened up the ball on the Fitz John Porter case in the Senate, with an able and ingenious defense, and there is a promise of a prolonged debate. Senator Fagan's rejoinder occupied several days, and should other Senators deem the ground insufficiently covered by him, the end of the debate is problematical. This discussion is not upon the House bill, which proposed pardon and reinstatement and the payment of \$75,000 as back pay, but upon a substitute offered by Senator Randolph, which gives only pardon, with reinstatement on the retired list. It is unfortunate for Gen. Porter that this matter, so vital and important to him, should have been made a political issue between the two parties in Congress, for there is much likelihood of impartial justice being done him. We have often urged his pardon on the ground that he was no more guilty of wrong than Gen. McClellan, whose disobedience of the President's peremptory orders of August 10, 11, 24 and 27, are wholly indefensible. Porter was made the scape-goat, and now, owing to the political aspect given his case, it will be hard for him to secure relief.

The pension question is becoming a most serious one to Congress, and how to best dispose of it perplexes the minds of no few of the Solons. Mr. Coffroth has introduced into the House a bill establishing a Pension Court, to which shall be referred the many cases rejected by the Pension Office. This is a most judicious and commendable measure. The Pension Office cannot, in the nature of things, be otherwise than technical, hence the need of another tribunal empowered to rule upon the equities of a case. Congress, in view of the immense national business before it, is certainly not the place to hear and adjudicate upon such small matters as rejected pension cases, since it is clearly within the province of an ordinary Court or Board of Judges to perform such duty, and it is to be hoped Mr. C.'s bill will soon become a law. Soldiers will then have a proper court of appeal, instead of the present most unsatisfactory course of procedure.

The citizens of the northeastern portion of the city are intensely excited over a brutal and murderous assault and rape committed recently on a young woman by a negro. She was knocked senseless by a blow which severed one of her ears, and then had her person outraged. Her face and body were covered with bruises; her throat bore finger-marks of severe choking, and so severely injured was she that her life is not yet fully assured. Within the last three years several similar outrages have been committed in this locality, and naturally its citizens are aroused to a fever heat, and are demanding increased protection. Senator Harris has taken one step in that direction by introducing a bill making rape punishable with death. The supposed perpetrator in this case has been arrested, and, though the girl herself is unable to identify her assailant, yet the circumstantial evidence against him is so conclusive that, were he not strongly guarded by the police, he would undoubtedly be lynched.

The trial of the Hirth murderers terminated with a verdict of guilty, but, as "hanging is played out" here, of course, they will luxuriate a year or two in the penitentiary preparatory to a return to former haunts and vices. Another negro murderer, Stone, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, and for cutting the throat of her sister, has been respited thirty days, and doubtless he, too, will soon be snugly ensconced at Sing Sing. Mr. Defrees, the Government Printer, is stirring up matters by indefinitely furloughing over 1,000 of his employes, on the ground of want of funds to pay them. He claims that the printing for the extra session exhausted all his appropriations, and, as the law bars him from incurring debts, he has no alternative before him but to discharge his force and stop his work. A "little deficiency bill" will be reported in a day or two for his relief, and then the small army which he sent upon the streets will resume their duties. In no department here is stoppage of work more seriously felt than in the Government Printing Office. All its employes are, with rare exceptions, dependent upon their daily wages for sustenance, hence a furlough necessarily carries hardship and distress with it.

Report of the Auditor General.

INTERESTING FIGURES SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE REVENUES OF THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Many interesting facts regarding the finances of the Commonwealth may be gathered by a careful examination of the annual report of Auditor General William P. Schell, which has just been issued. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879, the total receipts into the treasury, including a balance of \$1,021,531.26 on hand December 1, 1878, were \$8,443,895.16. The total amount paid out during the year was: Expenses of government, \$3,597,716.65; loans redeemed, \$1,684,952; interest paid on loans, \$1,246,394.59; total, \$6,539,063.24, leaving a balance in the treasury December 1, 1879, of \$1,914,831.92, of which \$1,202,642.18 is credited to the sinking fund, and the rest, \$712,189.74, to the general fund. The revenues of the Commonwealth were derived from the following sources:

Table listing revenue sources: Lands, Tax on corporation stocks, Tax on gross receipts, etc., with corresponding amounts.

THE PAYMENTS.

The following is a summary of the disbursements for the year:

Table listing disbursements: Expenses of the government, Judiciary, Senate, House, Public printing and binding, etc., with corresponding amounts.

Total payments, \$6,539,063.24.

The total amount paid for advertising for proposals for stationery for the two houses of the Legislature and the different departments was \$14,785.26, and for miscellaneous advertising \$1,642.24, making a total of \$16,427.52.

The statement of the public debt shows the total interest-bearing debt to be \$21,389,950; debt bearing no interest, \$800,718.86; total, \$22,190,668.86. The new loan of \$2,000,000 was issued during the year, and \$1,684,952 of old loans were redeemed.

Poetic Justice Enforced by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate to-day in executive session rejected the nomination of John McNeil, of St. Louis, for United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri by the very decisive vote of 32 to 7. This action was based upon an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee, accompanied with a statement that General McNeil in 1862, while in command of United States troops at Palmyra, Mo., ordered the execution of eleven citizens of that neighborhood who had been arrested, but not yet tried, on a general charge of "bushwhacking," and did execute ten of them without trial, as a measure of so-called retaliation for the alleged abduction and supposed murder of a Union man in the same county. McNeil's orders required the execution of these prisoners if the missing Unionist was not returned within a certain period, and as nothing was heard from the latter, the orders were carried into effect by McNeil's provost-marshal upon the designated day. A very scandalous story was also told about this provost-marshal, and it was asserted that General McNeil continued the officer in service under him after the disgraceful facts became known. General McNeil early in the administration of President Hayes was appointed to the position of Indian Inspector and still holds that office.

Our Military Records.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Little by little the country learns how mean ambition ruled among our military commanders, and how they resorted to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to advance themselves and hinder the advancement of others. Even the military records of the government are complete, and it happens that the gaps in them are always made in chapters which might affect the fame of aspiring chieftains.

It was distinctly charged by Senator Randolph in the Senate on Monday last week, that General McDowell deliberately suppressed for seventeen years a dispatch he received from General Fitz John Porter on the field of the second Manassas battle, that would have explained Porter's action and acquitted him before the first military court that heard his case. If this statement be true, the man who should be dismissed in disgrace is General McDowell and General Porter should succeed to his rank.

It is an open secret that the military records of the last campaign from the Rapidan to Richmond are incomplete, and that important dispatches relating to that series of battles have disappeared beyond the reach of history. The recent conversations with General Grant, so well reported by Mr. John Russel Young, show that there were shadows between Grant and Meade; but the world has Grant's record as he has made it, while Meade's record, as made by himself, is either no longer in existence or not accessible.

It is an open secret, also, that there is no accessible record of the court of inquiry that investigated General Buell's Kentucky and Shiloh campaign. It has often been sought for by interested parties, and the press has repeatedly called for its testimony in disputed military issues, but it is not to be had. Was its destruction a necessity to shield the blunders of Shiloh?

An important chapter of the military history of Pennsylvania, that is intimately connected with the vindication of the patriotism of the State, has been lost from the military records both at Harrisburg and Washington. The correspondence between General Patterson, Secretary Cameron and Governor Curtin on the question of the government accepting the twenty-five thousand additional troops called out by General Patterson in the spring of 1861, is not to be found at either Capital. It disappeared at Harrisburg during the administration of Governor Geary, and it has not been visible at Washington for a dozen years or more. There are many things in military circles which may be wisely concealed and without injury to any one; but the systematic destruction or suppression of facts which bear upon the history of the war, or which attest the innocence or guilt or errors of military men, is not dictated by considerations of public policy. After all, military heroes are but men, with a full share human nature in them, and they have contributed their part with liberality to bring dishonor and distrust upon the government that has made them great.

Schurz and the Indians.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE RED MEN TO BE CONCLUDED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Schurz says that he is in hopes of concluding negotiations with the Ute Indians to-morrow. As soon as the matter is definitely settled and the signatures of the Indians obtained the text of the agreement will be made public. It has not yet been determined what will be done with the two Utes now here who are supposed to have been immediately connected with the Meeker massacre. It is not probable that their trial will be commenced before the balance of the Indians asked for by the Secretary are surrendered. Chief Douglass will remain at Fort Leavenworth for the time being. The delegation now in Washington will be retained until Congress passes the legislation required to move the Indians in conformity with the pending arrangement, after which they will be returned to their reservation and the details of the agreement immediately put into effect. This being done the mineral lands of Colorado will probably soon be opened.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT WITH THE UTES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Ute chiefs and head men yesterday signed the agreement by which they bind themselves to relinquish their reservation lands and accept 160 acre allotments to each head of a family at three different specified points, if Congress agrees to thus settle with them, and accepts their reservation lands, giving them for the latter an annuity of \$50,000. There are about four thousand Utes. The cash cost of the treaty will be about a quarter of a million dollars aside from the annuity. They surrender about twelve million acres of land, the greater part of it mineral bearing and a large part of it said to be very rich, which, as soon as Congress accepts the offer of the Utes, will become open to the exploration of the miners and the settlement of homestead seekers in the agricultural valleys.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, as will be seen by the following, is exceedingly lavish in its hospitality:

The Paris of America Presents the Compliments of the Season to Messrs. Tilden, Hendricks, Seymour, Bayard, Hancock, Thurman, Jewett and friends, And begs leave to request the pleasure of their company on Tuesday, June 22, 1880. Will do the handsome thing to you or bust a sue.

GRANT AND BLAINE.—A Washington letter says the Blaine men assert that Grant is not nominated on the first ballot, Blaine will be on the second. "It is an open secret that the Blaine people claim they can capture fifty votes from New York and Pennsylvania on the first ballot if they can assure the voters that their votes can give Blaine the nomination. This tampering with delegations under instructions to vote as a unit for Grant is causing an ugly feeling among Grant's friends, and there are murmurs of revenge."

STATE NEWS.

Six million of hats are made in Berks county yearly.

A large furniture factory is being built in Lock Haven.

Horse stealing is unpleasantly frequent in Monroe county.

An Albino muskrat, with perfectly white fur and pink eyes, was killed at Port Carbon, on Thursday.

A Petrolia school teacher attempted to correct one of the larger girls, and after a lively tussle lost a handful of whiskers.

A fire at Petrolia, Butler county, on Friday morning, destroyed five buildings, causing a loss of \$25,000, which a partly covered by insurance.

A man named John Raymond, of Harrisburg, while travelling between Pittsburg and Altoona, on Thursday afternoon, lost \$500 in currency and \$1,500 in drafts.

Cyrus J. Pinkerton, one of the best known lawyers in Tremont, Schuylkill county, has become insane from illness, and has been removed to an asylum at Harrisburg.

Hon. C. B. Brockway, a prominent citizen and lawyer of Columbia county, died at Bloomsburg a few days ago. He was a member of the State Legislature of 1873 and 1874.

An explosion of fire damp took place at shaft No. 7 East Nanticoke. One man was killed and eight men are still in the mines and are supposed to have been killed by the foul air.

A man of Union Mills, Erie county, who was disappointed in a love affair, has not spoken to a woman for twenty years. He is a miser, and averts his head when he meets one of the opposite sex.

An orphan boy named Swatigger, employed in the family of Mr. Dales, at Shippensburg, Cambria county, blew out his brains on Wednesday afternoon. No reason for the act is known. It was probably because of his name.

The salary of Thos. A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is \$24,300. But then he supervises and directs the business of over 7,000 miles of railway and canal, besides the large coal properties of the company.

Andrew Hopkins, Esq., died at Washington Friday morning. He was one of the founders of the Harrisburg Patriot and connected at different times with other papers. He was a brother of Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg.

There lives near Newport, Perry county, a lady who has attained the age of one hundred and five years, and who is said to be almost as sprightly as a maiden of twenty. She makes a full hand in the house work, such as washing, ironing, baking, sweeping, etc.

There will soon be sent out from the State hatchery, at Corry, between 400,000 and 500,000 brook trout for stocking the streams in Western Pennsylvania. Fish Commissioner Benjamin L. Hewitt, at Hollidaysburg, or Robert Dalzell, box 422, Pittsburg, will give all the information desired.

A correspondent of the Record writes from Lewisburg that a violent wind storm passed over that place on Friday afternoon, unroofing the main building of the college and the University Academy. Timbers were hurled a long distance and the campus strewn with debris.

The coal miners have been on a strike at Osceola, Clearfield county, for two weeks. The operators and miners held a meeting on Sunday, but the result of it has not been made public. The probabilities are that work will not be resumed before the 1st of April. There has been no trouble as yet. The strike of coal miners in the Houtzdale district is in full blast, but no serious trouble has occurred. They will probably resume work soon.

A fire occurred at Reed's Station four miles south of the town of Indiana, on Friday night, involving the destruction of one of the finest houses in Indiana county, owned by Mr. A. L. McAllister. The flames caught in the rear portion of the structure and, as a high wind was prevailing at the time, it was soon reduced to ashes. The contents of the building were also consumed, as the flames spread so rapidly as to allow barely time for the family to escape with their lives. The loss which Mr. McAllister sustains will reach about \$12,000.

Judge White, of Allegheny county, charged the jury in the case of Kerns, of Pittsburg, that a license for a tavern was no good for selling liquor in a tent on a picnic ground. The jury thought otherwise and brought in a verdict of not guilty, besides putting the cost on the prosecutor. The Judge informed the twelve men, alleged to be good and true, that their verdict was no good, that he wouldn't have his construction of the law ignored in any such style. His manner was so emphatic that the jurors would not have been surprised at being ordered to hand in their resignations. The verdict was laid aside.

The following are the postal changes in Pennsylvania for the week ending Saturday: Established—Arthur, Clarion county; Elisha Mix, postmaster; Cordelia, Lancaster county; W. V. McHose, postmaster; Craley, York county; A. H. Craley, postmaster; Hakes, York county; S. B. Hake, postmaster; Knowlton, Delaware county; E. Tyson, Jr., postmaster; Seitzland, York county; E. K. Bolinger, postmaster; Trowbridge, Tioga county; J. Loring, postmaster. Discontinued—Painter's Bridge, Chester county. Name changed—Beck's Run, Allegheny county, to Redman Run. Postmasters appointed—A. G. Seyfort, Beartown, Lancaster county; W. Hugbee, Cambria, Luzerne county; H. Henry, Connetton, Beaver county; Henry Walborn, Crosskill Mills, Berks county; J. H. Turner, Kirkwood, Lancaster county; Lydia Hasman, Leopard, Chester county; S. S. Butts, Lime Hill, Bradford county; D. G. Weaver, Lycopius, Westmoreland county; Robt. S. Cummins, McAlevys Fort, Huntingdon county; S. G. Gehrer, McEwensville, Northumberland county; J. A. Gillen, Mount Parnell, Franklin county; S. S. B. Ramey, Ramey, Clearfield county; Eliza Leigety, Robinsonville, Bedford county; Wm. A. Shaber, Slackwater, Lancaster county; John R. Mulvaney, Valley Forge, Chester county.