TREASURER'S SALE

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act
of Assembly, passed the 12th day June, A. D. 1815,
entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of
selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the
several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to
public sale or outery, the following tracts of unseated
lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid
thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Beliefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D.,
1880.

BENNER. Marrantee.
Thomas Johnston,
And Coon,
Robert Holmes,
John Moore,
J. D. Harris,
John Pavis,
Foster Tate (owner), nogs. Packer & Lucas,
John Cochran,
D Karskadden,
Jonathan Harvey,
Moses Hood,
William Hood,
Josiah Haines,
Garret Cottinger,
Frank McCoy, Frank McCoy,
BURNSIDE.
William Miller,
Bird Wilson,
Henry Hartis,
Michael O' Bryan,
John Rugg,
John Shym,
Eli Canby,
Samuel Pancoast,
David Lewis
John Barron,
Thomas P. Wharton,
Walter Stewart,
Paul Cox,
John Vaughn,
John Donelly,
John Kidd,
Henry Bonelly, John Bonelly,
John Kidd,
Henry bonelly,
Robert Brady,
Robert Gray,
William Bewart,
John Dewart,
John Wester,
John Wester,
John Wester,
John Wallace,
William Cook,
Jone Lowers,
William P. Brady,
Henry Shaffer,
John Housel,
John Loven,
Thomas Grant,
John Brady,
John Brady 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 163 Joseph Morris,
Thomas Hamilton,
John Byers,
Jacob Weidner.
Benjamin Young,
Alex. Hunter,
Samuel Hunter,
Thomas Greaves,
Fsancis Teuch,
George Harrison,
John Nicholson, George Harrison,
John Nicholson,
John Nicholson,
Blair McClanahan,
Pearson Huat,
George McClanahan,
Polity McClanahan,
Andrew Pettit,
William Bingham,
Nathan Levy,
Joseph Thomas,
Joseph Wallace,
William Bell,
Samuel M. Fox,
Sarah M. Taiman,
f Jeremish Parker,
Alexander Bell,
Alex. J. Dallaa,
CURTIN
Rebecca Kelso,
James Miller,
James Miller,
James Miller,
James Hvin,
Ed. Hallowell,
Eather Eddy,
Casper Wistar,
Joseph Waltace,
James Jervin,
Ed. Hallowell,
Eather Eddy,
Casper Wistar,
Joseph Kelso 163 163 163 163 Casper Wistar,
Joseph Kelso
Caleo Lawns,
Issac Longstreth,
James White,
Lindley Coats,
William Gilbert,
Samnel Scott,
Jesse Waln,
Molly Wharton,
Joseph Waln,
Richard Waln,
John S. Furst,
Thomas Hale,
Jacob Waln,
Jonathan Willis,
Robert Ainsly,
John McCauley,
Charles Allen,
Fishburn Wharton,
Lisac Longstreth,
Job W. Packer,
Henry Donald,
Robert Ainsly,
Jishow Rewen,
Fishburn Wharton,
J. W. & S. C. Packer,
Philip Meyers,
Simon Meyers,
Simon Meyers,
Simon Meyers,
Simon Meyers,
Simon Meyers,
Simon Meyers, 163 153 48 48 Michael Meyers, Joseph Devling, Job W. Packer, W. M. Packer, J. John P. Mitchell, Job W. Packer, J. W. Packer, J. Z. Long, Benj. R. Morgan, FERGUSON. Isaac Buckley, Josiah Lushby, Richard Mosely, Abraham Hicks, OREGO.
John F. Price,
John Bote (owner),
Bernard Hubly,
William Taggart,
David Taggart,
William Logan,
John Painter.
HAINES,
John Simpson. John Simpson,
John Kidd,
William Mosby,
Adam Bolinder,
Albright Swineford,
Charles Hall,
Abraham Elder,
Thos. Heyskill (owner),
Jac. Vanpool (owner),
C. Vanpool estate (owner),
C. Vanpool estate (owner),
Peggy Shearer,
HARRIE,
John Irwin,
John Irwin,
John Irwin,
William Brown,
Michael Brannen (owner),
George Fox,
John Irwin,
William Grossman,
John Brady,
Samuel Leather
Joseph Graystu
Adam Kuho.

William Crossman,
John Brady,
Samuel Leather
Joseph Graystu
Adam Kuho.

J. & D. Gunssaulus,
Part John Potter,
James A. Quigley,
Ross Baker,
George D. Hees,
Robert & James Hayes 4 63 228 150 313 60 300 60 435 28 8 10 4 42 1 44 4 60 3 68 50 11 407 109 196 150 400 133 89 50 120 Ross Baker, George D. Hess, Robert & James Hayes Danfel Kronse, Samuel P. Shenk, (owner,) Daniel David, MARJON. MARION.
J. D. Shugert,
W. A. Thomas,
Alexander Scott,
Abraham Snyder,
William Allison,
McCalmont, 220 123 50 53 42 50 129

Samuel Scott,
Abraham Scott,
Samuel Scott,
Jane Brady,
John Brady,
John Brady,
George Calhonn,
John Sigfried,
William Parker,
John Dorsey,
Moore Wharton,
William Miles,
William Mes,
Joseph Fearon,
George Kitts,
S. Derr & Jac. Stahl,
POTEER. 134

400 327 138

54

William Hoffman, Daniel Levy, John Stoner, Jacob Costaborder, John Bitner, Sr. (o

134 B. R. Morgan, Thomas Greaves, David Lewis, Philip Eberman, Jacob Wetzler, John Wells, 59 200 250 400 300 433 163 200 433 163 430 9 300 432 152 Joseph Strong, Paul Wells, James Bush, Thomas Erskin, Bennet Lucas, John Burg, John Burg, Henry Pinkerton, James Rancy, Matthias Graff, Robert Irvin, John Funk, Hugh Patton, Jacob Rush, Lohn Weidman

John Wilson,
Daniel Buckley,
Bichard Peters,
John Copenhaver,
John Copenhaver,
John Copenhaver,
John Copenhaver,
John Copenhaver,
Milson & John Lilly,
William Gray,
James Wilson estate (owner),
Soow shog, 153

James Wilson estate (or SNOW SHOE. William P. Mitchell, John Pim, Kearney Wharton, Kobert Watters, David Carscaddon, Andrew Sunmers. Moore Whatton, William Parker, Rebecca Walin, Benjamin H. Tallman, Eli Wharton, A. S. Valentine, M. T. Miliken, N. J. Mitchell, George Eddy, 153

James T. Hale,
James McManus,
James McManus,
Samuel Lion,
Benjamin R. Morgan,
Thomas Greaves,
Andrew Bayard,
of Samuel Dobson,
of Jeremiah Parker,
Job Reilly,
D. Karskaden,
Sarah Bittlebell,
N. J. Mitchell,
David Carscadon,
David Carscadon,
David Carscadon,
David Carscadon,
David Carscadon,
Luke Minser,
Francis West,
John West,
John West,
John Mester,
John Reiley,
Jern Wilson,
Kearney Wharton,
Kearney Wharton,
Kearney Wharton,
Kearney Wharton,
Kearney Wharton,
Kearney Wharton,
Ferstes G.

15 3 92

Thomas Grant,
Alexander Hun
Jeremiah Jacka
William Steadm
Robert Taggart,
Thomas Smith,
Aaron Levy,
Robert Brady,
Hannah Brady,
Robert Gray,

153 David Ralston, A. M. Elder, Clement Beckwith, Clement Beckwith Tract No. 1 Tract No. 2 Tract No. 18 Tract No. 8 Tract No. 12 Thomas McClure,

Thomas McClure C. Vanpool, William Bell, UNION. R. Molholland, William Brower, Ann Deal, P. & R. Kohns, Jane Blake, Samuel Phipps, Boyce Davist, Robert Stewart, Ebenezer Branha Samuel Phipps, John Cooper,

The sum of fifty cents, cost of advadded to the taxes and costs in each A. YEARICK, Treasurer.

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Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Speci Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Con fort and Table Unexcelled.

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against the Producers of our Food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. [5-tf.]

MONEY TO Loan at 6 per Ct.

BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on
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and not exceeding one-third of the present value of
the property. Any portion of the principal can be
paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the
company to permit the principal to remain as long as
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2-4f
Bellefonte, Pa.

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Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION

The Methods of Rhode Island Radicals.

MITTEE ON THE MEASURES WHICH MAIN-TAIN A MINORITY IN POWER-PRO-SCRIPTIVE POLITICS DENOUNCED.

Washington, May 5.—The following is an abstract of Senator Wallace's re-

port presented to the Senate to-day:
The testimony taken by the commit-The testimony taken by the committee at Providence discloses many discriminations by the laws of Rhode Island, and the practices under them, against foreign born citizens of the United States and of Rhode Island.

Naturalized citizens may own any amount of personal property, and pay any amount of taxes thereon, but they cannot vote unless possessed of a cer-

any amount of taxes thereon, but they cannot vote unless possessed of a certain amount of real estate. Foreign born citizens who were naturalized and voted in Rhode Island long before the War of the Rebellion, and who served the United States and the State of Rhode Island, in Rhode Island regiments throughout the war, and who have been shown to have lost this real estate, have been deprived of the right estate, have been deprived of the right to vote by that loss. The result has been in Rhode Island that very many resident foreigners, not already made citizens of the United States elsewhere, on going to that State decline to become naturalized. They decline to take
up the burdens of citizenship without
being permitted to enjoy its benefits.

As a specimen case your committee
refers to that of Col. James Moran, of

Providence. An abstract of his testi-mony is as follows:

Lived here twenty-eight years; er; naturalized; entered service of United States from Rhode Island under promise made by the State officials that foreigners who went into the service could vote when they came back; commissioned as second they came back; commissioned as second lieutenant; promoted to captaincy; served three years; honorably discharged; held an election for officials in Rhode Island in his company in the army but could not vote himself; was a voter once because he owned real estate; has lost it and cannot vote now; been colonel in militia, and notary public; majority of the operatives in the mills are foreigners; are changed about and can't save money to buy homes.

Although naturalized he cannot vote

Although naturalized he cannot vote because he does not possess the real estate which Rhode Island laws make it necessary for a foreign born citizen

A similar case is that of Col. John M. Duffy, who had been a resident of Providence for twenty years. He entered the service of the United States in May, 1861, in the Second Rhode Island volunteers as a private, being promoted, subsequently, to sergeant, 2d lieutenant, and 1st lieutenant of that regiment. After some service in the Second Rhode Island volunteers, he was honorably dis-charged to accept the commission in the United States regular army as 1st lieu-tenant in the Thirteenth infantry, being brevetted lieutenant colonel for gallantry at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He remained in the army until 1869, when he was discharged for disability, and received a pension of \$15 per month. Col. Duffy acquired real estate after his return from the army, and upon becoming naturalized, was permitted to vote. Having lost his real estate from the vicissitudes of fortune he has lost his right to vote.

The case of Hon. Thomas Davis, for

merly a member of Congress from Rhode Island, is given in the following con-densation of his testimony:

Live in Providence; foreigner; naturalized forty-five years ago; seventy-five years old; a manufacturing jeweler; been in both branches of the Legislature a number of times; member of Congress from Rhode Island in 1853-'54; then owned real estate; I am net now a qualified voter; I failed in business and the title to my property passed to my assignees, and I property passed to my assignees, and I cannot now vote; colored men now vote here like native born whites, while every foreign born citizen is excluded unless he owns real estate; the effect of this is bad; it makes the voters mercenary; wealth controls suffrage in Rhode Island; money is all-powerful here; it can overwhelm public sentiment at any time here; have been both a Republican and a Democrat, but always advocated the repeal of this restriction.

Thos. McMurrough .- Naturalized; can-Thos. McMurrough.—Naturalized; cannot vote; no real estate; am president of the Rhode Island suffrage association; presented a memorial praying for extension of suffrage to foreign born citizens; father lived in Massachusetts, a naturalized citizen and a voter there; the line between the States was changed and we were thrown into Rhode Island; we cannot vote now, for we own no land; at least 5,000 naturalized citizens in the State who cannot vote.

Of the United States. In the Constitution of the United States the regulation as to suffrage is in these words:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second frequency and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the United States. In the Constitution of the United States the regulation as to suffrage is in these words:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second frequency to the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the States. In the Constitution of the United States. In the Constitution of the United States the regulation as to suffrage is in these words:

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second frequency to the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the States are states.

not vote.
Daniel Donovan.—Naturalized; came Daniel Donovan.—Naturalized; came from Connecticut; lived in the United States since five years old; am a skilled mechanic; ten of us work togethor in one room in our factory; the highest grade room in it; six of the ten are foreigners and cannot vote for want of land; a house and lot to suit my family would cost me \$3,000.

Instances are described in the testimony where naturalized citizens who were the holders of real property have been disfranchised because of the conbeen disfranchised because of the con-demnation of their real property for city purposes. In the case of the Brooke street condemnation for the city of Providence, there were forty-three persons previously entitled to vote who became disfranchised under the law when the tract was condemned for city uses. In this case there were

the law when the tract was condemned for city uses. In this case these men were denied the privilege of voting before the title to the property passed out of them to the city, and before they had received their pay for it.

Repeated efforts have been made to secure the alteration of the constitution of Rhode Island in regard to property qualifications for foreign born citizens, but they have always been defeated. Special instances are shown where State senators and representatives have voted but they have always been defeated.
Special instances are shown where State
senators and representatives have voted
to submit the question of the extension
of suffrage to the vote of the people,
and then have done everything in their
power at the polls to defeat it. In the
case of the submission of the question

of the extension of suffrage to soldiers and sailors who had served in Rhode Island regiments during the war, sub-mitted during the presidential canvass of 1876, the testimony shows that it was

made a party question at the polls.

Witnesses testify that a minority of her people has ruled Rhode Island for more than fifteen years past, and that the opposition to the extension of suffrage came mainly from those now in power, who fear the loss of place that would follow.

Your committee believe that there are good grounds for the complaints made, that the government of Rhode Island, under its present constitution, is nearer an oligarchy than a democracy. The disfranchisement of so large a per-centage of her people, by systematic ef-fort and rigidly enforced statutes, the small vote cast for president at a hotly contested election, the small number of contested election, the small number of votes cast for members of Congress in four successive elections, when contrasted with the number cast in other States in the same elections, the choice of members of Congress, governors and presidents by the votes of one out of every twenty of the people, whilst other States cast one for every five of theirs, the maintenance of the rule of three fifths for the amendment of her consti the maintenance of the rule of three fifths for the amendment of her constitution, by which the will of the majority has been twice defeated, all compel us to recognize Rhode Island as different in her government, her constitutions, and her policy from all her sister commonwealths in the Union, and lead us to grasp at any provision of the Federal Constitution which, fairly construed, will grant us power to enforce, for her people, "a republican form of government," by which we mean a government by the whole people, for the whole people of the State.

It was urged upon your committee

ment by the whole people, for the whole people of the State. It was urged upon your committee with great learning and logic, that these provisions of the constitution and laws, with the practice under them were in effect an oligarchical government, and not one of a republican form, and that under article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, it was the duty of Congress to so legislate, as to compel a change in the rule of suffrage by the State, which would cause its people to have equal privileges with duty of Congress to so legislate, as to compel a change in the rule of suffrage by the State, which would cause its people to have equal privileges with those of other States.

It is undoubtedly true, that this authority given to the Federal government supposes and recognizes a pre-

ment supposes and recognizes a pre-existing government of the form which is to be guaranteed, and that the form must be substantially republican. A State cannot change a republican for an aristocratic or monarchical form of government, but it may substitute another republican form for that which existed at its admission to the Union, and the clause of guaranty to the United States, is applicable to the latter as it was to the former. As her charter stood when Rhode Island entered the Union, no one could be a voter without owning real estate or being the eldest son of such real estate owner. This rule applied couply to retain a proper of the couply to the state of the couply to the couple of the coup plied equally to native and foreign born citizens. By her constitution of 1842, she has enlarged the right as to native citizens, and restricted it as to those of foreign birth. The change is one which gives rise to inequality in the exercise of the right as between different classes of citizens, but widens the field in its general scope. The practice under the committee, is vicious and demoralyzing, added right, in the opinion of your and the discrimination with the committee of the committee. and the discrimination against foreign born citizens is anti-republican in its character, but the form of the government of Rhode Island is still republican, and cannot be interfered with by
us. The whole question is one of the
right and power of the State to regulate
the rule of suffrage, as it affects presidential electors and members of Congress. This power and right under the Constitution of the United States is with the States and not under the control of Congress. The Federal system bases its very existence upon the rights of the States to regulate the rule of suf-

frage.
The existence of the Federal govern-The existence of the Federal government depends upon the existence of the State governments. Without existing in their entirety it absolutely falls into chaos. It cannot continue itself for an hour hour. There are three great parts of the Federal—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative has two branches—the House and the Senate. There can be no House of the Senate. There can be no House of Representatives of the United States after the State governments have ended. The governments of the States must exist or the popular branch of Congress fails to exist. This is as certain as it is that there is a Constitution of the United States. of the United States. In the Constitu-

The electors for the House of Representatives of the United States are those who are qualified electors for the legislatures of the States. Qualified how? Qualified by whom? Qualified by the Federal government? No; but qualified by the States. The electors for the members of the legislatures of the States are the electors for members of the House of Representatives and they the House of Representatives, and they are to be qualified by and under the constitutions of the States. If you have no qualification of electors for the members of the legislatures of the States, you have under the constitution no criterion to determine who are to be electors for members of Congress. There criterion to determine who are to be electors for members of Congress. There is no measure of qualification, except as it is found in the clause quoted, which provides that the electors for members of the United States House of Representatives are the electors of the State who are qualified by State constitutions and State laws to vote for members of the Legislature. If there be none of these, there can be none for members of the Federal House, and it logically follows that the existence of the State legislature is vital to the existence of that branch of the Federal government, for in their absence you have no criterion, no qualification under the constitution itself. Do we presume to exercise that power here? Do we assert that we can grasp that power and regulate by a Federal statute the qualification of voters? If we do, we make a consolidated government out of a democratic republic.

·

The members of the Senate of the United States are chosen by the legis-latures of the States. Article 1, section 3, provides:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State thosen by the Legislature thereof.

If there is no legislature there are no Senators. If there are no State electors qualified by State constitutions or State qualified by State constitutions or State laws there are no State legislatures. Thus it all depends finally on State qualifications of electors. Thus we have both the Federal House of representatives and the Federal Senate dependent upon the qualifications of electors by the States; qualifications created by State constitutions and State laws. The States themselves in their constitutions States themselves in their constitutions fix the qualifications of voters. They are thus an element, an indispensible

are thus an element, an indispensible element, in the constitution and perpetuity of the Federal government.

Thus we find the electors of the State fill the House of representatives, and the States through their legislatures fill the Senate of the United States, all power proceeding originally from the electors of the States, qualified by State constitutions and State laws. These form the very basis of the organization of this body and of the Federal House of representatives. Without them the of representatives. Without them the government of the United States utterly and absolutely fails. Under the Constitution of the United States we must return for ultimate power to the qualification of electors in the States to electors created by the States, with qualifications regulated and controlled by the States, or else these bodies cease

The Constitution, in article 2, section 1, clause 2, provides:

voters or electors in the States are the same men who choose the members of State legislatures, and if you have no State legislature then inevitably the power to create electors of the president of the United States must fail. Thus of the United States must fail. Thus you have the Senate and the House and the Executive department all absolutely failing and breaking down for want of the State governments. But this is not all. The judiciary department of this government stands upon the existence of the executive and the senate. If the senate fails through the want of yoters to create members of the State. voters to create members of the State legislatures, and if the executive authority fails for want of the power to create and qualify voters, then we have neither executive nor senate to create judges of the United States. Thus we have every branch of the Edderd covers the court of the Edderd covers have every branch of the Federal gov-ernment, House, Senate, the Executive ernment, House, Senate, the Executive and Judiciary departments, standing upon the State governments, and all resting finally upon the people of the States, qualified as voters by State constitutions and State laws. We now see that the State governments are vital to the existence of every branch of the Federal government, and that the voters of the States are essential to the vitality of every branch of the Federal government. They cannot be interfered with by Federal power. The supreme court of the United States has expressly decided that suffrage is under State control, and so far as it can be State control, and so far as it can be settled it is judicially settled.

The clear teaching of every part of our system forbids us to interfere or seek to meddle with the power of the State upon this most vital of all her rights, and as we see that the people of the States, qualified by the laws of the States, are the voters of the Federal government, we cannot and dare not enter-tain the thought suggested by those who suffer in Rhode Island. Their remedy lies in another field.

There is, therefore, nothing in these provisions of the constitution and laws of Rhode Island which, in the opinion of your committee, are in conflict with the constitution of the United States, for the regulation of its rule of suffrage is a subject for each State to determine for itself; but your committee do not deem it a waste of time to point out the great discrepancy that exists among the several States as to the exercise of suffrage by foreign born citizens, nor to call attention to the fact that Rhode Island is the only State in the Union in which paties and foreign born citizens. in which natives and foreign born citizens stand upon different grounds as to State qualifications for the right of suffrage.

The laws of the United States require.

frage.
The laws of the United States require a residence of five years within the country before a foreigner can be naturalized. This makes him a citizen of the United States; but he may be a voter for members of Congress, or for electors for President, or for members of a State legislature who elect a United of a State legislature who elect a United States Senator, after he has resided six months in the country if he lives in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado or Georgia, or within twelve months' residence in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Texas and

Wisconsin. A naturalized foreigner can vote in California after a six months' residence; Canifornia after a six months' residence; Connecticut, after a residence of one year if Le be able to read any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of the State; Delaware, after one years' residence, if he have paid taxes; Illinois, after one years' residence; lowa, six months' residence; Kentucky, two years' residence; Louisi.

of real estate must be in the naturalized

of real estate must be in the naturalized foreigner before he is a voter.

These differences are founded in the policy of the respective States, but there is no one of them in which payment of taxes, length of residence or educational qualifications are not imposed alike upon the native and the foreign-born citizen, save the case of Rhode Island and its property qualification.

and its property qualification.

The vice of its system, and the wrong to the general welfare, consists in its inequality—in its deliberate disfranchise-ment of foreign-born citizens by a rule which permits so gross a discrimination as is demonstrated by the proof taken by your committee.

The Story of a House.

A STRUCTURE WHICH CAPT. HOWGATE WILL SEND NEXT MONTH TO THE POLE From the Washington Post.

On a vacant lot near Fourteenth street and New York avenue a large frame building is in progress of erection, and has already attracted considerable attention. It is a long shed-like structure, with doors at both ends and one in the middle of one of the sides. The manner of its construction shows the title. ner of its construction shows that it is not intended for a mild latitude. The sides of the building are double and the windows are double, while the doors are protected by a sort of a vestibule or win-ter door. This is the house which Capt. Howgate intends to take on his expedi-tion to the North Pole, a bill authorizing tion to the North Pole, a bill authorizing the expediton having passed the House last week. This frame house is to be used for the purpose of carrying out a plan which has for some years been ad-vocated by Arctic explorers and claimed by them to be the only effectual one for finally solving the problem of reaching finally solving the problem of reaching the North Pole. After it has been con-structed it will be taken to pieces and placed on the vessel which is to convey placed on the vessel which is to convey the explorers northward. It is the pur-pose of Capt. Howgate, whom the bill has placed in exclusive charge of the expedition, but who will not go in person, to have this building erected on the west coast of Smith's sound, about eighty-one and a-half degrees north latitude, where the English ship Discov-ery, of Nare's expedition of 1875, winter-ed, and just a little north of the highest point reached by Dr. Haver in 1861 and point reached by Dr. Hayes in 1861 and just opposite Thank God harbor, where the Polaris wintered in 1871. This point is chosen principally because the English expedition discovered a vein of English expedition discovered a vein of coal in the neighborhood, Musk ox were also found in this vicinity. Here will be established a permanent depot. The supplies will be placed on shore, and the men will take possession of the house, which will be banked up with snow and ice for additional warmth. From this point parties will be sent northward by sledge and boat, having this permanent base of supplies to fall upon. There is a further advantage of having a headquarters on land instead upon. There is a further advantage of having a headquarters on land instead of a vessel as heretofore, as there is no danger of its destruction by ice pressure and other casualties incident to a vessel. The Gulnare, a vessel of 200 tons, which is to be used in conveying the exploring party and their supplies to the North, is now lying in the shipyard, at Alexandria, being prepared for the navigation among the bergs and ice floes of the Arctic sea. The expedition will be under the direction of naval officers to be indicated by Mr. Haves, and will be be indicated by Mr. Hayes, and will be under naval discipline. The vessel will be ready to sail about the middle of May, and after landing the men at the northern station will return and next northern station will return and next year make another trip, with additional supplies and men. The men will become acclimated and there being no necessity for their return owing to a failure of their supplies, their operations can be prolonged until, it is thought, success will crown their efforts and the last triumph of modern discovery achieved. The money recessary to ery achieved. The money necessary to carry out this scheme has already been secured through private subscriptions, and the Government will only be called upon for the official recognition which is obtained by the present bill.

When the expedition shall have started there will be four other Ameri-

started there will be four other American exploring parties in the Arctic regions: The Herald expedition, under Lieut. De Long, U. S. Army, which passed through Behring's straits last fall; the party sent out in the summer of 1878, by the American Geographical Society, under Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. army, to search for the records of Sir John Franklin's expedition, in the region north of Hudson's bay; the coast survey expedition, under Lieut. Coast survey expedition, under Lieut.

How the Tiger Hides.

From Sport and Work

George was after a fine male tiger. He was followed up fast, but coming to a broad nullah, full of water, he suda broad nullah, full of water, he suddenly lost sight of his game. He looked up and down the bank, and on the opposite bank, but could see no traces of the tiger. Looking down he saw in the water what he first took to be a large bullfrog. There was not a ripple on the placid, stagnant surface of the pool. He marveled much, and just then his mahout pointed to the supposed bullfrog, and in an excited whisper implored George to fire. A keen look convinced George that it really was the tiger. It was totally immersed, all but the face, and lying so still that not the faintest motion or ripple was not the faintest motion or ripple was perceptible. He fired and inflicted a terrible wound. The tiger bounded perceptible. He fired and inflicted a terrible wound. The tiger bounded madly forward, and George gave it its quietus through the spine. A nearly similar case occurred to old Mr. C. A tiger bolted toward a small tank or pond, and though the line followed up in hot pursuit the brute disappeared. Old C., keener than the others, was loth to give up the pursuit, and presently discovered a yellowish reflection in the clear water. Peering more intently, he could discover the yellowish tawny outline of the cunning animal, totally immersed in the water, save its eyes, ears and nose. He shot the tiger dead, and it sank to the bottom like a stone. So perfectly had it concealed itself that the other sportsmen could not for the life of them imagine what old C. had fired at till his mahout got down and began to haul the dead animal out of the water.