

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1870, AND PREVIOUS YEARS. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of 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 entry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1880.

Table listing various land parcels with columns for Acres & Per., Waitants, Taxes, and names of owners or claimants. Includes sections for BENEER, BOGGS, BURNETT, CURTIN, FERGUSON, HALP MOORE, LIBERTY, and MILES.

Table listing various land parcels with columns for names of owners or claimants and acreage. Includes names like Abraham Scott, Samuel Scott, Jane Brady, John Brady, George Patton, etc.

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

The Methods of Rhode Island Radicals.

REPORT OF SENATOR WALLACE'S SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MEASURES WHICH MAINTAIN A MINORITY IN POWER—PROSCRIPTIVE POLITICS DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following is an abstract of Senator Wallace's report presented to the Senate to-day:

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 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 to vote by that loss.

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.

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 not now a qualified voter; I failed in business and the title to my 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, and 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. McMurrugh.—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.

Daniel Donovan.—Naturalized; came from Connecticut; lived in the United States since five years old; am a skilled mechanic; ten of us work together in one room in our factory; the highest grade places the guests in this room for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. (5-11.) J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct.

ANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on improved farm property, to sums not less than \$2,000, 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 the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apply to CHARLES F. SHEERMAN, Attorney-at-law, 127 Court street, Reading, Pa., or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'s Appraiser, 3-11 Bellefonte, Pa.

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

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen 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 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 fix the qualifications of voters. They are thus an element, an indispensable 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 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 to exist.

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

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.

These electors choose the president and vice president of the United States. If there be no State legislatures there can be no presidential electors. The electors of the State legislatures are created and qualified by and under State constitutions and State laws. The 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 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 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 Federal government, 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 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 entertain 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 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 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 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; Connecticut, after a residence of one year if he is able to read any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of the State; Delaware, after one year's residence, if he has paid taxes; Illinois, after one year's residence; Kentucky, two years' residence; Louisiana, one year's residence; Maine, three months; Maryland, one year; Michigan, three months; Mississippi, six months' residence; Nevada, six months; New Hampshire and New Jersey, one year; North Carolina, one year; Ohio, one year; South Carolina, one year; Tennessee, one year; Vermont and Virginia, one year; and West Virginia, one year in the State. The same residence is required in these twenty-one States of the native born citizens.

In these States residence is superadded by State authority as a qualification to voting for all officers, State as well as Federal. In Massachusetts two years, in Pennsylvania thirty days, and in New York ten days are added by the State authority to the qualification of five years; and in Rhode Island ownership

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.

The vice of its system, and the wrong to the general welfare, consists in its inequality—in its deliberate disfranchisement 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 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 vestibule or winter door. This is the house which Capt. Howgate intends to take on his expedition to the North Pole, a bill authorizing the expedition 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 advocated by Arctic explorers and claimed by them to be the only effectual one for finally solving the problem of reaching the North Pole. After it has been constructed it will be taken to pieces and placed on the vessel which is to convey the explorers northward. It is the purpose 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 Discovery, of Nares's expedition of 1875, wintered, and just a little north of the highest point reached by Dr. Hayes in 1861 and just opposite Thank God harbor, where the Polar was wintered in 1871. This point is chosen principally because the 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 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. 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 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 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 American exploring parties in the Arctic regions: The Herald expedition, under Lieut. De Long, U. S. Army, which passed through Bebring'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. Dall, engaged in surveys about Alaska, and the revenue cutter, sent to the relief of twenty American whalers, caught in the ice to the north of Alaska.

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 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 perceptible. He fired and inflicted a terrible wound. The tiger bounded madly forward, and George gave it its quicquid 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.

Centre County Farmers' Home.

THE BUSH HOUSE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled. NO DISCRIMINATION against the Producers of our Food, than whom none are 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 for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. (5-11.) J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.