

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

TERMS—Cash in advance..... \$1 00 If not paid in advance..... 25 00

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Circulars, etc., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns: Time, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 10 in., 20 in.

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full inch.

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

Democratic Platform.

FIRST. That we the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious founders of our institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

SECOND. That the just powers of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, are vital parts of one harmonious system; and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

THIRD. That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be, in all things, subordinate to the civil authority. It denies, as it has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

FOURTH. That the right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, the only means of effectually redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hired agents, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of election and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and covering the popular will, in keeping it away from the ballot box open, free, as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their laws, claiming their rights, and their property.

FIFTH. That Rufus B. Hayes, having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to possess the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

SIXTH. That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

SEVENTH. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which, during the period of Republican ascendancy, political corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public interest, the promotion of economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower house of Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

EIGHTH. That the Democratic party being the natural friend of the working man, and being the only party that has stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for labor and its promise of protection to its rights.

NINTH. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both legislature and people.

TENTH. That the recent attempt upon the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to derange the legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption and take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and that the signs of the domination of the people at the polls.

ELEVENTH. That the present condition of the State treasury, a bare general fund and general fund and charities unable to meet the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

The resolution of Mr. Wolfe favoring the selection of honest men for office does not appear in the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention. Does it follow from this strange omission that Republican platform makers do not consider honesty a requisite qualification in public officers? It has that look, and certainly the rascalities practiced by scores upon scores of Republican officials in the last fifteen years do not belie the supposition. The resolution offered by Mr. Wolfe reads as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster, in 1875, and which was re-adopted at the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands "honest men in office, men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg, a week ago yesterday, to ratify Boss Quay's nomination for the office of State Treasurer. This was done by acclamation. Quay had matters his own way, and, save the disgraceful and tyrannical attempt of Chairman Louis W. Hall to gag the irrepressible Chas. Wolfe, of Union county, the proceedings of the Convention were exceedingly tame. Wolfe is not a good subject "to sit down upon," as Hall discovered, much to his discomfort and disgust.

The Republican Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg last week:

Resolved, first. That the Republican party, again forced to stand forward for the defence of human rights after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted by the same foes of Federal unity, political freedom and national honor which it has so often overthrown in civil contests and armed conflict.

Second. That we appeal to the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the dominion of men who but lately fought to destroy it, and who are now plotting to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field, the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of national supremacy.

Third. We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the national laws which protect the purity of the ballot box and secure fair elections, the election of Congressmen and Presidential electors being clearly subject to national control. Any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at national elections. Honest suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control can be maintained only by the Republican party which is alone committed to their defence.

Fourth. That the Democratic party, having committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people to sustain the Government, unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections, and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves and invites the signal denunciation of every law-abiding and honest citizen.

Fifth. That we are in favor of the payment of the national debt in coin, according to the understanding between the Government and the lender; and of a paper currency, redeemable in coin. We congratulate the country upon returning national prosperity and upon the accomplishment, under a Republican national administration, of its par value, the national credit has been maintained and strengthened, and the burden of the national debt largely reduced. To complete what has been so well done, we demand that our present financial system remain undisturbed.

SIXTH. That to the policy and practice of protection to home industries and home production, inaugurated and sustained by the Republican party, we are indebted to the growth and development of our domestic and foreign commerce and for the prosperous condition and strength of the national finances, and that to the continuance of that policy must we look in the future for assured prosperity and peace throughout the country.

SEVENTH. That the firm stand of the President in vindicating the prerogatives of the co-ordinate departments of the Government meets the hearty approval of the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

EIGHTH. We call on the veteran soldiers of the war for the Union to join us in resenting the unjust expulsion of their wounded comrades from office by the Democratic Congress and the transfer of their places to rebel soldiers, whose chief recommendation seems to be unrepentant treason and unending hate of the nation.

NINTH. That we earnestly sympathize with our Southern Republican brethren who are now passing under the harrow of political persecution. We bid them be of good cheer. Fraud and force cannot always triumph, even in a region where fraud and force find a congenial home. If a solid South now deprives them of their just rights, a solid North will not fail in due time to secure them that perfect freedom which is the birthright and inheritance of every American citizen.

TENTH. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. Its Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

ELEVENTH. That the tribunal established by the Constitution to determine whether the laws are made in pursuance thereof is the Supreme Court of the United States. All laws once enacted, unless repealed by the lawmaking power or declared void by said Court, neither lawmaker, citizen nor State has a right to nullify.

TWELFTH. That we pledge ourselves in favor of such legislation as will prevent unlawful and unconstitutional discrimination of freights by the carrying companies of the country.

THIRTEENTH. That the success of the State under the management of the Republican party, the steady reduction of the State debt, and the enforced compliance of the present Democratic Treasurer—that not one dollar of the public funds had been lost or misplaced during the seventeen years of Republican custody of the funds—prove that official integrity and financial skill have been the benefits conferred by our party on the taxpayers of the State, and merit the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

FOURTEENTH. That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Hoyt, and the stalwart attitude of Senator Cameron and the Republican members of the House of Representatives in resisting the revolutionary riders so persistently pressed by the Democrats in Congress.

United States Consul Staehl at Osaka and Higo, Japan, has informed the Surgeon General of the marine hospital service that an epidemic resembling cholera has made its appearance in Higo. None of the foreign population have as yet died of the disease. The number of cases of epidemic disease in Higo district was 634, of which about one-third had died. The epidemic also prevails at Osaka, but there are few or no foreign ships at that place.

Mr. Hayes and his Vetoes.

WRITTEN FOR THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

We find in the debates of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, that a proposition was made to give our Federal government the unlimited power which Mr. Hayes now claims for it and it was indignantly rejected. This proposition was introduced as a motion to clothe the government with a veto upon the acts of State legislatures, but it was refused and repelled as a violation of their sovereignty. Yates Secret, 108. It is manifest therefore from this, as well as from the views we have heretofore shown, that the supremacy of the States in all powers not delegated to the Federal government is still unimpaired and their undelimited rights of sovereignty still unrestricted and unconfined. We are aware that efforts have been made, and are now being made, to throw approbrium upon every mention of State rights and to connect that principle with nullification and secession; but we hope and believe that the unfounded and disgraceful attempts to stifle investigation of the subject will be resisted by an intelligent community. When we are forbidden to speak of State rights we are ready for consolidation. Those who raise the outcry of danger to the Union at this day when any allusion is made to the rights reserved in the Constitution are the enemies of the Union and the advocates of consolidation. Let it once be settled that any attempt to proclaim and to sustain the rights of the States is to be frowned down as insurrectionary and rebellious by those who wield the power and patronage of the Federal government, and every barrier reared by the framers of the constitution against the inroads of despotism is subverted.

As his vetoes manifest, Mr. Hayes does not claim to be the President of the United States according to the provisions of the Constitution, but of a "National Government" consolidating the Executive and Legislative departments in himself, and denying to the people of the respective States their right to elect their members of Congress without the supervision and approbation of his supervisors, deputy marshals and soldiers, who, he says in his veto of May 29, 1879, are "to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and witness all the proceedings, including the counting of votes and making up a return thereof," and "personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot." For seventy years the freemen of Pennsylvania exercised the right of suffrage under the Constitution and the election laws enacted in conformity therewith without intimidation or entrenchment from United States marshals and soldiers. Will the freemen of our Commonwealth permit an usurper to repeat those unconstitutional and nefarious attacks upon the elective franchise? Will Governor Hoyt, who has sworn to "support, obey and defend the constitution and discharge the duties of his office with fidelity" and to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," permit United States marshals and soldiers to defiantly trample upon the Constitution and election laws of the Commonwealth on election day? We hope better things from him, for the honor of our State. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

It is pitiful to see the tergiversation Mr. Hayes is driven to in order to sustain his vetoes, and justify his usurpation. Congress passed the appropriation bills for the support of all branches of the government—executive, legislative, judiciary and army—amounting in the aggregate to over ninety millions of dollars for the present fiscal year, but refused to appropriate any money to pay hordes of deputy marshals for attending on election day to interfere with State elections. This in the opinion of Mr. Hayes was a grievous fault and he was determined to defeat the appropriations at all hazards and indirectly borrow the impressive language of a foreign speaker and exclaim, "Perish appropriations to support the government—Perish payment for the army, judiciary, &c., unless you provide for my janizaries, the deputy marshals, supervisors and soldiers for services to be rendered my party on election day, in every city in the Union whose inhabitants exceed twenty thousand."

With the consolidationists this is all a game of combination and calculation. It is only in places of dense population that their unconstitutional and arbitrary statutes can be effective, and in enforcing them the usurper looks with supreme contempt upon the constitutions and election laws of the respective States. In true black-leg style he is playing the "three card monte" with his vetoes, and smiles with self-satisfied complacency at the gullibility of the American voters. Delighted with the arbitrary use of power that enabled President Grant, through his marshals and soldiers in 1876, to place in the Presidential chair a successor who was not elected by the people, Mr. Hayes is

now preparing for the Presidential election of 1880, and he hopes by following the same precedents with modern political improvements to meet with success. Let us see part of the plans and arrangements made by President Grant to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Tilden, the legally elected candidate in 1876. We have the following statement from Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was appointed United States attorney at New York, just before the expiration of Grant's term. Gen. Woodford says: "That it was at the special request of Gen. Grant he accepted the office—who told him that he (Grant) feared an attempt would be made to seat Tilden by a great popular uprising, and he wanted a man in the place who would not scruple to crush a mob." He further says, "he believed" that a plan to inaugurate Tilden existed in New York, and continues, "my plans were all laid systematically. We have quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. Had Tilden attempted to have carried out his coup d'etat and have himself inaugurated my orders and intentions were to seize him at once under a warrant charging him with high treason, to convey him secretly and securely on board a government vessel lying in East river, and ship him to Fort Adams or some other secure point." Gen. Woodford further states, "that the custom house and sub-treasury were prepared for resistance, that troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry and in New York harbor, and that Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and other military men were outspoken in their opinions that the army ought to be used for repressive measures." Woodford says further, "I believe that during the month that closed the administration of Grant and the opening of that of Hayes the country stood on the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through and would have drenched the whole North in blood." At the same time Kern, Grant's chief marshal at Philadelphia, with coadjutors in other cities, were playing their part in this political drama to secure a radical president, members of Congress, and members of the legislatures in those States where United States senators were to be elected with his veto of May 29, 1879, are "to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and witness all the proceedings, including the counting of votes and making up a return thereof," and "personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot." For seventy years the freemen of Pennsylvania exercised the right of suffrage under the Constitution and the election laws enacted in conformity therewith without intimidation or entrenchment from United States marshals and soldiers. Will the freemen of our Commonwealth permit an usurper to repeat those unconstitutional and nefarious attacks upon the elective franchise? Will Governor Hoyt, who has sworn to "support, obey and defend the constitution and discharge the duties of his office with fidelity" and to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," permit United States marshals and soldiers to defiantly trample upon the Constitution and election laws of the Commonwealth on election day? We hope better things from him, for the honor of our State. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

It is pitiful to see the tergiversation Mr. Hayes is driven to in order to sustain his vetoes, and justify his usurpation. Congress passed the appropriation bills for the support of all branches of the government—executive, legislative, judiciary and army—amounting in the aggregate to over ninety millions of dollars for the present fiscal year, but refused to appropriate any money to pay hordes of deputy marshals for attending on election day to interfere with State elections. This in the opinion of Mr. Hayes was a grievous fault and he was determined to defeat the appropriations at all hazards and indirectly borrow the impressive language of a foreign speaker and exclaim, "Perish appropriations to support the government—Perish payment for the army, judiciary, &c., unless you provide for my janizaries, the deputy marshals, supervisors and soldiers for services to be rendered my party on election day, in every city in the Union whose inhabitants exceed twenty thousand."

With the consolidationists this is all a game of combination and calculation. It is only in places of dense population that their unconstitutional and arbitrary statutes can be effective, and in enforcing them the usurper looks with supreme contempt upon the constitutions and election laws of the respective States. In true black-leg style he is playing the "three card monte" with his vetoes, and smiles with self-satisfied complacency at the gullibility of the American voters. Delighted with the arbitrary use of power that enabled President Grant, through his marshals and soldiers in 1876, to place in the Presidential chair a successor who was not elected by the people, Mr. Hayes is

now preparing for the Presidential election of 1880, and he hopes by following the same precedents with modern political improvements to meet with success. Let us see part of the plans and arrangements made by President Grant to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Tilden, the legally elected candidate in 1876. We have the following statement from Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who was appointed United States attorney at New York, just before the expiration of Grant's term. Gen. Woodford says: "That it was at the special request of Gen. Grant he accepted the office—who told him that he (Grant) feared an attempt would be made to seat Tilden by a great popular uprising, and he wanted a man in the place who would not scruple to crush a mob." He further says, "he believed" that a plan to inaugurate Tilden existed in New York, and continues, "my plans were all laid systematically. We have quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. Had Tilden attempted to have carried out his coup d'etat and have himself inaugurated my orders and intentions were to seize him at once under a warrant charging him with high treason, to convey him secretly and securely on board a government vessel lying in East river, and ship him to Fort Adams or some other secure point." Gen. Woodford further states, "that the custom house and sub-treasury were prepared for resistance, that troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry and in New York harbor, and that Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and other military men were outspoken in their opinions that the army ought to be used for repressive measures." Woodford says further, "I believe that during the month that closed the administration of Grant and the opening of that of Hayes the country stood on the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through and would have drenched the whole North in blood." At the same time Kern, Grant's chief marshal at Philadelphia, with coadjutors in other cities, were playing their part in this political drama to secure a radical president, members of Congress, and members of the legislatures in those States where United States senators were to be elected with his veto of May 29, 1879, are "to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and witness all the proceedings, including the counting of votes and making up a return thereof," and "personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot." For seventy years the freemen of Pennsylvania exercised the right of suffrage under the Constitution and the election laws enacted in conformity therewith without intimidation or entrenchment from United States marshals and soldiers. Will the freemen of our Commonwealth permit an usurper to repeat those unconstitutional and nefarious attacks upon the elective franchise? Will Governor Hoyt, who has sworn to "support, obey and defend the constitution and discharge the duties of his office with fidelity" and to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," permit United States marshals and soldiers to defiantly trample upon the Constitution and election laws of the Commonwealth on election day? We hope better things from him, for the honor of our State. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Our Barr.

Sutton was first nominated, Butler was the last; But for the one who came between Our ballots we will cast.

Oh, Butler, but we pity you— You're was an evil star When you were nominated To run against our Barr.

Our Daniel's like the one of old Who, in the lion's den, Dared the lions fierce and bold And was not frightened then.

You doubtless will fight earnestly, But in the end you'll fail; For our Daniel's mighty ship of State Is now under full sail.

Come, board the gallant ship, Which is stemming well the tide, With Barr at the helm it'll not stop, But into haven ride.

And when election morning Clears the smoke both near and far, You'll find the victorious Treasurer Is Hon. D. O. Barr.

Daniel O. Barr. From the Swickley Weekly Record.

The unanimity with which Daniel O. Barr was nominated by the Convention for State Treasurer points unerringly to his great popularity with the Democracy of the Commonwealth. In Western Pennsylvania, where he is so well and favorably known, it is unnecessary to say one word in his commendation. This is Mr. Barr's first venture in politics as a candidate, and he embarks on the perilous tide under the most favorable auspices, bearing with him two of the highest requisites of success—the unanimous endorsement of his party and an unimpeachable character. He is in the prime and full vigor of early manhood—being only thirty-eight years of age. Trained from boyhood to the banking business, he is familiar with our system of finance in all its ramifications, and fully acquainted with the complex duties and high responsibilities of the office to which he aspires. Business men of all parties bear high testimony to his fine financial ability and sterling integrity of character. Even the Commercial Gazette, that seldom has a fair word to say of a political opponent, pays a deserved tribute to the business capacity and moral worth of Mr. Barr. He is active and energetic, and will call out the full and undivided Democratic vote of the State, and, no doubt, will receive material support from the business men in the ranks of the opposing party.

To John Sherman. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1877.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections: "No officer shall be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. The right to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. NO ASSESSMENT FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES ON OFFICERS OR SUBORDINATES SHOULD BE ALLOWED."

This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements.

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES.

The Alleged Over Issue of State Bonds a Myth. The supposed over issue of State bonds is fully explained by the discovery by the investigating committee of a coupon book kept in the State treasury but supposed heretofore not to have existed. By this book it appears that \$5,000,000 in bonds were issued of the date 1852 and \$5,000,000 of the date 1853. The bonds were placed in the hands of the Girard bank and \$5,400,000 returned as sold and the receipt given to J. Bailey, State treasurer, for the remaining \$100,000. This receipt remained in the treasury until 1853 when Henry S. Magraw, then the State Treasurer, demanded the return of the bonds. The bank, or its President, returned instead of the bonds of 1853 \$28,000 in money, \$51,000 in bonds of 1853 and \$21,000 in bonds of 1852, making a total of \$100,000. The auditor general's office at that time appears to have not noted the fact that the \$21,000 in bonds were dated 1852 but credited them to a loan of 1853, thus making the loan of 1852 \$5,000,000 and 1853 \$426,000, instead of 1852 \$4,979,000 and 1853 \$449,000. Thus the apparent over issue is simply more of the issue of 1853 and less of the issue of 1852, one amount balancing the other.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS. As the time for the taking of the next census approaches much interest is attached to the matter, and as a general misunderstanding exists in regard to the appointing of enumerators, the following law in regard to the matter will save much unnecessary correspondence and trouble when properly known. The Secretary of the Interior on or before the first day of March, 1880, shall appoint one or more supervisors for census for each State, but the whole number in the States and Territories shall not exceed 150. The supervisors shall appoint the enumerators for the various counties of the State. Any county exceeding 4,000 population shall be divided into districts so that no district shall contain more than 4,000 inhabitants. The enumerators shall begin their duties on the first Monday in June, 1880, and finish their work before the first day of July, 1880, thus requiring the work to be done in less than thirty days. The compensation will be two cents for each inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and ten cents for each establishment of productive industry. Application for appointment as enumerators must be addressed to the Supervisors of the State where appointed.

PETER SUTTON, the Greenback nominee for State Treasurer, was nominated on the supposition that he was a farmer. It turns out that he is and always has been a merchant, and never held a plow or "cut a swathe" in his life. His nomination was secured through Frank Smith. A natural inquiry comes in, who is Frank Smith? The question is easily answered. He is a son of ex-Sheriff Smith of Indiana county, and brother of Samuel A. Smith of the Indiana Messenger, the Republican organ of Indiana county. Frank Smith publishes the National, a greenback paper. It is issued from the Messenger office, with the Messenger press. It is run to hold the patronage and subscriptions of the greenback wing of the Republican party in Indiana county, and a merging of the National into the Messenger, or of the Messenger into the National, depends upon which party goes down. The Smiths run the two papers on the principle of "head I win, tail you lose."

The whole machinery of the National party of Pennsylvania is in the hands of the Republican party. The nomination of Judge Sutton means this, and the selection of Peter Herdic's man Watson means that no sort of trickery will be left untried to secure the votes of Democratic Greenbackers, while the Republicans will vote their old party.

Mr. Corbin and the Hebrews.

The pronouncement of Mr. Austin Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Company, against the Hebrews, appears to have excited even a greater commotion in New York than Judge Hilton's actions of two years ago in excluding the race from his Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. Interviews reported in various New York papers show that opinions differ very widely as to the wisdom and policy of Mr. Corbin's attitude.

Judge Hilton is reported as saying he had always understood Mr. Corbin to be a fair-minded, clear-headed man, and did not see how he could do otherwise than he did. In his own case he was abundantly satisfied with the policy he had pursued, and but for the stand he had taken he did not believe his hotel would be worth having. The patronage had been of a much better class than before the Seligman difficulty, and was this year one third larger.

Mr. Joseph Seligman, on being interviewed, laughed, and said he had nothing new to add to what he had already told the public in a similar situation of affairs. His family had not been and were not going to Manhattan Beach.

Mr. Oscar J. Strauss said: "Mr. Corbin, by stating that he never knew but 'one white Jew' in his life, clearly proves either that his associations were, by accident or inclination, very low, or that his own mental developments have been so stunted or blinded by prejudice that the Jews he has come in contact with were far to excellent for his appreciation."

The Rabbi Huesch said he would not advise his people to stay away from Manhattan Beach in consequence of this attempted exclusiveness, and he intended to go himself and take his family. By a singular coincidence he had just received a Manhattan Beach circular inviting him to visit the place. Said he: "Mr. Corbin may say he will sink his \$2,000,000 rather than have Jews on his premises, but I tell you, sir, that he may sink his millions and others may sink their millions before they sink the Jews. Now is the time for reconciliation, for all classes of humanity to come closer together and harmonize and sympathize with each other, rather than the time for recrimination and intolerance. Those who think otherwise are not the true friends of mankind and of human progress."

Several of the Cony Island hotel proprietors sustained Mr. Corbin in his course, but one local business man expressed the opinion that it was nothing but an advertising dodge, and wished he could think of one as good. Levy, the cornet player, said he had just got his week's salary (\$450) from Mr. Corbin, although not able to play, and remarked, "That does not look as if he was much opposed to this Jew, does it?" The reporter suggested that perhaps he was the "one white Jew" to whom Mr. Corbin referred when he said he knew but one. As to that Mr. Corbin, in conversation with another reporter, when asked what was to become of Levy, said, "Oh, he claims that he is no Jew; he married a Christian wife." The directors of the Manhattan Beach railroad seem to be pretty much of the president's opinion that the custom of the Hebrews is not desirable. In a word, the result of the whole affair will probably be that the Hebrews will let Mr. Corbin's road and hotel severely alone, and Mr. Corbin will have accomplished what he declared to be his object.

King Cetywayo, of Zululand, has returned the Prince Imperial's sword.

Philadelphia Markets. PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1879.

WHEAT is dull. Sales of 1,000 barrels, including Minnesota extra family, low and fancy at \$66.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$66.50; western do. do. at \$65.65; and patent and other fancy grades at \$5.75; 87.

WHEAT is low active and rather lower. Sales of 2,000 bushels, including rejected at \$1.65; new red and amber, at \$1.15; and No. 2 red, elevator at \$1.12 1/2. At the open board, first call, 5,000 bushels August sold at \$1.15 1/2; \$1.12 1/2 was bid for July, \$1.11 1/2 for August; \$1.11 for September, and \$1.11 for October.

Bellefonte Markets. BELLEFONTE, July 23, 1879.

White wheat, per bushel..... \$1 05 Red wheat..... 1 05 Rye, per bushel..... 60 Corn, cob..... 40 Corn, shelled..... 50 Oats..... 20 Flour, retail, per barrel..... 6 00 Flour, wholesale..... 5 50

HAY AND STRAW. Hay, choice Timothy, per ton..... \$ 10 00 Hay, mixed, per ton..... 8 00 Long eye straw, bundled, per ton..... 5 00 Short straw, per ton..... 5 50

PLASTER. Cayuga, ground, per ton..... \$ 9 00 Nova Scotia, ground, per ton..... 10 00

Provision Market. Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound..... 6 Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded..... 10 Beans per quart..... 8 Fresh butter per pound..... 12 Chickens per pound..... 6 Cheese per pound..... 15 Country hams per pound..... 19 Honey, sugar cured..... 12 Bacon..... 7 Lard per pound..... 6 Eggs per doz..... 12 Potatoes per bushel..... 10 Dried beef..... 18 Dried mutton per lb..... 18 1/2 Lard, sweet corn per lb..... 25 Dried sweet corn per pound..... 8

New Advertisements.

Legal Notice.

AN APPLICATION will be made

before His Honor Judge Orvis, Additional Judge of the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District, at Chambers, on Monday, the 18th day of August next, for the incorporation of the Philadelphia Trotting Park Association, whose place of business will be at Philadelphia, Pa., and its object and purpose is to "improve the Breeds of Horses, and for the Training and Driving of Trotting Horses, whereof all interested will please take notice.

ADAM HOY, Solicitor.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the

Estate of George Swartz, late of the Township of Penn. County of Centre, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Centre County. The appointment of a portion of the Real Estate of said George Swartz under the provisions of his last will and testament. And now, June 28, A. D. 1879, said appointment read and confirmed and publication ordered to be made according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. The appointment so made will be confirmed absolutely if no exceptions are filed prior to the first day of next term. By the Court.

W. M. K. BURCHFIELD, Clerk of Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that the

account of J. P. Gephart, committee of George Swartz, a trustee, has been examined and approved by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, which said account will be presented for confirmation at the next term of said Court.

J. C. HARPER, Trustee.