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usually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising We have the most ample facilities for JOB Works and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programme, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent, above regular rates.

Stalwartism in Massachusetts.

# The Massachusetts Republican plat-

form, remarks the New York World,

way in which the accepted rules of grammar as taught in New England schools may influence a question of constitutional law. The Conkling platform in New York declared that the "Republic" of the United States is a "nation," but the Massachusetts platform proclaims that "the United States is a nation." If the Massachusetts draughtsman had grammatically said that the United States "are" a nation he would have happily knocked out his own brains. What he ought to have written was : "The Government of the United States is a nation." Only it would have been rather absurd to solemnly proclaim, even in Massachusetts, that a "government" is a "nation," since a government is an incident of the life of a nation, and a nation is a race of men, a people born in a given country and living under one government, or simply a people distinct from and not subject to other peoples. Who can properly define or describe a government as a nation or a people? The political corporation created by the Federal Constitution is aptly described in that instrument to be "the United States of America," and that is the end of the matter. Whoever wants to learn what powers that Government has must go for an answer to the document which created it. Those powers cannot be ascertained by calling the Government a nation or a league, any more than by calling it a tribe or an empire. The States are "united" by the Constitution and the Constitution defines the Government. As the very conception of such a government was new and unknown till devised by the framforefathers borrowed from their prenew-absolutely new! Thanks to that contrivance, thirteen States have grown to be thirty-eight States; and thanks to that contrivance, which stalwarts would destroy, the whole be covered by an "indissoluble Union of indestructible States." The dan. ger to that contrivance to-day is in the centripetal and not in the centrifugal forces of the country. Whatever may have been the peril heretofore, whatever may be the peril hereafter. the necessities of the civil war dangerously increased the tendency of Federal power to concentrate at Wash. ington. That tendency must be steadily and surely checked. The necessity of this is as great now as it

Democracy to victory. What, then, could be more silly than for a body of men in Massachusetts to emit such rubbish as is contained in the second resolution of the Worcester platform, for the purpose of laborers to vote as Anthony and his candidate."

creating or defining a national issue party direct, will require all the skill to-day? This resolution declares that this autocrat of Rhode Island politics "local self-government in all matters may possess, and that will scarcely be which belong to the States must be fully recognized." Who says it must not be? Certainly not the Democrats, who perpetually assert it, who insist that to decide upon "the qualifications" of voters for a member of Congress is a business which belongs exclusively to each State to regulate for itself, and who also contend that the Government of the United States has no voters of its own! And why babble as the Massachusetts Republicans do about "allegiance" when every militia officer in the convention must have sworn to "bear true allegiance" to the commonwealth of Massachusetts and not to the United States? Why talk about "exact equality in the exercise of civil and political rights" as a thing to be enforced by the United States in behalf of each of its citizens, in the face of the facts that no citizen of the United States, of lawful age and otherwise qualified, can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read and write, and that no naturalized citizen can vote in Rhode Island unless he owns an interest in land? There is a notorious "distinction of origin, race, creed or color" in Rhode Island. Is there any "equality of all men before the law" which regulates voting in Massachusetts or in

Rhode Island? Certainly not! And consider this resolution:

affords an edifying illustration of the 'We demand that elections shall be free the interference of national or State military force except when employed as a part of the posse comitatus."

Democrats demand that no "bodies of armed men," whether lawfully or unlawfully organized, shall interfere with elections. The State of New York even forbids her own militia to be called out on a voting day unless it be necessary to preserve the public

What can the Republicans of Massachusetts mean when they proclaim a present obligation to perform "the duties" in which that party originated which was to prevent the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and to prevent the carrying of slave labor into free territory? The legal right which jutified that opposition to the extension of slavery was to be found in the general doctrine of State rights as opposed to the claim of national rights-

It is not easy to understand how educated men, or even men of good natural sense, could have been brought to utter the twaddle which the leading Republicans are now uttering in party platforms simply because the Democrats demand the repeal of the Davenport law. The only explanation is that those who utter this twaddle do not expect it to be taken seriously and with intent to be believed. The inevitable answer to all these Republican attacks on those of their countrymen who are not Republicans may be found by the Massachusetts Republicans in the out-givings of the Butler Democrats on Saturday.

ers of our Constitution, no name then land, who has always been swift with 1872 when it was the favorite organ applied to any other government his party in denouncing the govern- of the Southern Democrats north of could correctly describe and define it. ment of the States of the South as not the Potomac. With a strange facilit that Union Brigadiers do not repre-Nearly everything else in our system awarding equitable rights to their ity the Tribune now denounces its sent Republican States? Caucus dictaof government or of governments our negro citizens, is likely to find himself own State rights teachings as a reviin a dilemma in the next Congress val of the ancient heresies of secesdecessors, but the contrivance or the when called upon to defend the gross sion. In spite of misrepresentation machinery which for certain enumer- and shameful irregularities of his own and clamor the Democracy adhere to ated purposes tied the then thirteen ranch for disfranchising and bull-States and ties the now thirty-eight dozing his own people, if not denying States together as one Government was them a republican form of govern- breath of the national life. ment. Senator Wallace's committee light-limbed Liberals of 1872 who has unearthed some matters that the Rhode Island Senator will be compelled to explain. He was the prime mover in retaining in the Constitution continent of North America may yet the odious and anti-republican provision that no citizen born in a foreign country should vote in that State unless he possessed a clear title to a certain amount of real estate. This disfranchises many of the best citizens of Rhode Island. Some who were voters in their days of prosperity have found themselves deprived of the ballot when reverses of fortune came upon them. It has worked wrong and insult in all directions. While a negro, or any person born in this country who possesses no property, can vote on was in 1801, when Jefferson led the payment of a small tax, a foreignthat privilege unless he owns a free- Cornell as the machine candidate for hold estate. To defend this shameful Governor. They say, "We propose

found sufficient for the purpose.

### State Rights.

From the Harrishurg Patriot There was a time not very remote when some of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party were deeply enamored of the doctrine of State rights which is now to them the object of so much detestation. In 1872 the tendency to centralization of political power in the general government in the Republican party which has since developed to so great an extent led to an earnest protest in the platform of the Liberals who nominated Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati. In this platform the Liberal supporters of Horace Greeley for President declared that "local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power." argument against such Federal legislation as the bayonet election law has not been more tersely put than in this sentence. This appeal for local self-government against "centralized power" is only an assertion of the genuine doctrine of State rights in another form of words. The platform of the Liberals of 1872 further demands "for the States self-government and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power." Was ever the doctors of power that the local power that the local power is a first power to be considerable of a Hancock boom. mall interference by unlawful bodies armed men, and shall also be free from emphatically asserted? So far from this return having been made there have been long strides in the opposite direction, as is proved by the language and acts of the Republicans in the last session of Congress, but many of the supporters of this platform have gone back to the party of centralization as the dog returns to his vomit. The air of genuine Liberalism was too fresh and free for Schurz Banks, Bullock, Fenton and Whitelaw Reid. Their political systems had been too much deprayed in the close and stifling atmosphere of cen-

The letter of the candidate accepting the Liberal nomination for President as emphatically endorses the doctrine of State rights as the platform. In this letter Horace Greeley said 'that subject to our solemn obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens our policy should be to aim at local self government and not at centralization," and "that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe." These extracts from the platform of the Liberals of 1872 and from the letter of their candidate formulate the whole doctrine of State rights as it has been upheld by the Democratic party from the foundation of the government. This is the doctrine advo-SENATOR ANTHONY, of Rhode Is- cated by the New York Tribune in State rights with unwavering fidelity as the essential guarantee of the !iberties of the people and the very sought to vault into political power from the broad back of the national democracy and have since deserted their associates of Cincinnati have become the most servile advocates of centralized power.'

> THE Board of Pardons which met recommend the pardon of John S. Morton, of Philadelphia, who was sentenced in December last for embezzlement, and John O'Niell and Peter Mc-Manus, the two Mollie Maguires in Northumberland county, who were sentenced to be hanged at Sunbury on the 9th of October, for the murder of Frederick Hesser.

SIXTY-FIVE Republicans of New York have signed a paper calling upborn naturalized citizen cannot have on the party to defeat the election of discrimination, as well as the general not to bolt, but to scratch," and that system of bull-dozing of employes and "Cornell is a weak and obnoxious

### Ewing vs. Sherman.

From the Clearfield Republics

John Sherman, Hayes' Secretary of John Sherman, Hayes Secretary of the Treasury, having finished a stump-ing tour in Maine, contrary to Hayes' Civil Service order, is now tramping over Ohio, in the same business—generally lying. Gen. Tom. Ewing, the Dem ocratic nominee for Governor, it seems is to to be muddled by Secretary Sherman's system of mathematics.

He has badly demoralized the Secre tary's financial compaign in Ohio. This is the way he unhorsed him in a recent speech: "Mr. Sherman claims great credit for having successfully founded \$847,000,000 of the public debt into five, four-and a-half and four per cent, bonds since March 4, 1877, reducing the interest paid by Government about \$10,000, 000 a year. It appears, however, by the financial report that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was \$97.124,000 and last year \$102,500,000, and this year \$105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over \$13,000,000 more of inter-est on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operation. That large sum is funding operation. That large sum is what the operation cost. It is made up of bonuses in the shape of public interest, and of commissions paid to the syndicate. Meantime Mr. Sherman has increased the principal of the bonded debt \$85,000,000. It will take the savings of interest by refunding for eight or ten years to pay off this increased bonded debt and the bonuses and double interest and get even on the entire le interest and get even on the entire operation. How is the country benefit ted by a nominal reduction of ten mil ions of interest, when the reduction has been accomplished only by adding fifty per cent. to the amount of labor or property which it takes to pay it?"

#### Hancock.

From Wilkesbarre Union and Leader.

There have been a Grant boom,

considerable of a Hancock boom.

General Chalmers, one of the leading
Democrats of Mississippi, is very emphatic in the expression of his belief
that the South dont want Tilden, and that Hancock's nomination would evoke the utmost enthusiasm in that section He reasons that Hancock's unimpeach-able war record would make him strong in the North, while his determined stand, when the war had ended, for the subordination of the military to the civil authority, would endear him equal-ly to the South. Besides, it would be impossible to wave the bloody shirt the only efficient political weapon yet remaining to the Republicans—against Hancock, for either of the stay-athancock, for either of the stay-at-bomes, Conkling, Blaine or Sherman, one of whom, it seems now likely, is to be the Republican nominee. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, is

also for Hanc so for Hancock. Senator MacDonald, of Indiana, has

just said to an interviewer that the great Pennsylvania warrior and statesman would be a safe candidate.

The Philadelphia Times remarked, as uoted by us last week, that Hancock is favorite candidate all over the South, and there are daily evidences that such

Of the men who achieved distinction by personal bravery and great general-ship in the late conflict, Hancock is one of the very few whose devotion to the constitutional principles of our Republican government has not been impaired by "the pomp and circumstance of war."

He ought to be a popular Presidential candidate in this, his native State.

## The Bugbears of the Ohio Campaign.

From Senator Pendleton's Edenton Spec

We show by testimony perfectly ir-refragable that by the intent and provisions of the law, and its practical ap-plication, supervisors and marshals are only partisan electioneerers for the dominant party, paid out of the public treasury; and thereupon a ghostly pro-cession of fearful figures of State Rights, Ku-Klux, Eliza Pinkstons and, above all, Republican defeats—more fearful than those which struck terror to the soul of Richard—file before the eyes of the Attorney General; and he cries out all imperiled." And a chorus of voice exclaim: "Confederate Brigadier! Cau-cus dictation! Starving the government! Payment of Confederate debt! tion! When it is perfectly notorious that Senator Schurz tried to extort an answer from Senator Sherman on the finance bill, and utterly failed because the Re-publican caucus forbade. Starving the publican caucus forbade. Starving the government! Who refused to pass the army bill when Andrew Johnson, the brave and honest old man, was President? Payment of Confederate debt! No Democrat has ever suggested it. No Democrat desires it. No party could propose it and live.

Judge Ord, of San Francisco, says the California election is likely to be satisfactory to the conservatives of all par bandonment of the Workingmen's party whose, success was essential to its continued existence. The Republicans, he said, seem to have elected the greatat Harrisburg last week refused to er part of the State officers, while the judiciary will be Democratic. There will, therefore, be two checks thrown upon the legislature should it attempt to pass laws which are necessary to car-ry out the extreme measures proposed by the new constitution and the adherents of the parties which supported it. The Governor will have the veto power, and a conservative Supreme court will have the interpretation of the new laws. It will be found there are two possible ways of interpreting almost everything under the new constitution and be-tween the Governor and the courts, the new party will find its progress stopped.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is about to sail for Caramanchel, the abode of her mother, where she will spend the au-tuma. It is now a quarter of a century since the Empress left the home of her mother at Caramanchel. Her return to it, after such a life, is a fitting conclusion to a tragic romance such as her

#### Tilden on the Frauds of 1876.

HE EXPATIATES AT LENGTH UPON THE ELECTORAL PROCEEDINGS—PELTON
DEFENDED,
an interview in Friday's New York Times.

The reporter said: "Mr. Field makes the following statement: But when Mr. Tilden came to testify before the Congressional committee, he admitted that at this time he knew, (although the public did not know till months after wards) all about his transactions in re-gard to the cipher dispatches. Yet, knowing this, he presented to me a man who had attempted bribery, and so been guilty of a crime, as one worthy of my confidence, and the one whom

he specially chose to represent him Said Mr. Tilden: "The moral audacity, or rather the immoral audacity, is amazing, of the man who could delib-erately assert in a written paper, under his own signature, that I admitted before the Congressional committee that, 'at this very time' (June, 1877) 'I knew all about his transactions in regard to the cipher dispatches.' I testified be fore that committee that I never knew of the existence or contents of any of the cipher dispatches until their publication in September, 1878, and every witness examined and every fact elicitwitness examined and end, it will be deducted that when I was further proved that when I was in-formed by Mr. Edward Cooper that Col. Pelton was receiving, or was about to receive, the communication of the first of the offers, and the only one that came to my knowledge, to give to the Democratic electors their certificates to a pecuniary inducement, I instantly interfered, broke up the conference, and crushed the incipient negotiations. It was proved before that committee that certificates for nineteen votes were in the market, while only one was lacking to defeat the fraud by which the Presi-dency was wrested from the majority of the American people. It is now known beyond controversy that the of the American people. It is now known beyond controversy that the four votes of Florida belonged to me, and were diverted from me by corrupt inducements since partly performed. It is now known that the eight votes of Louisiana also belonged to me. Even Judge Miller, the master spirit of the Electoral commission, is reported to have admitted the fact in a recent in-terview published in the New York Sun. The frauds, perjuries and forger-ies by which the false certificates were supported were numerous and complicated. To these was superadded the forgery of three electoral votes to suporgery of three electoral votes to sup-ly the place of the original votes sent rom Louisiana and found to be illegal. The actors and agents in these wrongs have been appointed to, or continued in, all the great civic trusts of the Uni

one of the certificates ascertained to be

in the market. They were all cast

against me, as well as against law and right. Mr. Field, pretending to think

that 'poor Pelton,' as he calls him, has

been harshly and unjustly dealt with by the public, in the next breath says

that 'he had attempted bribery,' and 'had been guilty of a crime.' This is

thing. He merely listened to offers from officers to do what they admitted, and he believed, to be their lawful duty

hance. The beneficiaries of the con-summated wrong, its instigators and

patrons, are high in the seats of Gov.

the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

The Coming Census.

The Superintendent of the Census

Bureau had issued a circular in relation to the office of enumerator under the census law. Under the old law sub-di-

visions were limited to twenty thousand inhabitants, while by the present they are limited to four thousand, and will

be generally confined to a single town where the number may be even less. By the old law from June 1, to Novem-

ber 1, was allowed for enumeration.

while under the present statute it is required to be in June, and in cities of

more than ten thousand inhabitants in two weeks from the first . Monday in

The total amount of compensation to

an enumerator cannot exceed one hun-dred dollars as but one month's time is

allowed and the pay is not to exceed \$4

per day. It is expected that enumera-tors will work in their own immediate

locality, knowing and known to most of

those they enumerate without incur-ring travelling expenses in a majority of cases, and that in many cases the

work can be done without materially

interfering with their other vocations

so that a more competent class of enumerators may be secured. Township as-sessors and other local officers, post-masters at small offices, etc., are sug-

gested as men likely to perform the work faithfully and intelligently. County physicians, within the circuit of

their usual practice, would, it is thought,

often make excellent enumerators. Their knowledge of vital conditions,

their appreciation of the importance of

trustworthy statistics, together with their knowledge of the history of fami-

lies, would combine to make returns

alike of deaths and of the living popu

the practical consideration that men of this profession are as a rule already

mounted, and their services in the ca

pacity of enumerators would involve no expense whatever for outfit. School-masters have largely been found in England among the best qualified enu-merators. Accustomed to keep lists

merators. Accustomed to keep lists and make reports, almost uniformly ac

curate in accounts, trained in punctu-ality and precision, and accustomed to

enforce them upon others, the teacher within his school district would gener-

ally do his work rapidly, neatly and ac

\$100,000 of stook has been subscribed

toward starting up the rolling mill at Kittaning, Armstrong county.

lation from officers of this class

cially valuable. There would also

hance.

uesday, the 4th of November.
Voters must have paid a state or county tax one ted States within the State of Louisiana. It was proved that I refused to mittees should see to it that every voter of our party enter into this shameful competition. It is known that I did not obtain any

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may

Important to Voters.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on

Democratic Platform.

That we the Democratic party of Pennsyl

The one hundred and second anniversary of the Paoli massacre was cele-brated at the Monument grounds by the citizens of West Chester, under the leadership of Burgess J. B. Wood, on last Saturday. Hon. Judge Futhey, Hon. R. E. Monaghan and other speak-ers addressed the gatheritary. had been guilty of a crime. This is an exaggerated untruth. Col. Pelton neither initiated nor consummated any ers addressed the gathering, and Wm. Whitehead, Esq., read an original poem referring to the occasion. The two historical Warwick cannon, weighing for hire before they violated that duty under corrupt inducements. His wrong did not go beyond a futile daltorical Warwick cannon, weighing 4,000 pounds each, that were purchased by contributions last winter, were planted at the entrance to the monument grounds with appropriate ceremo-nies. The Washington troop, under command of Captain Matlack, executed patrons, are high in the seals of thor-ernmental power and honor. Shocked at a lesser wrong, which died in its mere meditation to the great crime ac-tually consummated, Mr. Field 'crooks a cavalry drill.

# Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23, 1879.

FLOUR—Is 15c to 20c higher and active, with sales
f 1,500 barrels, including Minnesota extra family at FLOUR—Is lie to 20c higher and active, with sales of 1,500 harries, including Minnesota extra family at \$5.50a.64.15; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$8.25a.65.69; Western do. do. at \$5.05a.66.15; Louis do. do. at \$6.35a.65.69; St. Louis do. do. at \$6.35a.65.69; WHEAT—Is excited and 4c higher. We quote, including rejected at \$1.20; red, \$1.24a.61.25; amber at \$1.25, and No. 2, red, clevator, at \$1.24; 15.900 bushels November sold at the epen board at \$1.25; in \$1.24 was bid for September, \$1.23 for October, \$1.24½ for November, and \$1.24½ for Pacember.

## Bellefonte Markets.

QUOTATIONS ur, retail, per barrel. Hay, choice timothy, per ton..... Hay, mixed, per ton..... Long rye straw, bundled, per ton Short straw, per ton..... PLASTER.

Provision Market. Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers. Lard per pound... Eggs per doz...... nned tomatoes per can.... mons per doz..... ied sweet corn per pound

## New Advertisements.

### Administrator's Notice. ETTERS of Administration on

the estate of John D. Lieb, decoased, late of forough of Bellefonte, having been granted to the regimed, resident of Bellefonte, he requests all not knowing themselves indebted to said decedent me forward and make immediate payment, and aving claims against him to present their ac-ts, duly authenticated, for payment. 8t DAVID M. LIEB, Administrator.

# Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Com-A application will be made to the Court of Comon Pleas of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on M day, October 13th, A. D. 1879, for the incorporation the "UNIONVILLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATIO under and in pursuance of the Act of Assembly the commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved 29th April, A. D. 1874. April, A. D. 1874.
39-31 H. A. McKEE, Solicitor for Applicant.

CANCER REMOVED, WITHOUT KNIFE, and in most C. W. P. FISHER, M. D., Boalsburg,