

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

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

No paper will be discontinued until arrears 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, Programs, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., 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, 12 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, 10 cents per line each insertion. LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

The Republic Platform.

In another column we present to the readers of the DEMOCRAT the series of resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Pennsylvania at their recent State Convention. It will be noticed that the convention was absolutely silent in regard to Hayes and Sherman. This neglect was no doubt intentional and will strike every one as quite significant of the feelings entertained by the party in this State for those worthies.

"The resolution on the tariff question insists on an adherence to 'the policy of the past twenty years' and inveighs against what is styled the 'tinkering of the tariff.' But the policy of the past twenty years has been one of constant alteration of the schedule of customs duties. The tariff on pig iron, for instance, has been changed three times during that period. It was first raised to 89 per cent. In 1869 a Republican congress reduced it to 87 per cent, and in 1872 another Republican Congress, under the lead of Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, made a further reduction of 10 per cent. In fact all the tinkering of the tariff that has been done for twenty years was the work of the Republican party.

"It must be a relief to the country to know that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are really and actually and truly in favor of 'the union of the States with equal rights indestructible by any constitutional means.' Many timid people will breathe freer since they have learned that Mr. Cameron has graciously permitted his convention to express such correct and patriotic views. The disfranchised Germans and Irishmen of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, who have long endured the political ostracism of laws enacted by the Republican party, will also rejoice when they learn that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are in favor of 'equal rights and privileges to all men, everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color or religion.' A severer rebuke of the Republican lawmakers of New England could scarcely have been uttered.

"As for those eminent Republican patriots who invented and executed the scheme of fraud by which the country was shamed in the elevation of a defeated candidate to the presidency, with what an ecstasy of admiration will they read of the resolve of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the purity and freedom of the ballot must be protected and that there must be no more advantage taken of 'mere technicalities and informalities' in the returns of elections. As the painted and bedizened harlot rejoices over the professions of repentance and reformation of a fallen sister, so will J. Madison Wells, Brown, the Twenty Timer, John Sherman and other Republican patriots of that ilk rejoice over the renunciation of their wickedness just made by the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania. It is to be doubted whether so remarkable a conversion could have been wrought by any apostle of political honesty save the silver-tongued orator who headed the committee on platform. He should be sent to Washington to labor with Rutherford B. Hayes, John Sherman and Agnes Jenks. It is not to be doubted that these precious jewels might be added to his crown of glory."

The Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg last week:

RESOLVED, FIRST. That, rejoicing over the steady growth of the national prosperity which began in 1876 with the change of balance in our favor, and over the successful resumption and maintenance of specie payments, we may reasonably claim the financial soundness and prosperity of the country as the natural result of the financial policy we as a party have sustained.

SECOND. The resumption of specie payments having been accomplished at the time appointed by law, and the finances of the country being in a thoroughly healthy condition, we regard it as unwise to engage in any new attempts at financial legislation. The country is prosperous under our financial system as it is, and we know of no good reason why that system should now be disturbed.

THIRD. The persistent efforts of the free traders to destroy our tariff piecemeal by legislation, to repeal the duties on special articles, admonishes us of the necessity of adhering more strongly than ever to the tariff policy of the past twenty years, which has built up our grand system of manufactures, fostered the revenues of the government, and promoted our national prosperity. The business of the country will not bear this tinkering of the tariff, and if any revision of that tariff is to be made at all it should be done through a commission of capable men, after a patient and thorough hearing of all parties to the interests involved.

FOURTH. We object most decidedly to all attempts to enact a new tariff through the agency of commercial treaties. A treaty framed, negotiated, discussed and ratified in secret is not a proper method of regulating the revenues of the government.

FIFTH. In view of recent events in Congress and in the Southern States, and latterly in the State of Maine, we deem this a fitting opportunity to reaffirm our adherence to the following principles, viz.: First, The Union of States, with equal rights, indestructible by any unconstitutional means. Second, Protection to the person, liberty and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, demanding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others. Third, Strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations, State and National. Fourth, The perfect security of free thought, free speech and a free press, and of equal rights and privileges of all men, everywhere, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Fifth, A free and pure ballot, thoroughly protected so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so, just once, at each election, without molestation, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nationality or the hue of his skin. Sixth, Honesty in elections. The people having the virtue and the patriotism to govern themselves, our government must depend for its stability upon honest elections. Until a man is considered infamous who casts an illegal vote, our government will not be safe, and whoever deprives a citizen of his right to vote, or of the legal effect of his vote is a traitor to our government. Seventh, An honest count of all votes legally cast and an honest return of whoever is elected, free from all attempts to defraud the people of their choice through technicalities or by an arbitrary rejection of their votes.

SIXTH. We extend to the Republicans of Maine our congratulations over the peaceful and successful resistance to an effort to defraud the people of that State of the right to choose their own representatives and to the attempt to steal the government of that State. Our republican form of government will be a signal failure when any political party can succeed in defying the public will, as shown by the people at the ballot-box.

SEVENTH. We deeply regret the growing tendency to throw elections aside on mere technicalities and informalities. The right of the people to choose their public servants is too sacred to be subverted upon any pretext that the returns of elections are deficient in some trivial matters of form.

EIGHTH. We thank our Senator and Representatives at Washington in the last Congress, and in this, for their firm adherence to Republican principles and policy, and for their opposition to Democratic schemes to renew the obsolete

doctrine of State rights, and to cripple the government by withholding needed appropriations in order to coerce legislation repealing all national laws that protect the purity of the ballot-box.

RESOLVED, That the chairman of the Republican State committee is hereby instructed and required to carefully examine whether any person to-day placed on the electoral ticket be legally disqualified from any cause from serving as an elector, and in case any such legal disability be found the State committee shall substitute another name from the same Congressional district.

Resolutions indorsing the administration of Governor Hoyt and providing for the selection of a State central committee were also contained in the platform and were adopted with it.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1880.

The Grant boom which is sweeping everything before it, if we may believe our daily Republican, does not seem to have had overwhelming strength in the Pennsylvania Convention, and our hordes of starving disappointed office-seekers, who have been whooping up for Grant for two years as their only saviour, do not exhibit much elation over the result. They argue, however, that unanimity is not essential upon the question of instructions, as a bare working majority suffices to show that the people are for Grant first and last. If Grantism in the States is akin to the unwashed, unkempt swarms of ignorant, vicious white and colored politicians who represent it in this District, it is fortunate for the country that we are not to have a third term, with all its frauds and delinquencies. That Grantism is dead, save as Bourbanism in France is alive, no one now doubts who reads aright the action of the Pennsylvania Radical convention, and if there be Democrats here who now fear the infliction of a third term upon the country, we are unable to find or hear of them in or out of Congress.

There is now no apprehension that the Radicals can elect any other candidate than Grant, hence the confidence in our ability to put Thurman or any other statesman into the White House is becoming a fixed conviction in the minds of many who last summer were on the anxious seat.

The amount of work done by the two Houses is not surprisingly large, and "a dull day yesterday" appears throughout the pages of each issue of the Congressional Record. In this however, we except the lower House, for it, as usual, hammers away daily at its proposed revision of the Rules. Everybody is hurt by them, and everybody fights them, consequently, when fully revised, the Committee on Rules will not be able to recognize its bantling, so battered and bruised will be its precious physiognomy. The standing committees are hard at work, and we doubt whether general legislation was ever more forward at this stage of the session than it is at present in the committee rooms. The Senate committee investigating the Freedman's Bank continues to unearth frauds and peculations to an astounding degree. One theft after another appears, and it does seem that, for rottenness and corruption, this particular progeny of Radicalism which was to enrich and bless the freedmen, has never been excelled in this country. So loose was the management that one of the bank book-keepers overdraw his account several hundred dollars, but so manipulated the books as to show himself a creditor, and, as such, he has drawn dividends. The committee finds that he or some other person has torn out of the ledger the page which contained his account, and finds, further, that he is a much beloved young man, whose patriotic services for his country as an ambulance driver are rewarded with a fat clerkship in the Treasury Department. It's all right, of course, just as was Delano as Secretary of the Interior, and Babcock as head of the White House. But it will be a Godsend to the country when there is an entire riddance of all the patriots who gallantly fought for Radicalism in the Freedman's Bank, or elsewhere, by the people putting a Democratic Hercules in the White House.

Mr. Parnell, the distinguished Irish representative who comes to America to solicit money, not food, for his suffering constituents, reached here on the 2d inst. Our Irish gave him a cordial reception, meeting him at the depot, on his arrival, in an immense crowd, which shook his hand until he seemed completely worried out by the labor imposed on him. He addressed the House of Representatives, under its invitation, and a full hall of interested hearers, who applauded him enthusiastically at times, particularly so, when he boasted of having American blood in him. There is little, indeed, about him to impress one that he possesses more than ordinary ability, for he looks more like some of our prim, dignified members of Congress, whose mouths, like those of oysters, are never opened save to take nourishment. Rather tall and slender, attired in a dress suit embellished with brass buttons, of quiet, mild face, with no effort whatever at oratorical graces when speaking, he appears less a member of Parliament than a minister in clerical cloth. He is speaking frequently here, and is securing liberal contributions. No one objects to helping Ireland in her distress, but many think that Mr. Parnell might be more discreet in his utterances. His unwarranted assumption that he has the only proper mode of solving the Irish problem, alienates many who otherwise would be enthusiastic over him.

Last week we referred to the issue between General Sherman and ex-Gen. Boynton, in which the latter proposes to make the former substantiate his allegations that Boynton is a liar and slanderer. The truth is that General Boynton's criticisms on General Sherman's "History of the War" are much more than half true, and we are glad that he will if possible, forego this fact upon the country. He will, he says, seek redress through the court martial that he has asked under the charges and specifications against General Sherman, which he has filed with the Secretary of War. But if the General shields himself under the protection of his position as General of the Army, that then legal means will be sought to compel redress. General Boynton is one of the most popular newspaper correspondents here, and his word is unquestioned among those who know him. He had access to the official records when he reviewed Gen. Sherman's book, and in puncturing the self-laudation of the author, he simply did an act of justice to other officers. General Sherman forgets that a good soldier, like himself, may have a tongue which needs bridling occasionally, and we hope that Boynton will teach him a good lesson.

Are Republicans ungrateful? This query arises when we see the treatment extended Capt. Payne, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, who took command of Col. Thornburg's column after he (Col. T.) had been killed by the Utes, and held it for days against the Indians prior to Capt. Dodge joining it with the relieving column. Both officers deserve great praise for their undoubted courage and bravery. But is not the officer who gallantly held the savages at bay by prolonged fighting, in which he was twice wounded, as worthy promotion as he who came to his successor? If so, it seems strange that Capt. Dodge, and not Payne, should receive the reward of a paymastership. Virginia never put into the field a more accomplished officer than Capt. Payne, and we regret that he has been ignored in this instance. FELIX.

New Advertisements.

Table listing various advertisements and their costs, including items like 'Teachers Institute', 'Western Penitentiary', 'Road views', etc.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO JANUARY 1, 1880.

Table with columns: DEBIT, CREDIT, and BALANCE. Lists various financial transactions such as 'To taxes outstanding January 1, 1879', 'To cash on hand', etc.

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Advertisement for 'The Engle Clock' at Store Room under Opera House, featuring astronomical watches and other timepieces.