

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

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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 as 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, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

The Constitutional Bar.

Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—Constitution of the United States, article 14, section 4.

Gen. Hancock's Pledge to Enforce the Foregoing Article.

The amendments to the Constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

Garfield's Endorsements.

The "Strong Government" for which the Radical leaders sigh, what is it? A President selected from the aristocracy and holding office for life; a Senate from the same class, holding for life, and State governors to be appointed by the Federal power. These were the distinguishing features of the old Federal plan, as advocated by Alexander Hamilton, and towards which the legislation of the Republican party so stoutly tends by undermining the reserved rights of the States and of the people; in claiming the power to surround their elections by Federal bayonets and Federal supervision, as well as to enter their Legislative halls and determine by military command who shall or shall not be recognized as members, as they did in New Orleans and Columbia. This is the kind of "Strong Government" that James A. Garfield favored in Congress in a speech when he said:

"I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the fame of Jefferson is waning and the fame of Hamilton is waxing in the estimation of the American people, and that we are gravitating towards a stronger form of government. I am glad we are."

And again, in his recent speech in New York, when he took occasion to eulogize the statesmanship of Hamilton, he squarely endorsed the same sentiment. Mr. Garfield holding these views and desires, it is not surprising that he was an active agent in all the infamous acts of the Republican Congress and Executive to usurp power not accorded them by the Constitution or in harmony with its spirit, and at once so expressive of his high appreciation of Hamilton and his methods of government. But the Democracy, which is still a strong factor in directing the affairs of the American government, stands as firm now in opposition to the Hamiltonian plan as they did when Jefferson met and overcame it in 1801, and we need have no fear that the present accidental candidate for the Presidency, with his besmirched record, can now reach a position of power and influence to utilize his endorsement of the Hamiltonian plan.

"What does it mean that Hancock refuses to put himself on record either in public or private against the payment of rebel claims?"—Belleville Republican.

Read Hancock's letter in another part of the DEMOCRAT, good man, and find out what it means.

Do our Republican friends want any more letters from Hancock? His latest on the subject of rebel war claims must be so entirely satisfactory to them that they will probably long for more of the same sort.

Judge Black on Garfield.

"The Issues All With Us and the Accidents Not Against Us."

How Garfield Thinks Treachery to Country Fidelity to His Faction.

The following letter from the Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, sent in reply to an invitation to attend the great Democratic mass-meeting of Thursday evening, but not received in time to be read that evening, will command the attention of thinking men of all shades of political opinion:

BROCKIE, YORK, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot attend the meeting of the Democratic-Republicans at the city of New York on the 23d inst. But I can assure you of my concurrence in its object, and if time and space permitted I could give you a reason for the faith that is within me.

I trust we are approaching the end of our long struggle against the oppression and fraud of the anti-constitutional party. They have sought the destruction of our Government by every possible means in their reach. By our Government I mean the whole system of fundamental law under which we live, including the granted powers of the Federal Union, the reserved rights of the States and the personal liberty of the citizen. These three are all vital points of our political organization, and the life of the nation depends as much upon one as another. If you want to kill a man it makes no difference whether you knock out his brains, stab him through the heart or tear open his bowels—either way he is done for. Certainly an American who forcibly tramples on civil liberty or by violence extinguishes the rights of the States is not less a traitor to his country than one who resists the just authority of the Federal Government.

I need not remind you with what manifold treachery our opponents got possession of the power which they have so frightfully abused. At the beginning of the war they solemnly pledged themselves to use the forces put into their hands for the sole purpose of defending the Federal Government and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, with all the rights of the States and the people unimpaired; and they promised that when this was accomplished the war should instantly cease. In consideration of this special pledge, superadded to their oaths, the men and the money were put into their hands which completely subdued the armed opposition of the South to the Union. But when the conflict was over they announced that the victory instead of defending the Government had revolutionized and overturned it; that the whole doctrine of State rights was exploded and personal liberty was consequently a thing of the past; that the military was above the civil authority, and through that instrumentality they (the central oligarchy) might kidnap, imprison and kill citizens for political offenses without judge or jury. The right of suffrage had ceased to exist except when it was exercised by their permission and in a way which suited their purposes. Destroying all the election laws of half the States in the Union, they filled the State offices with notorious thieves and crowded Congress with redemptionless rogues who did not pretend to any title except what they got by force and fraud, and in all the States they claimed the right to be represented at State elections by the bayonets of their standing army. Would you have me enumerate the corruptions generated by this infamous system? Count the stars if you can; try to number the sands on the seashore.

Their idea of a strong government was fully developed. Six years after the war fraud and force had made it so much stronger than liberty, justice and law, that the Constitution had but seven friends in the Senate and less than a third of the members in the lower house. But the principles of free and honest government were not destined to be crushed out forever. The moral influence of the Democracy was itself a power which abashed the anti-constitutional leaders and benumbed their faculty of evil doing. Thousands of true men, who in moments of error or alarm had wandered from the track of their principles, "hastened to retrace their steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, honor and safety." Truth and justice gradually regained their natural ascendancy in the popular heart. First, the Federal House of Representatives was redeemed; then the Senate, and in 1876 an overwhelming majority of the people attested their devotion to free principles by voting for a Democratic President. This looked like a successful vindication of free government, but it was not. The anti-constitutional party has an advantage which more than counterbalances the strength of the people. It can cheat at elections, it can falsify the count, it can forge returns. "There's the respect that makes calamity of so long a life."

We are about to repeat the experiment. We may be swindled again, but there is not any doubt that our honest majority is greater than it was before. The issues are all with us and the accidents are not against us. Our candidate is not only unexceptionable, but admirable, and has the unbounded confidence of the whole country in his talents, integrity and patriotism.

The impulses of personal friendship and the duties of fair political opposition alike require me to speak of Gen. Garfield. Intellectually he is first among the politicians of his party—not the sharpest or strongest, but the most gifted and best cultivated. His private life is stainless, and in everything unconnected with politics his behavior is regulated by principles of the soundest morality. But in public affairs he does not act upon his convictions; when he passes into the domain of politics his conscience loses its grip; and for his party he is willing to do any wrong which will promote their interests, or play any card how false soever which will win them power. This surrender of his moral and mental integrity is the condition upon which he holds his high place in the affections of the party he

belongs to. Treachery to his country is fidelity to his faction. If at any time in the last fifteen years he had given way to his own sense of right, supported the Constitution and laws in a spirit of pure justice, refused to defile himself with election frauds, withheld his countenance from executive corruption or denounced the forcible instalment of thieves in State office, he would have converted himself into a Democrat and been expelled from the communion of the anti-constitutional party.

This moral prostitution to bad political purposes is far from being uncommon. Men naturally good have yielded to it in all times and in all countries where there is a party unprincipled enough to demand it and strong enough to reward it. But General Garfield's public career furnishes more striking examples of it than the history of any individual I have known. Let me give you a case: After the war—in a time of perfect peace—in the State of Indiana, where no war had ever been, certain military officers, being instructed from Washington that they were above the civil authority, had kidnapped and were about to kill three citizens for no offense defined by any law and without the pretense of a trial by court or jury. If this could be done there was manifestly no security left for life or property. Plainly it could not be done without a flat violation of the Constitution, which in express terms forbade it. But the men who then ruled us with a rod of iron insisted upon it and we could not be certain that the judges, State and national, might not be subdued by their influence. The hearing of the cause before the Supreme Court was a great crisis in the constitutional history of our country. There was a place in the argument which nobody could fill so well as General Garfield, and I besought him to help us in this desperate extremity to rescue American liberty from the utter destruction with which it was threatened. He responded with noble alacrity, and made a great argument in which he proved not only the continued existence, but the inestimable value of the Constitution. He demonstrated that the right of trial by jury at all places was indestructible, and that any officer, civil or military, would violate his oath if he attempted to put the military above the civil authority. He affirmed the whole Democratic doctrine on the subject and showed it to be incontestably right. His sincerity was undoubted, for, like the rest of us, he engaged in the cause as a labor of love, without fee or any reward except the thanks of true men.

Such were his true convictions. But when he came to deal with the same subject in his political capacity he surrendered everything to his party. He voted for a military despotism and a regular system of kidnapping and murder in all the States of the South. In the same act were other provisions which he certainly understood to be in direct conflict with every article and every section of the Constitution. In all this he did not transgress, like others, in ignorance or in passion; he sinned against light and knowledge and on a cold calculation of partisan policy. It is an infinite pity that such a man should be not only false to his country but false to himself.

What makes all this very much worse is his denunciation of General Hancock for saying that the military was constitutionally subordinate to the civil power, and that liberty was still the inheritance of the American people; for these were propositions which he himself had asserted and knew to be true.

It might be expected that the course of a man so influenced would frequently deflect from the straight path, and one great aberration we cannot but remember.

Mr. Tilden was elected in 1876. A false return was the only resource against him. I do not believe that General Garfield, if let alone, would commit an election fraud any more than he would steal a horse or a sheep. But when the managers of his party demanded his aid in a great swindle he could not refuse. Under that coercion he went down to Louisiana and there found it absolutely certain that the Tilden electors had been "duly appointed" at a legal and full poll, so peaceably conducted that there was not even a squabble about it in the whole State. And the appointment so made was attested by and recorded upon the certificates and the oaths of election officers adverse to the appointees in all their feelings and wishes. There was no earthly excuse for denying this; no contradiction of it could be honest. To count the State for Hayes was a thing that could be done only by impudent and unmitigated fraud. For a time I hoped that General Garfield's share in that great crime had consisted in passive acquiescence, and I am surprised by the proofs recently brought forward of his active assistance in its perpetration. His judgment as a member of the Electoral Commission was a thing to be expected, for he must long before that have convinced himself that a fraud was as good a way as any other of electing a President. In a political game he did not think that anybody had moral sense enough to abstain from throwing a die which he himself had loaded to win the stake.

This liability to be rushed into evil courses by his party associates has brought upon him much odium which he does not deserve in the transactions of the Credit Mobilier. The stock distributed by Oakes Ames was intended to influence the legislation of Congress corruptly. He and the company who put it into his hands meant business, and that business was bribery. Undoubtedly those members who took it knowing the nature of the thing were great criminals and wholly unworthy to retain their seats. But Gen. Garfield though he certainly agreed to take the stock and did actually take dividends upon it, had no suspicion of its connection with the Union Pacific Railroad or of the conflict which its possession might create between his private interests and his public duty. He was as guiltless as the child unborn of any dishonest meaning about the whole business. I believe this not merely because he told me so, but because it is probable in itself and corroborated by many circumstances. If he had stuck to it he would have been credited by all men as he was by me. Fearing that his politi-

cal friends might influence him to depart from it I wrote beseeching him to stand fast upon the defense he had made to me. That he did not take this advice is the bitterest regret of his life. But "the party" would not let him take it. The accusation struck at the highest heads in the House and the Senate. They had but one answer, and that was a positive denial of the fact that any stock had ever been taken by them; and on that line they expected Mr. Ames to swear them through. General Garfield, for the benefit of others and to his own great injury, united in making this false defence. Their witness failed them and they were all convicted. After the report of the committee I wrote to Mr. Blaine the letter which has been extensively published and which was an effort to put General Garfield back upon the true ground which he never ought to have abandoned. But it was too late.

I regret sincerely that Gen. Garfield is a candidate or that he should be placed in any position which calls for criticism on his conduct as a public man. But I have said nothing that will be new to him, for in many forms, at many times, in sundry ways, publicly and privately, I have given this same construction of his acts and exhorted him to come out from the evil and corrupt fellowship which drags him down while it pretends to elevate him. I hope that on all the issues the friends of liberty and justice and law and honest government will make themselves heard by the nation so clearly that at the next election the popular condemnation of the anti-constitutional faction will be overwhelming. In the meantime let us watch as well as pray that the country be not swindled again.

Faithfully and hopefully yours, J. S. BLACK.

The Hon. Augustus Schell, Chairman, and members of committee.

Hancock's Gold Pen.

FURNISHED THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE TO WRITE HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

From the New York Herald of Tuesday.

The most important event on Governor's Island yesterday—for it was not the regular calling day and there were but few visitors—was the presentation of a gold pen to General Hancock. The presentation was the outcome of a phil held at Elizabeth, N. J., by the Phil. Kearney Guards, the arrangements being made that the pen, which is massive and valuable, should go to the Presidential candidate having the highest number of votes. The result showed for General Hancock 375 votes, for General Garfield 830 votes, and for General Weaver 20 votes. A committee was appointed to make the presentation to Gen. Hancock, and this committee visited Governor's Island yesterday. A formal presentation speech was made by Mr. Stratemeyer, one of that body, in which he made allusion to the fact that the pen is mightier than the sword, and expressed a hope that this pen in question would prove in the General's hands of more service to the country in the future than the many splendid victories achieved by his sword had been in the past.

"I feel great pleasure," said the General, "in accepting this present. I shall prize it because it is the gift of your town, Elizabeth. I have great attachment to the name Elizabeth. It is my mother's name. I like those plain old names, Elizabeth and Mary. I like your town because it was once the residence of General Scott, whom I used to visit there frequently, and of Colonel Clark, my old colonel, and is now the home of General Bamford, the son-in-law of Col. Clark."

"In giving you this pen we may be allowed to say," said Mr. Newbauer, "that we hope you will use it in writing your inaugural address as the next President of the United States."

"I have had a good many pens, but all quill pens, sent me already for that purpose," the General replied, smiling. "I promise you, if agreeable to you, that I will use this pen for one thing—I will write a letter of thanks to the Phil. Kearney Guards."

The committee expressed themselves delighted at this promise and took their leave, saying that his autograph letter should be handsomely framed and placed where all the people of Elizabeth could see it.

Hancock at Gettysburg.

THE THANKS OF THE NATION.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That, in addition to the thanks heretofore voted, by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Major Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor, which at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major General Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House, April 10, 1866; passed by the Senate, April 18, 1866; signed by the President, April 23, 1866.

"The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's attack, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions."

"W. S. HANCOCK, Major General."

"Say to Gen. Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered to-day."

GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. Commanding."

The eccentric comedian of the New York Truth puts a very solemn fact in the following words:

"If you red rot Conklin sed, you must seed on he kept clear of endorsing Jim Garfield. Jes fur fun I kounted the wurd's bout different people, and ere it is:

Bout Garfield.....83 wurd's
Bout Arthur.....600 wurd's
Bout Grant.....2,500 wurd's

That's jes bout wot they is wurd's, as compared to ech other, Conkling measured them up pretty well.

That Southern Bugbear!

Gen. Hancock Will Veto Any Attempt at Paying Rebel Claims.

"When Rebellion was Crushed the Heresy of Secession in Every Form Went Down Forever."

"CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20, 1880.

"General W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y.

"DEAR SIR: I inclose slips cut from the Gazette and Commercial of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and influence in Ohio and Indiana, referring, as you will see, to the much-harped-upon subject in our politics of rebel claims. These newspapers are constantly asserting that if you are elected President the claims of disloyal people of the South for losses sustained in the war will be allowed and paid by the United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the Democratic party, and that you, its candidate for President, have not denied it. This warfare is made in all seriousness and maintained with great earnestness, and repeated day after day in the press and in speeches. You are known to the country as a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the Democratic party, and having a right to speak for it. Whatever you may say the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good judgment as to what you should say or whether you should make any public utterance at all. Very respectfully yours, "THEODORE COOK."

The following is General Hancock's reply:

"GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., New York, September 23, 1880.)

"To Theodore Cook, Esq., Cincinnati, O.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about the effect of that bugbear, 'Southern war claims.' The people cannot be misled by it. To suppose that 'Rebel Claims,' or claims in the interest of persons who were in rebellion, can in any way or in any degree be countenanced is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be made against Democrats even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me, I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence; nor could I be induced to approve or encourage payment of such debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward, not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in rebellion, whether pardoned or not.

"In relation to 'Union War Claims' the Government's obligations to its defenders come first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not in general recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless our Government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from the military operations of the war of the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature—now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers—are becoming stale and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if hereafter entertained at all, should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny. Yours very truly, "WINFIELD S. HANCOCK."

Judge Black on Garfield.

From the New York Sun.

The picture which Judge Black is said to have drawn of Garfield's moral character, in the Philadelphia Press, is a very remarkable one. He appears to be acquainted with two Garfields having the same Christian names, one of them very good and one of them very bad, one of them an estimable private citizen and one of them a most disreputable politician. The first one never swore falsely, and never helped forward an election fraud; while the second one was a Credit Mobilierist, a corrupt congressman, an aider and abettor of the Louisiana forgeries, and one of the infamous eight on the electoral commission who gave those forgeries the force and effect of law and of fact.

Judge Black also states that the Garfield whom he knows privately is an out-and-out free-trader, and is in his heart as good a Democrat as the judge himself; while the other Garfield is a prohibitory tariff man, and a thoroughgoing Republican partisan, who long since gave the "key of his conscience to his party."

We say there must be two men of this name, for it is manifestly impossible for two such opposite characters to exist in the same person. Judge Black, however, seems to think otherwise, and to have made up his mind that a man may be honest in some relations when he is a scoundrel in others; that the "hands" which take bribes in Congress may be considered "clean" outside, and the man who lies under oath may yet be deemed a very respectable citizen.

But if Judge Black does not draw at bribery and perjury the line of distinction—and we emphatically deny that there is any such distinction—between public and private morals, where will he draw it? It is, however, with the public character of James A. Garfield that both he and we are required to deal in this canvass, and of him we understand Judge Black to affirm, upon the strength of a long and intimate acquaintance, that there is no crime he would not commit, and scarcely any that he has not committed, to serve the party that serves him.

Altoona is agitating the advisability of a paid fire department.

GENERAL NEWS.

Williamsport has thirty-one church congregations.

The Democrats of the First Iowa district have nominated W. B. Culbertson for Congress.

Venner the Canadian weather prophet, predicts cooler and stormy weather for the first few weeks of October.

On Wednesday of last week, the people of Memphis, Tenn., celebrated the continued good health of the city, and its escape from yellow fever during the past summer.

Governor Cornell, of New York, experienced an attack of malarial fever while staying with his wife at Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, last week, but at last accounts, he was convalescing.

The saw mill of Mr. Silas Weakland, located near Chest Springs borough, in Clearfield township, Cambria county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 12th inst. Loss about \$1,000; fully insured.

On Tuesday evening of last week Jesse Grant was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of W. S. Chapman, at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The affair was very quiet, only a few friends being present.

Washington county has a young lady who has not eaten solid food in four years. Her principal diet is a small sip of vinegar or lemonade. She is a daughter of Hon. John A. Happer, and is 24 years old.

Baltimore will celebrate her sesquicentennial—that is, the commemoration of her 150th birthday—in the second week of October, beginning on Monday, the 11th, and continuing five days. Elaborate preparations are making for the event.

A passenger train on the Vandalia railroad collided with a freight train on a trestle forty feet high over Clear creek, near Terre Haute, Ind., at 4:30 o'clock on Friday morning, killing Engineer Oscar Rankin and Fireman William Saunders of the passenger train. The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped from their engine and escaped with slight bruises. A. W. Dilla-hout, Postal Clerk, had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. No passengers were hurt.

Business Notices.

—Why are horses and cattle after taking Roberts' Horse Powders like a new laundered shirt? Because they look sleek and clean.

—No more sick chickens. Save your poultry and cure them of disease, by using Roberts' Poultry Powder. It has never failed to cure Cholera, and all diseases to which fowls are subject. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by all druggists.

—At the present time when there are so many worthless liniments in the market, it would be well to inquire which is the best. This will be found in M. B. Roberts' Embrocation—it is a panacea for ailments that require rubbing either on man or beast. Price 35 cents per bottle.

—Why do you cough when you can find speedy relief in Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound? It is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases tending to pulmonary consumption. Has been sold for over thirty years and is especially adapted to children, as it does not nauseate, and consequently it can be used in sufficient quantity as to effect a cure. Try one bottle and you will never be without it. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Sold everywhere. Ask your druggist for it.

—The popularity of M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders is proving itself in the increased demand throughout this State, from the fact that the public are at last finding out that it is possible to obtain a package of Horse and Cattle Powder which is strictly pure and free from such adulterations as bran, cake meal, and other ingredients calculated to puff the animal instead of curing it of the disease it is suffering from. M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders contain no adulteration, and are much cheaper than any other, as but a table-spoonful is required for a dose. Ask any old horseman as to their merits. For sale everywhere. Price reduced to 25c. per package.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1880. In breadstuffs but little doing; wheat is higher. Flour—Flour is dull and rather weak on low grades. Sales of 1,200 barrels, including Minnesota extras, low and choice, at \$4.94@5.75; do. do. straight, at \$5.00@5.50; Pennsylvania family, at \$4.75@5; western do., at \$5.00; and patents at \$6.75. Rye flour is scarce and steady at \$5 per barrel. GRAIN—The wheat market is fairly active and prices 3/4c. higher. Sales of 6,000 bushels, including rejected, rejected, at 95c@98.00; red and amber, track and doat, at \$1.05@1.06; and No. 2 red, elevator, at \$1.06. At the open board, first cut, 5,000 bushels October sold at \$1.06; 10,000 bushels November at \$1.07; \$1.08; was bid for September; \$1.06; for October; \$1.07; for November, and \$1.08 for December. Rye is firm at 50c. for Pennsylvania. SEEDS—Clover is dull, small sales at 73c@85c. Timothy is firm, and sells at \$2.15@2.20.

Belleville Markets.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 27, 1880. QUOTATIONS. White wheat, per bushel.....\$1.00 Red wheat, per bushel.....95 Rye, per bushel.....50 Corn, per bushel.....45 Oats, per bushel.....30 Flour, retail, per barrel.....5.00 Flour, wholesale.....4.75

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.....25 Chickens per pound.....16 Cheese per pound.....16 Country hams per pound.....15 Hams, sugar cured.....16 Bacon.....8 Lard per pound.....8 Eggs per dozen.....22 Potatoes per bushel.....49 Dried beef.....12

New Advertisements.

Horses for Sale. ONE pair HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, and one small FAMILY DRIVING HORSE. Inquire of B. F. SHAFER, Nitany, Pa.

Notice.

D. H. HAUPT has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve acres of land situated in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre, adjoining lands in the warranty name of William Bessel on the north, James Brocks on the east, Thomas Potts on the south and James Bessel on the west.