# The Centre Democrat.

### BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is lished every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte county, Pa.		
TERMS—Cash in advance,	\$1	80 00

LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the ments made within three months will be con 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.

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#### Outside of the Constitution.

Says the Stalwart editor of a Stalwart organ, and other journals copy approv-

Beginning with the war, there has steadily grown a desire for a strong, centralized government. This feeling is far from being a wish for anything not conservative and liberal; in fact, it is a common-sense belief that for a better protection of the Government institu protection of the Government institu-tions a more paternal spirit should actuate the administration of public affairs. The powers of the Government during and succeeding the war have been exercised outside of the constitution, and the people learned that by such exercise of authority good results followed. It is natural, therefore, that these lessons are having an effect how when troubles arise from which appar ently no power but that of the Govern ment can give relief.

Another Stalwart editor closely allied with the Administration rises to remark, with a gravity intended to be profound ly impressive, that "the progressive thought of civilization is toward cen

The extreme of centralization is the one-man power, an unlimited monarchy. Its opposite is pure democracy, the peo ple actually ruling themselves. Our democratic republic is a compromise between these two systems, in which it was the intention of the fathers to make the nearest approach practicable to pure democracy. We are now told, by able editors of influential journals, that the plan of the fathers is a failure that "there is a steadily growing desire for a strong centralized government; that there is "a common sense belief" that the Government, in order to protect itself, must be "more paternal," and that "the progressive thought of farther away from a government of the people, by the people and for the people-getting nearer and nearer to the other extreme so happily illustrated in

We commend the frankness of these writers, and wish their candor were imitated by all who share their opinions. They have a clear, indubitable right to advocate centralization even to its legitimate conclusion, the one man power. the way they are doing. They urge that which is opposed to our constitu tion, and they do not suggest, as they ought, such changes in that instrument | the negro than that of a voting machine. as must be made if their longings are to be realized.

One of these Stalwart writers has the manly frankness to admit that "the powers of the Government, during and succeeding the war, have been exereised outside of the constitution," and he claims that the people have seen such "good results" from unconstitutional government that they want more of the same sort. We do not believe in the theory of these Stalwart writers-There is no safety except in honest, conscientious adherence to the constitution-the great charter of our liberties. Every officer who has done official acts "outside of the constitution" has committed perjury, has deliberately violated his oath, and has made war on that which he was sworn to support and defend. The penitentiary or the scaf. fold would be the just reward for any and every conscious, intelligent violation of the constitution by any sworn official of the Government. If one the fundamental law, all may safely do so. If that character may, with impunity, be contemned and set at naught in one instance it may be totally disregarded. Chaos, anarchy would be the inevitable result of the course approved

stated in his own words. It is not true, it is false, palpably false, that the progress of the age is to-

by the writer, whose views we have

the road towards democracy, and almost many something of the powers hitherto set up a republic in France and has over Europe except in Russia. The democratic spirit is shown all over the \$5,000 out of my own pocket." world, working in many instances by cruel agencies, but working ever to the same end-the wrestling of power from centres and placing it in the hands of the people.

There are monarchists in the United States. In one or two branches of the public service there are hundreds of them. The tone of "society" in this city is tinged with anti-democratic sentiment. There is a longing for the for titles, an asinine desire to parade coats-of-arms. But the great heart of the people of this country despises all this trash and nonsense, and the official who apes the aristocrats of Europe is simply detested.

If the advocates of centralization will come out in favor of changing the government, either by lawful means or open, honest revolution, they will be entitled to respect. But they can expect no tolerance while they continue to uphold and defend the continued "exercise of the powers of government outside of the constitution."- Washing-

Some of the Stalwart papers are fiercey abusing Mr. Thomas Hamilton, one of the most prominent negro politicians in South Carolina, because he has pub lished a letter advising the colored men to abandon the Republican party and vote henceforth with the Democrats. But the malice of the Stalwarts is not surprising, for Hamilton hits them hard. He says that "all the negroes get for their fealty to the Republican party is a few minor appointments." He shows that in all South Carolina only one negro has a good position, the postoffice at Columbia, and he is held in it by Senator Hampton, who is a Democrat. When the Republicans controlled the State, teachers' certificates, Mr. Hamilton says, were worth only forty cents on the dollar, while under the Democratic rule they are worth one hundred cents. The difference, he explains, was due to the fact that the "Republicans deliberately stole the money intended for education and applied it to fast horses, gold watches and diamond pins," and Mr. Hamilton does not entertain a doubt they would do so again if the Government were to trust them with the funds for educating the negro. He says the Democrats have done more toward educating the negro youth in two years than the Republicans did in ten, and it is time the negro showed some recognition of Democratic services. The Republicans, he grievously complains, give the best offices to the white men and the leavings to the negroes. Mr. Hamil ton asks if the Democrats could do worse than that, and says the negro civilization' is getting farther and has only two questions to consider: "First, what is best for the negro? Second, what is best for the country ?" As a clincher against the proposition that it is "best for the negro" to stay in the Republican party, he cites the fact that there are "about 150 white Republicans in the State, and 130 of them hold Government offices." It is strange that Mr. Hamilton does not express any pity for the twenty white Republicans in his State who are not in Federal offices, and But they have no right to advocate it in it is stranger still that so intelligent a man as he appears to be has been many years learning the palpable fact that the Republican party has no other use for

### That Republican Address.

The recent address of the National Union League, rehearsing the sublime virtues of the Republican party, is meeting the ridicule it justly deserves at the hands of the Democratic papers. Its bombastic utterances are not only false, but in the light of the history which that party has made for itself, broadly ridiculous. "The Republican party stands to-day the champion and protector of a free ballot and pure elections, and demands the security by law of the right of every man to vote in accordance with his own convictions,' says the address. What says the late Secretary of the Republican National Committee? Listen! "We expended \$400,000 in the October election in In diana. Five thousand reliable Republicans scattered among the townships reported how much it would take to influence people to a change of thought. We paid \$20 to some and as high as \$75 official may safely violate his oath and to others. But then this wasn't a patch to New York, where our chief imple ments were hot work, sharp trades, quiet bargains and a golden stream from Stevenson's bank."

Another witness, Brady, who was for years the Republican Assistant Post port from the States many millions of master General, openly declares that he raised \$40,000 out of the Star route contractors for use in Indiana in the Garfield campaign. He says: "Dorsey

collection of the money, but the auevery session of parliament gives to the thority should come from Garfield. This was communicated to Garfield, who held by the few. Decentralization has thereupon wrote the Jay Hubbell letter I didn't think I needed any better autoned down monarchical institutions all thority, and I raised the money at once-As a matter of personal pride I spent

If this isn't testimony enough that the Republican party is not "all brilliantly studded with the gems of right eous government," and that it has not "punished misconduct in its own ranks," only to glance at a few other things.

Babcock, who was indicted for partici- annexation will be opposed. pation in a series of whisky ring frauds by which the government was swindled "damphoolery" of a court, a hankering out of millions. Was he punished? No, indeed. The President's influence stepped in to save him, and the very judge through whose charge Babcock escaped, subsequently resigned, con science stricken no doubt, and retired

There was Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War, who was impeached for receiv ing bribes from post traders. Did he suffer any punishment at the hands of the Republican party? No, again. A technical plea and a jury disagreement kept him out of prison.

Tom Brady, Republican Assistant Postmaster-General. Indicted with others for conspiracy to rob the Govern ment through the Star route frauds Acquitted by virtue of the imbecility of the prosecution.

Ottman and his associates, indicted for stealing \$45,000 from the Treasury Department. Instead of being con victed, received back the stolen money which had been recovered by the Gov. ernment and made a "divide.

Besides these is a long list of inter nal revenue officers and others who have plundered the Government of millions, but who have been allowed to escape any punishment whatever and who are to-day thriving on the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains. Thinking people everywhere will be apt to con sider that the address of National Union League is slightly tainted with the alloy of hypocrisy .- Union Leader.

#### Our Manifest Duty.

The belief is general says the Wash ington Post, that it is the destiny of this Republic to extend its area until it embraces the entire continent. Wheth er the bonds of union will be weakened or strengthened as they increase in length depends on the time and manner of annexation, and on the charac ter and spirit of the people brought into the Union. There can be no wholesome annexation that is not vol untary. A self-governing people can not rule provinces by force. Such an incongruity would fall of its own weight and bring irremediable disaster. If our neighbors on the North and on the South are ever to unite their destinies with ours, they must do so of their own motion and because they think the change will be for their good.

It will be best for all concerned if many years shall elapse before our border line is moved across the Rio Grande, for our Mexican neighbors must under go very great changes before they will be desirable citizens of the United them or for us to join hands under a common government. It is pre-eminently desirable that we should live on neighborly terms with Mexico and that intimate commercial relations should be cultivated. This being the case w which should precede annexation.

But our northern neighbors are already assimilated and there is such community of interest and feeling as warrants the belief that the removal of the border line to the north of Canada, by mutual agreement, would not be attended with any danger to our govermental system or to the future of the great Republic.

The Canadians are not impulsive. They consult their interests and convenience, and are guided thereby instead of wandering, as Senator Ingalls would say, "in the mazy labyrinths of nebulous sentimentality." It is be cause they are matter-of-fact and practical that they are making steady, not rapid, advances in a line of thought and conviction that must eventually lead to

An Ontario farmer, in a letter to the Buffalo Courier, discusses annexation in a cool, sensible strain. He says that Ontario, in spite of a tariff apparently meant to be prohibitory, does half her trade with the United States, and the fact that in spite of the heavy duties, we continue to buy from Ontario, proves that our people require those articles, chiefly farm produce and lumber, that Ontario sells. On the other hand the farmers and lumbermen of Ontario imdollars' worth of goods on which they pay an average duty of about thirty per cent. It is certain, considering the relative position of the two countries, wards centralization. Decentralization, went to General Arthur and he was that the Canadians pay the whole duty

in this age, has set Great Britain far on willing to give written authority of the on what they import, and at least half of that on what they export. It follows, therefore, that the people of Ontario lose at least forty per cent. of the products of their labor under the pres ent system.

From these facts the writer constructs an unanswerable argument in favor of merging the Dominion in the Union. It is believed that, whenever the Canadians shall manifest a desire for annexation, the British government will interpose no serious objection. The present connection between Cana as the address declares it has, we have da and the home government is little more than nominal, and there has been There was Grant's private secretary, no intimation from Great Britian that

#### Harmony on the Half Shell.

The fact that two of President Arthur's cabinet have been repudiated by their republican friends within the past eight or nine months does not look well for the harmony of the grand old

Secretary Folger came into his own state and asked an election for governor last November. He was not only beat en-he was annihilated.

The republicans had carried the state of New York in 1880 by 20,000; in 1881 by 14,000. They buried President Arthur's secretary of the treasury under a minority of nearly 200,000!

Yet the bitter disappointment caused by Garfield's death had passed away, and the administration was pursuing an amiable conciliatory policy.

Who killed Secretary Folger? Was it the memory of Garfield butchered actually, or the memory of Roscoe Conkling butchered politically?

Secretary Chandler went into his own state and begged an electon for United States senator. He never got a respect able vote. When he died his end was gradual-peaceful! On the last three ballots he received—first 3 votes, then 1, then 0.

Who killed President Arthur's sec retary of the navy? Again, was it the dead Garfield or the living Blaine?

Suppose Secretary Frelinghuyser should go into New Jersey and ask the republicans for an election; suppose Benjamin Harris Brewster should appeal to the Republicans of Pennsylva nia; suppose Lincoln should run in Il linois. Would their success be assured !

It is said that the republicans will unite, that President Arthur's administration is satisfying the country, that Conkling has settled down to the law, that Blaine is writing a book and that everything in the republican party is lovely. Are we to accept the popularity of President Arthur's cabinet as an evi dence of this gratifying condition of the grand old party?-N. F. World

### Good Men.

In Joseph Powell, of Bradford county. the convention has made a most fortu nate choice for State Treasurer among so many worthy Democrats who were named for the position. He made no efforts to secure the nomination and there was no movement in his behalf but his personal worth and fitness were spontaneously recognized by the con vention. Mr. Powell has an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, and is held in the highest esteem by all who States-before it will be best either for have either business or social relations with him.

Mr. Robert Taggart, the candidate for Auditor General, has held no important position in the State, and is little known in its politics. The convention went outside of the list of candidates who may'look for that gradual assimilation have been trumpeted with more or less energy for the last few weeks, and se lected Mr. Taggart on the strong recom mendations of his friends in Warren county and other parts of Western Pennsylvania for his solid personal merits and excellent business qualifications .- Phila, Record.

### New Advertisements.



### KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

PILES.

# PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In ursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of county, there will be exposed to Public Sale premises in the borough of Milibein on

## Friday, August 17, 1883.

ock p.m., the following describ-property of John Keen deceases FARM LAND

the township of Penn, two miles west th of Millheim on each side of the Old Fo TWO HUNDRED & TWELVE ACRES.

ere are THIRTY

HOUSE and SHOP.

Nos. 4 & 5 Consist of EN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Saturday, August 25, A. D. 1883,

TERMS CASH .- No deed will be acknowl-T. J. DUNKEL, Sheriff.