The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec., 26 1878

CHRISTMAS.

Christmas is here. We trust it is an occasion for joy to every reader of the *Reporter*. Could we have it so, there would not be one heavy heart in all this wide world on this great day. And if there were that appreciation and realization of Christmas and the great event which it commemorates, and that it so fittingly deserves from all, there would be neither heart nor soul from dawn of morn to dusk of eve, that would not be forgetful of all else but to rejoice that just now is the anniversary of the great Friend of mankind, who came to bring peace, good will, and joy—and these are all found by those who will have them.

All other holidays are nothing compared with Christmas. Our Fourth of July, Washington's birth day, and such like these, what would they be without Christmas? Or rather, we might say, we would not have these at all, if mankind had not been freed from the thraldom of the evil power through the coming of Him who was born at Bethlehem that we might be saved from superstition, sin and idolatry. From that day dates a new era for mankind; and from it sprang light to dispel darkness, and sow the seeds of civil and religious liberty.

The star still shines and points to Bethlehem—are we all shepherds on the way to find Him? It is a light that leads not astray.

Christmas comes only once a year, and that is enough, for the world only needed the one Redeemer, and He fulfilled all the prophets have said, though many be fools and slow of heart to believe all.

While all nations have their own special, national holidays, this great Christmas festival is cosmopolitan, and all christian nations and tongues join on this day in thanksgiving and rejoicing over the precious gift that was given to lost and sinful man—a Redeemer and Savior!

It is proper that we all rejoice and be glad—more glad than he who has bestowed upon him silver, and gold, and large estates; far we have received an inheritance for greater than all these.

We wish all our readers a merry Christmas; may there not be one speck of cloud to mar its enjoyment, and if there be no gifts from the hands of men, there is infinite cause for rejoicing over the gift of the babe of Bethlehem which serveth all forever. We quote a few lines from Jan. St. Nicholas:

When Christmas morning comes they say
The whole world knows it's Christmas Day;
The very cattle in the stalls
Kneel when the blessed midnight falls.
And all the night the heavens shine,
With luster of a light divine.
Long ere the dawn the children leap
With "Merry Christmas!" in their sleep;
And dream about the Christmas-tree;
Or rise, their stockings filled to see.
Swift come the hours of joy and cheer,
Of loving friend and kindred dear;
Of gifts and bounties in the air,
Sped by the "Merry Christmas!" prayer.
While through it all, so sweet and strong,
Is heard the holy angels' song;
"Glory be to God above!
Oh earth be peace and helpful love!"
And on the streets, or hearts within,
The Christmas carolings begin:

"Waken, Christian children,
Up and let us sing,
With glad voice the praises
Of our new-born King.

"Come, nor fear to seek Him,
Children though we be;
Once He said of children,
'Let them come to me.'

"Haste we then to welcome,
With a joyous lay,
Christ, the King of Glory,
Born for us to-day."

One of the severest doses of radical disfranchizement of northern whites, that Blaine got in the senate in reply to his alleged intimidation of negroes, came from senator Wallace, who reminded him of the northern republican gerrymanders whereby the white democrats are disfranchised from their representation in congress. Blaine's committee might take up that phaze of the subject with great profit, and while his men would fail of making out an honest case against the south, it would be eminently successful in what it could prove in the north.

A New York lawyer committed suicide the other day. Let other people quit that, and encourage the lawyers in it.

Stranger things have happened than a rebellion in the republican ranks and the defeat of Don Cameron for U. S. Senator. There have been mutterings all along that something of the kind was breeding, and they are getting louder each day. A Pittsburg dispatch of 19 says: As Mackey is probably dying a number of Republican leaders who have become sick of the domineering policy of Don Cameron have broken loose from the ranks. Their programme is to elect Galusha A. Grow to the Senate instead of Cameron. I have it from the best-informed politician in Western Pennsylvania that Quay, of Philadelphia, with many other leaders of the Eastern wing of the party, and Magee, Collector Rutan and half a dozen others of this city who can carry this end of the State, are now at Philadelphia fixing the programme for Cameron's defeat. It is certain that Magee and the others are in Philadelphia, and also certain that they made several remarks before leaving here which confirm the above story.

The Centre Democrat, will be the name of the new paper which is to make its appearance at Bellefonte in January, Hon. S. T. Shugert and Maj. R. H. Forster, will be the publishers. They are both veteran democrats, who never balked or rebelled, and well known. The absence of a democratic organ at our county seat in which the democratic organizations of the state and county have confidence, seems to demand this undertaking by the above parties.

General Cameron denies that he ever accused Wade Hampton of shooting his brother, Colonel James Cameron, as stated by Eli Perkins.

As an indication of how much truth there is in the Republican howl about election frauds in South Carolina a trial of Democratic judges in Clarendon county is a fair test. An acquittal was the result, although the foreman of the jury was a Republican and there were two negroes on the panel.

Hayes is a Grant man. Grant is the choice of the old whiskey ring, the most of whom he pardoned out of the penitentiary.

Don Cameron can not make a speech one quarter as long as Grant, yet he represents one of the greatest states in the U. S. Senate.

Hartranft and Grow are trying to get Bayard Taylor's place.

Blaine had to face a red hot democratic fire before he got his resolution of investigation passed—although all the democratic senators, but six, voted to pass it, yet they gave him such a mess of northern radical bulldozing, and disfranchizement of white democrats, that his stomach has been out of kelter from it.

A Washington dispatch of 17 says the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Blaine, as amended by Mr. Thurman and the Senate, for an investigation into the late elections, was resumed in the Senate to-day, and at its conclusion the resolution was passed by 56, to 6. Mr. Blaine, as on the day previous, fought a losing fight. His Republican associates left him comparatively alone on the floor and listened from the sofas and adjoining cloak-rooms to the drubbing which he received at the hands of Senators Wallace, Ransom, Morgan and Whyte. Patterson, of South Carolina, sat by Blaine's side and comforted him, and the ancient Hamlin also remained at the right hand of his colleague during a portion of the debate. Mr. Wallace was the first to annoy Blaine. The Pennsylvania Senator, backed by an unanswerable array of figures, demonstrated the fallacy of the Maine Senator's argument last week concerning the political strength of the white voter South as compared with the political strength of the white voter North. Mr. Wallace had judiciously selected a few of the most glaring instances of the gerrymandering of Republican Congressional districts in the North, wherein three times as many Democratic votes are required to elect one Representative of that party as Republican votes are required to elect a single Representative of the radical faith. The strongest point made by Mr. Wallace in his speech was that the sentiment of the country, irrespective of party, was opposed to the agitation of sectional differences when Congress should be devoting its time to legislation for the promotion of trade, commerce and national prosperity.

The able speech of Senator Wallace will be found in another column of the Reporter.

Senator Whyte, of Md., in his remarks on the Blaine resolution, said that it would be strange if some Democrats of the South had not learned the tricks of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in casting the colored vote solid, but denied that there was any general disposition or attempts on the part of the Southern Democracy, as a whole, to deprive the negro of his constitutional rights. To illustrate, he said he once asked a negro if he had voted.

"Yes indeed I'se voted."

"Whom did you vote for?"

"Well, I couldn't 'xackly say who I voted for, but I knows I voted the right ticket."

"But how do you know you voted the right ticket, if you don't know who you voted for."

"Cause you see, I couldn't vote no other ticket. I seen that tried."

Blaine's investigating committee is to sit with closed doors and do its work in secret. The democrats voted in favor of the investigation but proposed to sit with open doors, in open day-light, so that the people, who are concerned in the matter, might know what was going on. This reasonable proposition of the democrats was voted down by the radical senate.

Blaine and his assistants in breeding sectional strife, don't wish open doors, because that would not answer their purposes in manufacturing electioneering stuff against the southern people. If the democrats are not afraid of open doors and the eye of the people, why need the radicals be, if they have a good case to go on with? But there is the trouble, their charges against the south are false and groundless and they must have a committee to sit in secret and in darkness manufacture a big story of southern intimidation of colored voters to poison the minds of the people of the north against those of the south.

The committee of investigation will therefore be a one sided affair, sitting in secret session to take testimony from perjurers and men hired to swear to false charges. Why investigate in secret if their charges of southern intimidation are true? If the democrats are not afraid of open doors, why should the radicals be when the majority of the committee will be radical? Our elections are public, our courts are open and public, the Potter committee sat with open doors and did not fear daylight, yet we have the radicals of the senate—their last senate too—appointing an investigation into the late elections in the south, but the whole work to be carried on in secret!

Well, let them go on; they are in their last desperate throes; let them do their worst or their best, and when their secret work is done, based at it will be upon the say of hired perjurers, let them make the best of it. No sensible man not blinded by party prejudices, will give one farthing for all the horrible things that Blaine's secret investigating committee may hatch out, manufacture and report.

WHITE REPUBLICANISM.

The attitude of the republicans, since they are disappointed in the negro voters calls out these apt remarks from the World. It says it looks very much as if we should see the Republican party before long marching under banners inscribed "White men shall rule America;" William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and company screaming "Would you like your daughter to marry a negro?" and Colonel Pat. Donan, erstwhile of the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian, declaring, as editor of the Tribune founded by Horace Greeley, that no simian-souled sooty-skinned kink-curled blubber-lipped prehensile-heeled Ethiopian gorilla shall pollute the ballot-box with his leprous vote. Then we shall have Lincoln's reluctance to abolish slavery and Morton's opposition to negro suffrage cited as the only and original Republican doctrine. Already we see the fact paraded that Mrs. Hayes has no intention whatever of "inviting "the quadroon wife of colored Senator "Bruce to attend at the first Presidential reception;" that her husband "has "never been invited to dine at the "White House or elsewhere with a party of Senators," and that "General Grant "never invited Revels, of Mississippi, "and when he gave a dinner to the "Santo Domingo Commissioners left out Fred Douglass." The Republican Presidents are thus cleared of the stigma of associating with "the nigger," and the Republican Senators can point with pride to the fact that they kept Pinchback out of his seat. For the nigger who has no further funds to deposit in the Freedmen's Bank and who votes the Democratic ticket the Republican party has no use. The duty therefore devolves upon the Democracy, which has always been the party of the Constitution and has everywhere declared its loyal acceptance of that instrument and its amendments, to see that the colored citizen in South Carolina is protected in his rights as well as the colored citizen in Massachusetts. The issue was finally settled by the war; the sovereign States set their seals to the amended Constitution, and we shall not allow Mr. Page, of California, and the other White Republicans to cancel or put in peril these great results. The colored citizens of the South shall not be deprived of the citizenship which the North conferred upon them, and there is no need for the late Mr. Greeley's paper to say that the thing may, can, might, could, would or should be done. We are surprised—nay, shocked—at such a proposition coming from a party which for some twenty years made emancipation and negro suffrage its watchwords, and for ten years has spent its time and its energies in surveying the work of its hands and declaring that it was entirely good.

Even if Senator Blaine could be treated seriously, says the World, as a sincere believer in the clap-trap he talks, his figures as to the inequality of representative strength North and South would be unworthy of serious consideration, for the simple reason that there are no anomalies and no appearances of injustice indicated by them in the political organization of the South which are not just as strongly marked in the case of States at the North. In Alabama, North Carolina and Mississippi, for instance, the Democratic legislatures have so run the lines that every district but one is Democratic by a small but sufficient majority, while the Republicans are packed into one district, which they do not always carry. Last month, for example, they ran two negroes in the Second North Carolina and were beaten. Of course this increases the unrepresented element, which is always large under the system of majority representation, but it will be interesting to see the Democrats of the South attacked on this head by members of that party which in New York has for years refused to perform a duty peremptorily prescribed by the constitution, and which in Indiana has so arranged the districts that the Republicans carried nine out of thirteen though they were in a very considerable minority of the popular vote. Gerrymandering at least is not a Southern invention. Mr. Blaine complains that South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, with a population which he coolly assumes to be "Republican" because in the matter of race it stands at 54 per cent. colored to 46 white, return seventeen Democratic Congressmen. Bless the man's soul, Massachusetts and Michigan return nineteen Republican Congressmen and but one Democrat, though the figures show—there are no assumptions here—that 51 per cent. of the voters in those States are anti-Republican! In New York it takes something over 15,600 Republicans to elect a Congressman and something over 54,600 voters of other political beliefs to do the same thing! Every Republican voter in New York has three and a half times as much power and influence as every anti-Republican voter. It is an axiom in politics that under the majority system the minority vanishes utterly—is left unrepresented—and in any country or assembly the corrective is found in the accidents of distribution. Where hundreds of thousands of Democrats, constituting local minorities in Kansas, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts or Illinois, are left unrepresented, a corresponding number of Republicans in Democratic States should fail to secure representation if the balance of equity, except in tidal wave years, is to be preserved. If there is a Democratic preponderance in the electoral colleges and in the National Legislature why should Senator Blaine affect to regard this as abnormal when the election of 1876 demonstrated that a large majority of the voters of the United States are Democrats? Nobody knows better than Blaine that the Republican party has ever since been losing strength, till even at the North it remains its hold upon power only through the divisions of its opponents. It is conventional with Senators to pretend to regard each other as seriously as did the augurs of old. But when a Senator talks such arrant and hypocritical humbug as Mr. Blaine, people who are not paid to sit still and listen to him politely may be pardoned if they feel moved to forgive even the truly shocking way in which Senator Conkling expressed his contempt for him while he was speaking his piece.

Blaine had a ducced time to get a committee, Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar, and all the other prominent republican senators openly refused to serve, and after going begging for a while, five of the smaller fry were at length obtained to serve.

The Senate Investigating Committee appointed on the Blaine resolution is now as follows: Teller (Chairman), Hoar, Cameron (Wis.), McMillan and Kirkwood for the Republicans. Democrats—Bayard, Wallace, Garland and Bailey. Sub-committees will visit New York, New Orleans and Massachusetts.

Congressman Williams died at Washington on Saturday morning. Two other congressmen, Beverly Douglas and Gilbert C. Walker, of Va., are dangerously ill.

Forty acres of pigeons roost nightly in the Indian Territory about fifty miles southwest of Joplin, Mo. The hunters spend the night in the wood and kill with shot-guns and clubs till morning, when they load wagons with the birds and drive away to sell the pigeons at from 10 cents to 25 cents a dozen. Scores of wagon-loads have thus been disposed of, still there is no apparent diminution in the number of the birds, nor do they fail to return nightly to their roost.

An alligator at Chandbally, India, finding a native asleep with his feet hanging over the side of his boat, grabbed the luckless Hindoo and carried him off. A police inspector tracked and killed the man-eater, and found in its stomach twenty six pairs of brass bangles and anklets, two sets of gold earrings and a number of toe-rings. This alligator, judging from the size of the ornaments, had devoured at least four women and five children, not to take account of people that wore no jewelry.

In consequence of the increase of atrocious murders in Switzerland the Council of State has agreed to discuss the restoration of capital punishment, which would require a revision of the Federal Constitution.

A delegation of tobacco manufacturers is before congress urging a reduction of the tax on that article. The consumers, who pay the tax, do not seem to be at all excited on the subject.

This is a dangerous season, and often the fondest mother's care is no protection against Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in readiness. Price 25 cents.

"I'm a rutabaga, and here's where I plant myself," said a tramp as he entered a farmhouse near Freeport, Ill., and seated himself at the table. "We aliers bile ours," said the farmer's wife, and soused him with a dish-panful of boiling water.

Lawrence Olis Hall, clearing house clerk of the London and San Francisco bank at San Francisco, stole a $13,000 package of Greenbacks and absconded as is supposed on the Oceanic for China.

MR. COOK'S SECOND LECTURE.

Mr. Cook delivered the second in his course of lectures at Association Hall, New York, on Thursday evening last. His subject was "The Infallibility of Conscience." He said:

There are two definitions of conscience—one popular and loose, the other strict and scholarly. The first is that conscience is merely a sense of right and wrong; the second that it is a sense of right and wrong in choices. By the addition of these two last words it is possible to reconcile all the antagonistic views on the subject. The popular definition does not decide whether through conscience we know what is the proper thing to do about a reciprocity treaty with Canada. It has nothing to say as to whether conscience belongs to external actions or intentions, or both. It is a fog through which some people drift all their lives. The strict definition confines the activity of conscience to choices; that is to say, intentions—moral motives. The lecturer was not called upon to go into the origin of conscience. He was willing to take it for granted that it is innate or cognate. He did not say that conscience always points out what is absolutely right, but it does point out what is relatively right. It is not infallible as to another's motives. What it knows is the character of the person owning the conscience. It not only perceives choices, but it feels that the right ought to be followed just as a perception of the beautiful is necessarily followed by a feeling of admiration, and is thus something different from a merely intellectual perception. As perception and feeling are inseparably blended in the æsthetic, so the moral sense is always followed by a sense that the right ought to be chosen. A being with perception and no moral obligation, would be without conscience. Take away either part of the performance and conscience is destroyed. External actions have their expediency or their inexpediency, but the right or wrong of them depends on the intention of the doer. The motives determines the merit or demerit. This is another word that needs to be defined.

Motive may mean appetite, allurement, or intention. When conscience is said to judge of the character of motives it is meant in the third sense. "I am not willing," continued the speaker, to admit, in the presence of possible sticklers for nomenclature on this platform, that appetite may not be evil. It may be original sin. Do I believe in original sin? Yes, most heartily; but I must first define original sin. Here is a lion that has never eaten a child, but wants to. There is a lion that has eaten a child. The old system says that the lion is a lion whether he has eaten a child or not. The new system says that he is not a lion unless he has eaten a child. But they are equally afraid of the lion." [Great laughter and applause.] If I am asked, continued the speaker, whether an inherited propensity to evil is not an evil, I answer "yes;" but if I am asked whether literal sin is not in our appetites, I answer "yes" in a popular sense, but in a strict sense I say that it is a matter of choice. A man is not to be blamed for an inherited tendency to evil, nor for its attractiveness to him, but only for giving way to it. Neither is he to be praised for the possession of intellectual tastes nor for the attractiveness of books, but for gratifying those tastes with a view to doing good.

The Bible speaks in a human sense when it talks of a seared conscience. There is a perfectly consistent doctrine throughout the Scriptures on this subject, and those who take them as a guide must believe that whenever the Holy Spirit touches the human soul it touches the conscience. So it may be strictly said that conscience is the touch of the pierced right hand of the Lord. The insignificant syllable "ought" will outweigh "wife," "father," "mother," "child," "friends," everything but "God." God is in the Word. Moral sense in full activity includes six things: Direct perception of right or wrong in choices; feeling that right should be performed and that wrong should not; complacence in right and want of complacence in wrong; feeling of merit in the performance of right and of demerit in the performance of wrong; pain of remorse or bliss of self-approval, and a prophetic anticipation of reward for the performance of right or of punishment for the performance of wrong.—Times.

BEECHER AND TALMAGE.

Sensation Preachers and Money They Make by Outside Work.

The New York *Sun* has a column of curious information in the pecuniary profits realized by Beecher and Talmage on their popularity and notoriety as lecturers and preachers. Beecher stock seems to be on the descending scale while that of Talmage is on the rise. Says the *Sun*:

The hey day of Beecher's money-making was before his name was clouded with scandal. He had $20,000 from his church, some thousands from Mr. Robert Bonner, editor and proprietor of the New York *Ledger*, a heavy income from his "Star papers," his "Norwood," and his published sermons, good fat fees for signing his name to marriage certificate parchments, two or three hundred dollars any night that he chose to run over in New Jersey, sally into New England, or the interior of New York State to lecture. He had five or six thousand dollars as editor of the *Christian Union*, and then he got handsome advance pay on his contract for writing a "Life of Christ"—a work which he never completed and left half finished on the hands of J. B. Ford & Co., whose financial ruin it wrought.

The scandal greatly diminished Beecher's income from outside sources. The sale of his books came to a full stop. The scandal cost him $118,000, $100,000 of which, a year's salary inclusive, his church paid. Beecher's present salary is $15,000. He has had the expense of his costly house in Peekshill on hand, and had to forego a summer's revel in the White Mountains and go to lecturing out West. He came back ten or twelve thousand dollars richer, and then announced his retirement from the lecture field. This year has probably afforded Beecher an income of $50,000. His income for the next year depends largely upon the sale of the pews in January. His salary will be $20,000 if the receipts at that time warrant it.

And as to Brother Talmage, the *Sun* says:

Talmage is not now connected with any religious paper, having found that the different papers he tried needed more money than their legitimate earnings to keep them afloat. His sermons, however, are printed by newspapers from St. Johns to San Francisco, and from Toronto to Cape Town.

It is believed, however, that Talmage gets from the different papers to which he supplies manifold copies of his sermons sufficient to pay his stenographer. He has a revenue from two Western publishing houses, which publish his sermons in book form, and a royalty on the sales of his "Crumbs Swept Up," "Abominations of Society," and "Sports that Kill," which the Harpers publish. He has a new book in the press, from which large returns are expected. None of his friends know his revenue from his literary work. His present salary is $7,000. An estimate of his entire income for this year is between $10,000 and 12,000. Next year, however, his salary will be $12,000, and his income will be probably from $15,000 to $20,000. Talmage has a good conception of values, and it is predicted that he will be a rich man in ten years.

St. Nicholas for January is a charming Holiday number, chuck full of good things for the amusement and edification of children. It contains contributions from such eminent authors as John G. Whittier and Julian Hawthorne, and also some fifty or sixty pictures.

Scribner's Monthly for January, is a capital number, full of interesting and valuable reading, and profusely illustrated.

Subscribe for the Centre Reporter. The best paper in the county.

WALLACE'S REJOINDER.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT'S SPEECH ANSWERED AT EVERY POINT.

Facts and Figures to Show the Utter Fallacy of Blaine's Principal Statements—Some Interesting Illustrations Pertaining to Penn'a Politics—Notes.

Senator Wallace, in his reply to Mr. Blaine, held that no practical results could possibly follow the proposed investigation, and that was why he (Wallace) opposed the resolutions. He read the fourteenth amendment, and the court's decision thereupon, to show that no state can be deprived of any of its representation because of the acts of individuals. The remedy for all the grievances complained of by Mr. Blaine is in contest before the House. He then showed that only twenty representatives were allotted to the Southern states because of the enfranchised negroes, and not thirty-five as Blaine had stated. He said it was not true that the white voter of the South wielded more power than the voter of the North. "The first fallacy," he said, "in Blaine's theory is the bold assumption that the colored voters had no voice or power in the recent elections. Who gives any one authority to say this? Is it true that the Republican party possesses an indefeasible estate in every colored voter in those states? Have they no liberty of thought or right of independent action? Are their votes not to be counted unless they vote the Republican ticket? Such a statement as this is utterly unwarranted by facts, for we all know that in very many instances the colored voter is independent in action. Up on the Presidential vote of 1876 in those states the seventeen Democratic members elected had a total of 272,805 votes and their opponents had a total of 219,610. The minority were just as much represented as they are in any Congressional district in the North. They voted and they were out-voted. How unfairly the contrast is put. Iowa and Wisconsin had, in 1876, a voting population of 540,108. Of these, 296,505, representing about 1,200,000 people, were Republicans, and 243,603, representing about 1,000,000 people, were Democrats. If the negroes who voted for the Republican candidates in the Southern states named are not to be counted, the Democrats who voted for their own candidates in Iowa and Wisconsin ought not to be counted. The Democrats elected in the South represent the minority there just as much as the Republicans elected in the North represent the minority there. It ignores Democratic votes and population North, and omits the pregnant fact that the colored voters South both voted and were counted in making up results. If negroes are voters, and entitled to representation (and the Republican party has made them so), then they are as much entitled to be counted as are the minorities in any district in the Union. In every close contest since 1872 their votes have given the state of Pennsylvania to the Republicans. They hold the balance of power there, and invariably cast it against the Democrats. If the senator from Maine will have one result, he must accept the other."

Quoting Mr. Blaine's assertions that the "seizure of power" by Democrats in the South was "wanton usurpation," Mr. Wallace continued: "If it be 'wanton usurpation and violent perversion of the whole theory of Republican Government,' what shall we call the wholesale disfranchisement of the Democratic masses North by skillful manipulation of political power? Indiana, with a Democratic plurality of over 5,000 in 1876, sent to this Congress 9 Republicans and but 4 Democrats; 23,120 votes or 115,000 population could choose a Republican to Congress, while it required 53,291 votes or 265,000 population to elect a Democrat. The home of the senator—New England with its six states—sends to this Congress 22 Republicans and 6 Democrats; 16,691 votes or 80,000 people can elect a Republican member of Congress there, while it requires 49,821 votes or about 250,000 people to elect a Democrat. To the Senate, New England sends ten Republican and two Democratic senators. Upon the basis of the vote of 1876 it requires 36,721 votes or 185,000 people to choose a Republican senator from New England, while 147,963 votes or 740,000 people are required to elect a Democrat. The six great Middle states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—contain 3,650,000 voters or about 16,000,000 of people, yet they have but twelve senators as against an equal number in New England for 663,000 voters and about 3,300,000 people. These are the results of our political system, and there is just as much reason to find fault with it in New England as in the South. We must abide its inequalities and imperfections for the much greater good it contains. Sweeping charges or partisan comparisons can do no good and must do harm. The only important question is, have elections, North or South, been carried by fraud or violence? If they have, the incumbent holding by such a title should be ejected. The remedy is by contest under the statute. Orderly methods, sworn testimony, judicial inquiry, non-partisan judgment. These are the processes the people approve.

"The invective hurled at the seizure of power by a solid South may be fitly answered by grouping the six great Middle states I have named and examining political results there. In this Congress (and it is worse in the next) these States, upon a total vote of 1,842,212 Republicans in 1876 have 'seized' 75 Congressmen, while on a total vote of 1,804,341 the Democracy get but 46. Upon a voting majority of 37,871 the Republicans have 'seized' 29 Congressmen. If we add to these states New England, we find that 2,209,431 Republican voters get 97 Congressmen, while 2,100,268 Democratic voters get 52. In these twelve states 109,163 Republican majority enables that party to seize 45 Congressmen. If we call a Democratic white voter North the equal of a Republican white or negro voter North, and as such entitled to equal political power, it appears that each 2,425 black or white Republicans North have chosen one of these 45 Republicans to Congress. Or, upon the same basis of equality, each 12,000 people who are represented by these voters have 'seized' a Republican Congressman. Or, if we generalize the whole, we find that in these twelve states 22,777 black and white Republican voters representing 113,885 people 'seize' a Congressman, while it requires 46,672 Democratic voters, representing 233,360 people, to elect one.

"Are not these denials an abridgement of the right to vote, so fully guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, if the interpretation contended for by the senator from Maine is correct? The negro voter was provided with a tax receipt, paid for by the men who claim to own him North and South, and the white man too poor to pay his taxes was driven from the polls. Federal authority intrenched itself on the election ground in the room of the official whom common right and ancient custom places there. And the Democratic party polled at that election but 53,000 votes, against more than 62,000 polled in 1876. Would it be just to deprive Pennsylvania of her fair share of representation in Congress by reason of these deeds of unscrupulous political managers? The remedy for these wrongs must come through the wrath of an outraged people. It may come tardily, but it will come surely."

A DISMAL PICTURE DRAWN.

New York, December 21.—The *Sun's* Scranton correspondent says: These are dismal days in the cabins of thousands of Pennsylvania coal miners. The wolf crouches at every door. If the combination of companies outlasts this month the miners can see nothing ahead but starvation.

CHRISTMAS BELLS.

This is the day that Christ was born!
Hark to the music, sweet and wild,
That wakens glad hearts and forlorn,
To greet the blessed Child!

O silver bells, that ring so clear
All the wintry morning gray,
Rouse up the sleeping world to hear
That Christ was born to-day.

Ring till the children start from sleep,
Sweet with the dream of joy to be,
And clap their little hands, and leap
And shout aloud in glee.

Ring till the sorrowful ones of earth,
Whose lives are spent in toil and tears,
That leave, alas! no place for mirth
In all the dreary years.

Shall hear the tender words He said—
"Come unto me all ye that mourn"—
And gather strength anew to tread
The path His feet have worn.

Ring loud, ring sweet, O Christmas bells,
And tune each waking soul to prayer,
The while your joyful paean swells
Upon the frosty air.

Through misty dawn, and sunshine clear
Ring till the callous hearts of men,
Stirred with the thought of Christ so near
Grow warm and soft again.

Ring till the tender impulse turns
To pitying thought, to generous deed;
Ring till the eager spirit burns
To succor all that need!

And while ye ring, with heart and voice,
Glory to God! let all men say,
And every living soul rejoice
That Christ was born to-day!

—MARY E. BRADLEY, Baldwin's Monthly.

——Suffer not disappointment by employing too many "cures;"—but for the diseases of Infancy use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which never disappoints, and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the Chinese are continually murdering and pillaging the inhabitants on the Russian frontier.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. The

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embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

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A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

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—IN THE—

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Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

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OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico

are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS,

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WM. WOLF.

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RR,

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Montandon	6 57 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	2 25 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila	7 35 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Montandon	1 02 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Montandon	7 35 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	8 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	11 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" "	Montandon	9 08 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renova	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	12 20 p m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" "	Montandon	1 47 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" "	Montandon	12 18 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 40 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	2 25 a m
" "	arr at Harrisburg	7 35 a m

Pacific express and Williamsport and Philadelphia Express East, and Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

—CHRISTMAS!—

Each succeeding year makes plainer the fact that there is a rapidly growing taste for Holiday Gifts, combining usefulness with beauty and correct taste.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have made very extensive preparations for supplying the prevailing taste, and have now on daily exhibition the largest stock of useful and beautiful articles ever placed on sale in Philadelphia. An examination will convince any one that almost every department of the house contains articles more appropriate for Christmas offerings than gifts of silver or gold.

All who find it inconvenient to visit Philadelphia, are cordially invited to make their selections and order their goods through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Of late the business transacted through this department has been so heavy as to necessitate the employment of additional help, but the perfect system in practice enables us to promptly answer every request for samples, and to fill at once every order in the most satisfactory manner.

Below we give a necessarily brief list of articles especially adapted for Holiday Gifts.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
COL'D BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
H'NDK'RCHIEFS in FANCY BOXES. For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK AND CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS.
RUFFLING AND SCARFS.
GENT'S NECKWEAR OF EVERY STYLE
FANCY HOSIERY.
SILK HOSIERY.
UNDERWEAR IN SILK, WOOL, CASHMERE AND MERINO. For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
GENT'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.
INDIA AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.
LADIES' COATS AND SUITS.
CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS.
BOYS' CLOTHING & OVERCOATS.
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
NOVELTIES IN SKIRTS.
PIANO, TABLE AND ORGAN COVERS.
FINE DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
NAPKINS TO MATCH.
TOILET REQUISITES.
BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
EIDERDOWN QUILTS.
CARRIAGE LAP ROBES.
SILK UMBRELLAS
JAPANESE LACQUER GOODS.
CELLULOID TOILET SETS.
POCKET BOOKS
WRIST WARMERS.
GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.
FANS, ETC.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS.
DRESS GOODS
PRINTS AND CRETONNES.
&C., &C., &C.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES

Twenty-Five Cent Dress Goods,

Especially Adapted for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Our greatly enlarged store room, this season, enables us to comfortably accommodate the many hundreds of our customers who may have heretofore found difficulty in getting waited upon at our crowded counters.

The price of everything is guaranteed to be absolutely the lowest.

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PHILADELPHIA

—HARDWARE!—

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NEW GOODS---PANIC PRICES.

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We would especially call attention to the

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—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in