

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, December 16, 1880.

The Electoral Count.

The exploded claim of the Republicans in 1877 that the President of the Senate alone has a right to count the Electoral vote, is again renewed and forms the basis for acrimonious debate and any amount of filibustering on the part of the Republican minority in Congress to establish this dangerous innovation upon the constitution and the precedents of the past. The Democrats claim that the Electoral vote is required by the constitution to be counted by the two houses of Congress in joint session assembled. The election of Garfield is unanimously admitted, and there is no pretence of opposition to his inauguration in Congress or elsewhere. Then why this effort on the part of the Republicans to establish the precedent that the Vice President alone must count and declare the election of the President? Simply because it is a link in the chain of revolution to wrest power from the immediate representatives of the people according to the old Federal principle, and vest it more directly in the Executive government. The anxiety now on the part of the stalwart Republicans to affect this innovation is not difficult of solution. They have elected a Vice President upon whom they can rely to carry through any project that may be presented in 1884 to perpetuate their lease of power however the people may decide. Arthur can be relied upon to give effect to any emergent scheme that may be devised for this purpose, hence their fight is for the future, not for the present. The great struggle between the Democracy, representing the rights and sovereignty of the people, and the aristocracy under the usurped name of Republican, representing the old Federal doctrine of the Hamiltonian school, in the centralization of power in the National government, is postponed until 1884. That the present agitation of the electoral count is only preliminary to this great struggle which must and will determine the future character of the Government is evident from the fact that no opposition is contemplated or feared from any quarter, in Congress or out of it, to the peaceful inauguration of the President-elect, however it may be regretted that a man adopting the sentiments of Hamilton should have secured an endorsement by a plurality of votes.

This fight is to be made. All the acts of the opposition to the Democracy in favor of centralizing power in the Executive, and surrounding the polls of the people with the creatures of his power, the abuse of the elective franchise, the corrupt contributions of the money lords to buy up the votes of States and secure fraudulent results, are not done to secure a mere temporary triumph. They are only links in the chain to create that demoralization necessary to make effectual the revolutionary design to change the Democratic character of the government. The time has come when the Democracy should look square at the issue the events hinted at bring to view. They are not the emanations of chance circumstances, but show a settled policy which the Democracy, keeping in view the fraud of 1876, should consider and bear in remembrance, and by timely organization be prepared to resist and overcome.

GALUSHA A. GROW, with his fifty-five instructed legislators, feels happy in expectation of writing U. S. S. to his name after the fourth of March. Boss Cameron has not agreed to Galusha's little arrangement yet, and it is altogether probable he will prefer assigning the honor to some other fellow.

Examine the Figures.

During the late Presidential campaign a great deal was said by the Republicans about the evil effect of a solid South. If the Republican party was a progressive party it would have learned long ago that the war was over and the South not solid. The cry of a "solid South" was raised to cover their schemes of public plunder and hide their determined purpose to change the form of our government.

An examination of the result of the late election by States will at least make it plain to the mind of a thinking man that the solid South never existed except in the darkened mind of republicanism. The meaning of the term "solid South" as used by the Republicans is "that all States south of the old Mason & Dixon line were and still are in rebellion against the United States government." They forget that Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia were never out of the Union. They were Democratic before the war, loyal to the Union and the Democratic party during and ever since the war. For this reason in the following tables the five States just named and their vote are not taken into consideration.

Take, as shown in the statement, the eleven States that were actually in rebellion and see whether or not there are any Republicans in those States.

States.	Republican	Democratic	Dem. maj.
Alabama.....	56,240	91,875	35,635
Arkansas.....	42,436	60,775	18,339
Georgia.....	52,652	102,522	49,870
Florida.....	23,632	27,922	4,290
Louisiana.....	39,055	61,998	22,943
Mississippi.....	34,854	75,750	40,896
N. Carolina.....	115,610	124,204	8,594
S. Carolina.....	57,947	112,036	55,089
Tennessee.....	98,760	130,381	31,621
Texas.....	53,200	146,800	93,600
Virginia.....	84,020	128,585	44,565
Total.....	658,406	1,063,839	405,443

The Republican vote amounts to 658,406. In one State there is only 4,290 of a Democratic majority; in another very little over 8,500.

The word solid means "compact," "an entire or individual thing." No sane man will contend for one moment that the South is so politically when in eleven States there is a Republican vote so great as that given at the late election. The truth is there are thousands upon thousands of old rebels in the Republican party.

In the following table we have taken eleven of the most radical Northern States for the purpose of showing what a large Democratic vote there is in the blackest region of Republicanism.

States.	Republican	Democratic	Rep. maj.
Illinois.....	318,302	277,635	40,667
Iowa.....	183,904	105,845	78,059
Kansas.....	129,766	59,803	69,963
Michigan.....	185,190	131,301	53,889
Massachusetts.....	165,198	111,960	53,238
Minnesota.....	93,903	53,215	40,688
Nebraska.....	54,979	28,523	26,456
Ohio.....	375,048	340,831	34,217
Pennsylvania.....	444,704	407,428	37,276
Vermont.....	45,090	18,181	26,909
Wisconsin.....	144,339	114,656	29,743
Totals.....	2,131,483	1,649,478	482,005

If the Republican idea is to prevail these States would be said to be solid. Yet they are not. A poll of 1,649,478 makes an immense hole in a total vote of 3,780,961.

These tables are given for another purpose. Ever since the election the Republican press has loudly insisted that the Democratic party is dead—that its late defeat was its final overthrow. It does seem strange that any intelligent and fair minded person should so contend. The idea that a great party is finally destroyed when in the very strongholds of Republicanism it polled nearly two millions of votes is preposterous. Ex-Gov. Hubbard, in speaking of this says: "a battle lost is not a war ended; for no question is fast settled until it is settled right. The Democratic party has a history and a long career of achievements. It is as old well nigh, as the Republic. It has witnessed the extinction of I know not how many rival parties. It will live as long as the Republic. It has sometimes been defeated but never conquered. It has

gone down into captivity, overborne sometimes by numbers, sometimes by fraud; but it has regathered its strength, and reformed its legions and come up again out of its captivity like a lion from the swelling of Jordan. It will do so again do not doubt for a moment. The Old Guard dies but never surrenders. The Democratic party neither dies nor surrenders."

COL. FORNEY, in last week's Progress, speaks feelingly of the hearty response the Democrats of the whole country have made to his proposition to convert his journal into a Jeffersonian Democratic newspaper. In speaking of the clubs raised in the different towns of Pennsylvania, he gives Bellefonte the post of honor. John W. Forney was born a Democrat, and although he, like many others, drifted into a strange harbor, the teachings of his youth have reasserted themselves, and now in the "sere and yellow leaf" of his well spent life, he returns again to drink the inspiration of liberty from the unfailling fountain of Democracy. The subjoined letter to Esquire Smith, of Bellefonte, tells the story of his success and his hope for the future:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1880.
My Dear Sir: Accept my thanks for your generous list of subscribers. If my enemies in Bellefonte could see how my purpose to print a paper for the Democratic masses is reaching the people North and South, they would conclude that I am a very amate corpse and that the five millions of Democrats are a very lively set of dead men. In a few days I will send you a package of our cards for each of the good fellows who have subscribed for the Progress, as my Thanksgiving for their kindness.
Yours very truly,
JOHN W. FORNEY.
CHAS. SMITH, Esq., Bellefonte, Pa.

SOME of the Radical jacks indulge in threats to cut down the congressional representatives in the Southern States. How will they do it? The census will regulate that, both North and South. But, say these fanatics, the Southern people bull-dozed the poor negroes at the election. Well, suppose they did, the Northern Republicans and manufacturers bulldozed the poor whites to a much greater extent. If bull-dozing disfranchises the South it will be difficult to make a law that will not also disfranchise the North for the same reason. Besides that, a Democratic Senate stands in the way of the accomplishment of any such lunacy. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other Northern States, are in greater danger for disfranchising white people than the South for disfranchising negroes.

THE notorious Secor Robeson, who first claimed public attention through his profligate and corrupt management of the navy department of the government under the Grant administration, and who is at present a Congressman from the State of New Jersey, last week figured conspicuously on the floor of the House as one of the leading obstructionists to the transaction of the business before Congress. To the trophies of a venal and disgraced Secretary, he can now add the honors of a successful filibuster. He has been, and bids fair yet to be, an expensive and troublesome barnacle upon the ship of State.

JOHN KELLY has fallen! The comptroller's office has passed to other hands and Tammany is unhappy. The remains of the structure that crushed Robinson has now fallen and extinguished the Boss. Tilden and Kelly have each had a dead shot. Let them subside, and permit the honest men of the party to organize an honest Democratic party in New York which cannot be bought and sold in the market.

It has been wisely determined by the Senate caucus not to enlarge the salaries of the Government employees, who in all departments are demanding increase of pay. If their present salaries warranted large assessments for political purposes they are certainly sufficient to afford them a comfortable living legitimately applied.

THE colored men of Philadelphia, as elsewhere, begin to show some sign of claiming their right of representation and recognition from the Republican party. In Pennsylvania they make up the Republican majority of the State, and have claims upon that party which can no longer be ignored. If the negroes possess the manhood to resist the slavery in which they are held to party allegiance, they can make their own terms and raise themselves above the scullion position in which they are held as mere tails to Republican street shows, with the privilege of voting a Republican ticket for a Republican rooster whose interest in them is only marked about election times. The other day a convention of the colored Republicans was held at Liberty Hall, in Lombard street, in which they paraded a transparency bearing these significant mottoes, "Give our children employment in your factories and workshops." "We voted for protective tariff and should enjoy some of its benefits." On one end is the name of "S. Clark Frisby for Senator," on the other, "Down with prescribed schools and deal gently with our teachers." S. Clark Frisby is the colored candidate for Senator in opposition to Col. A. Wilson Norris, the Republican candidate nominated to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Elliot.

It is said that the most exciting kind of sport known to the disciples of Nimrod, is hunting the lion in his native jungle. But it is also recorded by the veritable chronicler that the monotony of the chase is sometimes broken by the lion hunting the hunters. This phase of the hunt is understood to be not as pleasant as the preliminary skirmish. Possibly Messrs. Conkling, Davis, Arthur and the immaculate Boutwell thought they were having any quantity of fun when they started out to hunt down the lion of Delaware. But now that Senator Bayard has reversed the order of exercises the impression has gotten abroad that the men who despoiled Phelps, Dodge & Co. have succeeded in stirring up the wrong animal.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

BEN. SCHROYER PROMOTED.—The Altoona Daily Sun, the other day, took occasion to mention a few young men who had recently received promotions for faithful service in several positions. Among them we notice the following about a young man well known in Bellefonte:

Mr. Ben. Schroyer, who has been employed as express messenger between Altoona and Philadelphia for about two years past, has been promoted to a "through run" between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and will take his new position during next week. Mr. Schroyer was for some time previous to his transfer to the express service on the railroad the popular assistant of Mr. Steve Bewley in the office here, and he took his first lessons in Bellefonte, where his parents and many relatives and friends reside. Mr. Schroyer has proved himself a competent and correct messenger, and there is no doubt that in his new place he will perform his duties to the entire satisfaction of the express company. His friends congratulate him on his success.

Judge Orvis is holding court this week in Clinton county. Last week his Honor presided at McCloskey's lumber camp on Marsh creek. The side judges were Treasurer Yearick and Nelse Lucas. Some time during the week the presiding judge was called upon to pass sentence and carry out in person the extreme penalty of the law upon a very large buck which had the temerity to put in an appearance before the court. The Judge performed his duty in the premises with his usual ability and success—the buck falling at the first crack of his unerring rifle. Score three deer for the Judge this season.

The candies in one of the display windows of S. A. Brew & Son's grocery have been arranged in a very charming style.

The wife of Owen Dougherty, of Chester, dreamed that there was gold under a rock at Rising Sun, near Wilmington. According to the dream there was a moss-covered brick on the rock. Mrs. Dougherty's father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Dougherty, having faith in the dream, took Mrs. Dougherty to Rising Sun, and they found the rock with the brick on it. On Monday night three men spent several hours digging under the rock. What they found, or rather didn't find, the three men probably know.

GENERAL NEWS.

In anticipation of a heavy demand during the session of the Legislature a peanut vender of Harrisburg has ordered 4,000 bushels of this popular esculent.

Speaking of what it terms the "Electoral idiosyncrasy" the Pittsburg Leader says: "The Indiana blunder was not the only one made. One of our Pennsylvania Electors, Pinchet, lost 5,000 votes by a similar one. Why not throw overboard this cumbersome, antiquated, ridiculous and dangerous machinery without more ado and elect our Presidents on the straightforward, common sense principle of voting for them and not for other people?"

A remarkable accident occurred at the Pennsylvania railroad crossing in Christiana the other day. Two children, who were driving a one-horse team, started across the track just as an eastward bound express train, two hours late, shot by. The train struck the horse's head and cut the blinds from the bridle, but strange to say the horse got up when the train had passed and jogged along.

The United States have 24,77 miles of railroad to every 10,000 inhabitants. This is eight times as much as Europe, which has 3.29 miles to the 10,000. The European idea is that traffic must go before railroads, but in this country the idea is that railroads ought to be pushed forward in order to open new sections to population and thus create traffic. Outside of trade demands, railroads are built in Europe exclusively for strategic purposes—something never done in the United States. Here we find apparently superfluous roads laid down sometimes in the furthest reaches of combinations and rivalries of interests, but otherwise all our roads are run on lines and parallels supposed to be conducive to the extension of commerce.

Among the undeveloped resources of the Pacific slope may be mentioned the timber lands of Washington Territory. These lands, 20,000,000 acres, border Puget sound, and are traversed by logging streams. The timber, principally pine and fir, is equal to any which grows elsewhere, the soil from which it springs being of great depth and richness, and kept moist by a rainfall which continues during ten months of the year. One stick is represented to have been hewed which was 124 feet long, squaring 12 inches at the small end, and without sap. The average height of the trees is 200 feet, while many stand 300 feet tall, measuring 12 feet through at the butt. It is to be hoped that better care will be taken of this magnificent belt of forest than has been taken of the timber lands of Maine and Michigan. This territory has also 11,000,000 acres of grazing prairie, where a nutritious bunch grass keeps green five-sixths of the year, and 5,000,000 acres of wheat lands, which yield from 30 to 80 bushels per acre. The catch of salmon last year was 40,000,000 pounds. Who would care to go to the frost-nipped, wind-swept bottom lands of Manitoba, when he can settle in Washington Territory, where it rains as much as it does in Ireland, while the influence of high latitude and frost is quelled by the balmy touches of the Kuro Siwo current—the gulf Stream of the Pacific?

Judge Strong Resigns.

OTHER CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE SUPREME COURT.

For the past month various statements have been published concerning impending changes in the Supreme Court. The first of the predictions was realized on Monday, by the resignation of Mr. Justice Strong. Justice Strong's successor upon the bench will be William B. Woods, of Montgomery, Ala., Circuit Judge of the Fifth judicial district. Mr. Woods is a native of Ohio. He left the Buckeye State about the time of the outbreak of the war, his neighbors being uncertain whether he would identify himself with the Union or Confederate cause. At the close of the war he was appointed a United States Judge. Justice Bradley will hereafter preside over the Third judicial circuit, embracing the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, which has been Mr. Strong's circuit. Mr. Woods will succeed to the Southern circuit formerly presided over by Justice Bradley.

Mr. Justice Swayne will tender his resignation soon after the holidays. His successor upon the bench and in the Ohio circuit will be Stanley Matthews of Ohio.

Mr. Justice Clifford's death is expected at any moment. He is unable now to dictate a complete sentence, and therefore cannot tender his resignation unless an unexpected improvement in his health should occur. Mr. Clifford's ailment is paralysis and softening of the brain. His medical advisers do not expect his recovery. If he should die before the 4th of March Mr. Hayes will appoint Attorney-General Devens as his successor. Mr. Devens is a resident of the first judicial circuit, over which Mr. Clifford presides.

A bill will be introduced in Congress within a few days to retire Justice Hunt. He is incapacitated from performing judicial work, and would have resigned long ago had his pecuniary circumstances, apart from his salary, been sufficient to comfortably support his family. Mr. Hunt cannot legally apply for retirement with pay before 1882. As soon as the bill for his retirement is passed Senator Edmunds will be appointed his successor.

As Good as a Ghost Story.

THE WONDERFUL THINGS MME. BLAVATSKY AND COL. OLCOTT ARE DOING IN INDIA. From the Friend of India, Calcutta.

The following remarkable statement has been forwarded to us for publication: On Sunday, the 3d of October, at Mr. Hume's house, at Simla, there were present at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnett, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Hogg, Captain P. J. Maitland, Mr. Beaton, Mr. Davison, Colonel Olcott and Mme. Blavatsky. Most of the persons present having recently seen many remarkable occurrences in Mme. Blavatsky's presence, conversations turned on occult phenomena, and in the course of this Mme. Blavatsky asked Mrs. Hume if there was anything she particularly wished. Mrs. Hume at first hesitated, but in a short time said that there was something she would particularly like to have brought to her, namely, a small article of jewelry that she had formerly possessed, but had given away to a person who had allowed it to pass out of their possession. Mme. Blavatsky then said if she would fix the image of the article in question very definitely in her mind, she, Mme. Blavatsky, would endeavor to procure it. Mrs. Hume, then said that she vividly remembered the article, and described it as an old-fashioned breast brooch set round with pearls, with glass at the front and the back made to contain hair. She then, on being asked, drew a rough sketch of the brooch. Mme. Blavatsky then wrapped up a coin attached to her watch-chain in two cigarette papers and put it in her dress and said that she hoped the brooch might be obtained in the course of the evening. At the close of dinner she said to Mrs. Hume that the paper in which the coin had been wrapped was gone. A little later, in the drawing room, she said that the brooch would not be brought into the house, but that it must be looked for in the garden, and then, as the party went out accompanying her, she said that she had clairvoyantly seen the brooch fall into a star-shaped bed of flowers. Mrs. Hume led the way to such a bed in a distant part of the garden. A prolonged and careful search was made with lanterns, and eventually a small paper packet, consisting of two cigarette papers, was found amongst the leaves by Mrs. Sinnett. This being opened on the spot was found to contain a brooch exactly corresponding to the previous description and which Mrs. Hume identified as that which she had originally lost. None of the party, except Mr. and Mrs. Hume, had ever seen or heard of the brooch. Mr. Hume had not thought of it for years. Mrs. Hume had never spoken of it to anyone since she parted with it, nor had she for long even thought of it. She herself stated, after it was found, that it was only when Madam asked her whether there was anything she would like to have that the remembrance of this brooch, the gift of her mother, flashed across her mind. Mrs. Hume is not a spiritualist, and up to the time of the occurrence described was no believer, either in occult phenomena or in Mme. Blavatsky's powers. The conviction of all present was that the occurrence was of an absolutely unimpeachable character as an evidence of the truth of the possibility of occult phenomena. The brooch is unquestionably the one which Mrs. Hume lost. Even supposing, which is practicable impossible, that the article, lost months before Mrs. Hume ever heard of Madame Blavatsky, and bearing letters or other indication of original ownership, could have passed in a natural way into Madame Blavatsky's possession, even then she could not possibly have foreseen that it would be asked for, as Mrs. Hume herself had not given it a thought for months. This narrative, read over to the party, is signed by A. O. Hume, M. A. Hume, Frederick R. Hogg, A. P. Sinnett, Patience Sinnett, Alice Gordon, P. J. Maitland, William Davison, Stuart Beaton.

Great Fire in Pensacola.

THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED.

PENSACOLA, Fla., via. WHITING, Ala., December 12.—A disastrous fire burned for eight hours here last night. Five blocks in the heart of the city were destroyed, involving a loss of over half a million, possibly three-quarters of a million dollars. Palafox street, from Wittich's corner to the middle of the block opposite the Plaza, is swept clean. The fire stopped in Government street at the City Hotel, east, and one square back of the Custom House, west. Over one hundred establishments are gone, embracing the main business buildings, and turning out about fifty families from their homes.

The Methodist conference adjourned to-night, the session being cut short to some extent by the partial destruction of the city. The ministers of the conference filled the city pulpits to-day and called for donations for the sufferers who lost their homes. A reaction is taking place, and after great personal suffering is relieved by the generous public it now seems that Pensacola will take a "boom" from her great calamity, as lots held by the people not able to build are readily taken by capitalists, and the city will soon rise again more modern and slightly than ever.

The Kansas legislature recently repealed all existing laws touching the liquor traffic. There is now no penalty for transgression, and from the time the amendment takes effect there will be nothing to restrain the liquor dealers.