Watchman

The Centre Democrat.

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

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The Centre Democrat.

TERMS, $1 00 Per Annum in Advance.

REPUBLICAN boodle, sent into the county from national headquarters. flowed freely at the polls.

OLD spooney Ben Butler jumped into prominence again by claiming that his influence turned the tide for Harrison, and demands the Attorney Generalship for services rendered.

WHO will name the post master of Philipsburg now? Will it be Wigton or he who Wigton opposed for delegate to Chicago? Take care, Billy, or your name will be Dennis.

WHAT was the matter with the "South Side" this year? They wheeled into the Democratic line in fine style and in every district sent the majority a few pegs higher. They can't be bulldozed, that is what's the matter with them.

"OH MY! I wish all the post offices were distributed" sadly sighed General Hastings as he walked away from the hungry office-seekers on Saturday. Don't worry, General; take care of your friends and let your enemies go their way in peace.

WORKMEN who marched in the Republican parades in Philadelphia during the campaign and carried banners promising protection to the woolen industries find their wages have been reduced in some cases from ten to twenty per cent. In one instance two hundred employees were turned out; that is a sample of the protection promised.

IN the history of the United States but two Presidents have been defeated for re-election, Martin Van Buren in 1840 and Grover Cleveland in 1888. It is not an uninteresting coincidence that the successful candidate in the second contest should be the grandson of the successful candidate in the first. Moreover, both defeats were incurred on commercial questions. Van Buren was beaten as a result of the panic of 1837, from the effects of which the country had not recovered at the close of his administration.

THE second annual report of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth for 1886 has just been issued from the press of the State printer. The reason for the delay in the legislative permission for the printing of this report was not accorded until after the close of the session of 1887. The reports of other departments, the printing of which has been previously authorized, naturally took precedence, thus further delay was entailed. The Board hopes in future to be able to publish its reports with reasonable promptness. The volume is made up of a vast amount of matter in reports of all kinds from the Board and its several committees, with papers on epidemics and special diseases, etc., etc., all of a character interesting to scientists in medicine and vital statistics, and prepared with much care and precision of statement. Accompanying the report of the Board is a compendium of law relating to public health and safety of the State of Pennsylvania, together with the decision of the Supreme Court and county courts relating thereto.

Next Congress Will Be Close.

The official returns from Virginia and West Virginia give congress several gains to the Democrats instead of a loss, as first reported. The Democratic Congressional Committee figures that each party has unquestionably chosen 159 members of the House, leaving 7 doubtful districts in as many States, upon which hinges the question of supremacy. These are the First California, Fourth Connecticut, Second Louisiana, Tenth Michigan, Ninth North Carolina, Fourth New Jersey and First Virginia. The Democrats claim that they will certainly get the California, Connecticut, New Jersey and Louisiana members, leaving the other three to the Republicans. This would make the House stand 163 Democrats to 162 Republicans.

While the Democratic and Republican Committees agree as to the 156 members which each party has secured, the Republicans do not admit that a majority of the "doubtful" districts will fall to their opponents.

RUSH FOR THE POST-OFFICE.

Dobbins Good for Nearly Two Years.— Half the Republicans Candidates for the Office.

The indecency of haste with which the Republicans start to get the Bellefonte Post-Office knocks their civil service reform plank in their platform into the middle of the next century. The entire party is trying to get there. Here are a few specimen samples of the candidates:

Wilbur F. Harris demands it because he has been in the office for seven years, three of which he served under Cleveland. He thinks he is the only man that can hand out letters. Harris is backed by the "Kids." Keep your eyes peeled, boys!

W. L. Malin speaks up promptly for his reward. He is entitled to it, (in his opinion,) because he is in the habit of taking straight-out Republicans up to the window to vote them, and then boasts how many votes he secured for the ticket. Nothing in it, Malin; you can't reach it. Malin is backed by a promise.

Cyrus Strickland comes forward. Cyrus is a good citizen, a brave soldier and a Republican of good standing and faithful service, but he won't be postmaster. Cyrus is backed by Bill Lyons. John T. Johnston, with seventeen years experience, looks wishfully at the office as he passes by. That's hardly in the timber. The Boss would like to do it, but the boys will be too noisy. John, your name is Dennis. Don't push it; you will get something better. John is backed by the bosses—both small and large, but you know they will advise him and "recommend him on."

John Harris demands that a Harris shall be recognized. So mote it be. John, you ought to have it, for the family have voted Republican and Whig for a century. John, keep quiet; don't Har-ras the party.

Capt. Amos Mullen is a candidate. No backing.

Next comes Brother Fiedler, of the *Gazette*, the most deserving cuss, (in his own opinion,) in the whole lot. Fiedler has done most of the dirty work for his party, and when a Democrat was to be vilified Feidler did the work. On election day his chief business was to furnish the "liquor" and bribe the voter. Feidler has the pull on the tough element of the party.

Washington Reese goes in for it on his good name, while Harry Valentine will ask recognition for bull-dozing done at the polls on Tuesday.

David Parsons sputters and spits out his patriotism, politics and post-office aspirations in elegant English.

Chairman Brown, with his rosy cheeks, his darling mustache and elegant clothes, asks the post-office or some other position on his good looks.

Drew Curtin, chief cook and bottle washer of the protected industries, asks the post-office because the firm pays low wages and sells dear store goods to its hands. Drew's bull-dozing deserves something, and a post-office about 6x10 would fit him better than the Bellefonte office. But he aims high.

Brother James Harris, red-headed and officious, would like to knock the persimmon, as would "Put-the-old-mare-in-at 150" Potter, of the same firm.

Colonel Bayard will trade his patent pavement for the position, and Father in-law Rankin looks to big "Dan" for aid. Brother-in-law John I. Rankin wants "suthin" because he is "solid with the coons," but won't make any desperate effort for the post-office. There is a small-sized storm brewing.

The clans are marshalling. Meanwhile our own and only Dobbins draws the salary and runs an in-offensive, partisan post-office. To the victors will go the spoils, but as to who is the victor remains to be seen. "Snivel" service will triumph.

After the Eagle the Turkey.

During the last few weeks the ornithological creation have played an important part in the field of national politics. Barnyard roosters, of all descriptions, political buzzards and the proud American Eagle have been before the public gaze, and each has its significance. In this connection the Philadelphia *Times* makes the following pointed remarks: The eagle has soared and screamed until he is tired, and now the great American public is more than willing that he shall go into retirement for a while. As to the rooster, he is not really an American bird, but only a foreign importation. There is nothing about him to inspire patriotism or pride in the breasts of the people at large, and, as the party that has taken him as a campaign emblem didn't win this year, he presents a very bedraggled and undignified appearance even in the eyes of his partisan friends. As Americans are practical as well as a patriotic people they will be willing to retire the eagle because he is a screamer, and the rooster because he is a foreigner, to give place to the great American bird.

That bird is the turkey. And this is the turkey's especial season. The President has fixed the day for his sacrifice upon his country's altar and the farmers are feeding him to the point of gorging in order that he may be in the highest possible condition for the day of immolation. The turkey is a bird to be proud of. First, because he is a native production. There is not a drop of foreign blood in his veins. Even his strut is American. There is nothing like it anywhere else on the broad earth. And he is just as good as he is proud. And especially good when done brown and served with cranberry sauce for the delectation of all the family from grandmother to the baby on Thanksgiving Day.

As the enjoyment of all good things is enhanced by anticipation, let everybody prepare in advance for the sacrifice of turkey. Even if he should prove a trifle tough and disappointing on Thanksgiving Day, the weeks of glowing anticipation will be so much clear gain. As American thanks can only be properly expressed in the presence of this American bird done to a turn and occupying the biggest platter on the table, there should be nothing left undone to make the turkey fit for the occasion.

For there is plenty to give thanks for. The Republicans will give thanks for their victory and the Democrats for the four years of prosperity and security the country has enjoyed under Democratic administration. The workingman for work and fair wages and the employers for business prosperity. The farmer for good crops and a market in which to sell them. Even the very poor can give thanks for living in a country where bread is plenty and cheap, and where the prosperous are charitably inclined. There is a silver lining to every cloud in the American climate and there are few indeed who cannot find something to give thanks for.

As nearly three weeks will elapse before the festival in which the great American bird will play so conspicuous a part, the time should be employed in getting ready. The turkeys should be fat and tender. Every family should have one. Those who can't afford to buy one should be furnished one by those who can buy for themselves and still have a surplus to spare to help their poor neighbors to give thanks in good orthodox American fashion. The turkey should contribute to the enjoyment and inspire the thankfulness of every American young or old, on Thanksgiving Day, and the fortunate should see that the unfortunate are not compelled to give thanks without him.

Hon. Wm. Morrison on the Result of the Election.

Hon. Wm. Morrison, a prominent Democrat and leading tariff reform advocate, was interviewed by a reporter of the *Patriot* and gives his views upon the results of the election: "I regret sincerely the defeat of the Democratic host during the past campaign and consider it a serious misfortune to the prosperity of the country. Certainly the prospect of success never looked brighter, nor were our hopes of winning ever more assured than in the late election, but a chilling and a 'killing frost' did its most powerful work somewhere. I ascribe the failure of President Cleveland's re-election to a number of causes, many of which are now just coming to light. In the first place there was to much boodle against him. The amount of money put into the campaign by the g. o. p. will never all be known. Then again there was tardiness on the President's part in dealing with the tariff question and too much delay in distributing the surplus. Many farmers also became discontented because legislation has been manufactured to meet all their little whims. Mr. Cleveland's administration has been patriotic to the very foundation, and a braver man never led the presidential honor given him, but the bold issues which arose on the eve of election were instrumental in bringing about the defeat. The people had not time to thoroughly understand and digest the tariff question, and therefore were induced by ignorance, petty misjudged interests and republican boodle, to believe that a reduction of the tariff ment a calamity and the ruin of our country.

"The high protective bosh will assume a different aspect by 1892, and then I trust the people will find that protection is a great hood-winking game played by gorged monopolies. Already numerous classes are perceiving that high protection is a soft snap for the millionaire manufacturers and a delusion and a snare for the poor workingman. Professional and business men have no lik-

ing for this one-sided machine, and if the issue had been brought sooner the result of the election would have been different. Probably factional contests in New York contributed somewhat to the disaster."

Unconstitutional.

Recently justice Williams of the Supreme Court, handed down an opinion in the suit of the Titusville Iron works vis. the Keystone Oil company and Gearing vis. Hapgood, declaring the mechanics lien law unconstitutional. The following is the full text of the opinion:

"The controlling question in the case is of the constitutionality of the Act of January, 17, 1887, entitled 'An act relating to the lien mechanics and others on buildings.' It undertakes to change the construction of the acts of 1836 and 1845 in regard to the persons embraced within their provisions. The courts had given judicial construction to the acts of 1836 and 1845 in a series of well considered cases. They had uniformly held that to entitle a mechanic or a material man to a lien upon a building for work done or material furnished, it is necessary that the material for which a lien was claimed should have been done or furnished on the basis of a contract, expressed or implied, with the owner, and on the credit of the building. Work done for the material furnished to a sub-contractor, and work done by a journeyman and laborer did not authorize entry of a lien by the individual laborer, or by him who dealt with the sub-contractor.

"The object of the Legislature in passing the act of 1887 was to change the law in such a manner as to extend to and confer upon all laborers and mechanics whose claims amounted to $10 and upwards, to whomever employed and to all material men, no matter upon whose order was furnished, and the same right to a seperate lien as was enjoyed by those who were under the protection of the acts of 1836 and 1845 as declared constitutional by the court. The method adopted for making this change in the law was not by the passage of an act extending in the right to a lien for work by a direction to the courts to construe the acts of 1837 and 1845 in such a manner as to include the new classes within their provisions.

"The Constitution provides, in section 6 of Apt. III, that No law shall be revised, amended, extended or conferred by a reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended, etc., shall be re-enacted and published at length.' The act of 1887 extends or confers the benefits of the acts of 1836 and 1845 to a large class of claimants without the re-enactment of a single one of the provisions of the acts so extended and by reference to their letter only. It would be difficult to imagine a plainer violation of the constitutional provision. The act of 1887 is a judicial order or decree directed to the courts. It undertakes to give a new and final interpretation of the acts of 1836 and 1845, and directs the courts to adopt the interpretations in all cases that may come before them. The court below is therefore ordered to enter into judgement against the defendant."

Now, Move On!

The election is over; now move on. Stop politics; pay your bets if you were foolish enough to bet; soak your head if swollen by campaign rollicking; take a soda cocktale or two in the morning if the stomach is rebellious, and move on to egitimate business as speedily as possible.

The country is safe. It would have been equally safe had Cleveland been re-elected; but it is quite safe under Harrison. The spectre of free trade has vanished. It was only a spectre, but it was a spectre that made many shiver and hug high war taxes as their only safety.

The nation is for protection to labor; it always was for protection to labor; it always will be for protection to labor and no party will come before the people hopefully hereafter without distinctly declaring for protection to labor.

If the new administration shall come down from war taxes on the necessaries of life and from excessive taxes on the raw materials needed by our mills and labor, the people will not care how high protective duties may be maintained. They want protection; and they will have it, but they want protection to labor—not protection to monopoly. Things will come out all right. If the popular will shall be respected by the Harrison administration, the people will gladly sustain their new President; if excessive revenues shall be continued to gratify the greed of prodigates, another revolution will be close at hand. If things are not right they will be made right. The election is all over; now move on in the good old fashioned way.—*Phila. Times.*

THE POLITICAL WHIRLIGIG.

In no country of the world is the tenure of political power so uncertain as it is in the United States. It is common for a defeated party to look despairingly on the future and for the successful party to regard a victory as assuring long-continued power; but here the political revolutions are swiftest and most overwhelming.

In 1880 the Republicans swept the Northern States like a hurricane. In 1882 the great States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were lost by decided majorities. In 1884 they all voted for Lincoln with the single exception of New Jersey. In 1872 there was hardly a vestige of Democracy left. Pennsylvania voted Republican by 143,500, and in 1874 Pennsylvania voted Democratic, as did the nation, by a sweeping revolution, and in 1876 Tilden led Hayes 250,000 for the Presidency.

In 1880 Garfield defeated Hancock and carried a Republican congress. In 1882 the Democrats swept nearly two-thirds of the States, and in 1884 elected Cleveland President with a Democratic House. This year the Republicans have elected their President by a very close vote; possibly without a majority of the popular vote in the country and by a net gain of 8,000 votes in New York and Indiana would have defeated him.

Such are the antics of the political whirligig in this country, and there is nothing more glorious than the glorious uncertainty of American elections.

REVISED OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR 1888.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT. 1884 — 1888			AUDITOR GEN'L.		JUDGE SUP. CT.			CONGRESS.		LEGISLATURE.					JURY COM'R.		CORONER
	Cleveland, D.	Blaine, D.	Cleveland, D.	Harrison, R.	Plate, Pro.	Meyer, D.	McCamant, R.	McCollum, R.	Kerr, D.	Bynder, R.	Hopt, D.	Mechamick, D.	Allison, R.	Dewey, D.	Alexy, R.	Tobin, D.		
Bellefonte { North ward	116	239	124	239	11	125	239	127	234	128	235	124	237	235	242	127	235	126 235
{ West ward	172	145	166	150	6	173	149	174	149	176	139	167	168	157	159	175	151	174 152
Centre Hall borough	51	106	66	111	3	66	112	66	112	60	68	111	111	47	111	47	111	67 111
Milesburg borough	71	25	71	23	8	71	23	69	23	72	28	69	69	71	23	71	23	
Millheim borough	62	105	29	125	5	30	125	29	124	28	124	26	104	126		29	126	28
Howard borough	133	25	125	39	7	123	39	123	39	122	39	121	119	45		44	44	
Philipsburg borough { First ward	46	141	43	99	2	44	97	44	98	44	88	44	44	88		44	45	87
{ Second ward	50	105	63	111	9	63	110	62	111	63	112	61	61	110		63	111	
{ Third ward	117	141	129	146	12	128	146	126	150	139	133	123	129	145	128	145	122	143
Unionville borough	39	73	65	116	3	65	117	64	117	71	106	65	125	113		69	113	68 111
Benner township	164	78	144	104		29	69	30	69	60	70	59	59	60		60	60	59
Boggs township { Eastern precinct	157	100	46	70		144	104	147	103	146	101	147	150	100	103	167	109	169 100
{ Western precinct	33	70	105	156		45	76	49	71	49	75	46	123	110	69	113	89	113
{ Northern precinct			25	68	2	27	68	26	68	28	72	29	72	72	27	68	29	64
Burnside township	46	58	30	73	1	30	73	29	72	29	74	71	72	27	66	72	27	64
Curtin township	44	45	52	116		53	114	52	117	55	56	117	115	100		50	110	51 114
College township	112	173	152	91		153	224	156	222	157	73	150	155	78	85	224	73	222
Ferguson township { Eastern precinct	150	76	154	77	1	154	77	155	78	157	78	153	178	207	132	224	131	225
{ Western precinct	75	43	93	63		93	63	94	63	92	69	92	93	1	150	78	151	78
Gregg township { Northern precinct	277	62	273	92	3	271	92	272	89	273	89	263	268	47	124	274	91	
{ Southern precinct	123	93	140	89	2	139	89	140	88	141	140	89	114	59	113	56	274	91
Haines township { Western precinct	36	113	43	105	4	43	103	41	105	41	106	41	113	112	144	141	141	89
{ Eastern precinct	130	77	127	73	2	127	73	129	70	133	73	121	131	11	42	167	41	107
Halfmoon township	77	114	63	112		63	112	64	110	63	113	115	116	75	63	113	112	
Harris township	63	104	65	122		65	122	64	123	64	127	65	65	123	87	108		
Howard township	97	175	104	105		104	169	104	169	105	105	65	64	153	63	122		
Huston township	92	45	96	44	1	205	96	201	95	204	98	94	94	69	49	94		
Liberty township	206	72	200	96	4	207	65	204	91	208	66	206	205	64	66	267	66	
Marion township	60	74	134	77		74	134	71	130	74	135	73	70	74	71	51	72	72
Miles township	171	17	205	36	1	205	36	201	35	204	36	204	205	37	255	36	253	35
Patton township	150	72	99	65		99	65	102	64	94	68	91	99	43	104	105	100	
Penn township	62	63	87	63	1	87	91	92	62	90	91	63	64	60	64	62	63	
Potter township { Northern precinct	73	74	64	77	1	64	77	63	77	70	73	72	63	66	29	68		
{ Southern precinct	214	307	292	343	5	290	346	287	351	281	358	273	275	289	344	302	357	
Rush township { Northern precinct	63	46	63	74		63	74	49	71	61	51	64	47	72	74	49	74	
{ Eastern precinct	77	133	71	100	3	71	100	72	120	71	129	62	73	72	122	73	122	
Snow Shoe township { Western precinct	199	109	104	187	1	184	112	185	112	184	112	183	183	41	92	121	71	122
Spring township			64	103														
Taylor township																		
Union township																		
Walker township																		
Worth township																		
Total vote	4486	4607	4733	4574	173	4757	4587	4604	4617	4702	4542	4529	4590	4653	4712	4506	4607	4559
Majorities		139		159			141											

NOTE.—The "Union Labor" electors received the following votes: North ward, Bellefonte, 1; Second ward, Philipsburg, 1; Benner, 1; West Boggs, 2, Huston, 2; North Rush, 1; Spring, 2; Taylor, 1; Worth, 1. Total, 12.

The "Greenback" ticket received the following: North ward, Bellefonte, 1; Milesburg, 4; Second ward, Philipsburg, 1; West Boggs, 2; Huston, 2; North Rush, 1; Spring, 1; Worth, 1. Total, 13.