

The Centre Democrat.



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The Centre Democrat.

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Editorial.

THE admission of those new western states by the republicans proved a boomerang in the last election.

THE comet didn't strike the earth last Sunday night, but there were a great many colored gentlemen "much afeared" and there was a "heap praying done" that day.

ANOTHER opportunity is drawing to a close—Leap year. But a few weeks still remain and our dear girls who have not made good use of their time, still have a few days of grace left or they may be left—better catch on soon.

SOUTH Australia, that far off colony of Great Britain, reports a wheat harvest that is as excellent in quality as it is abundant in quantity. There will be a larger quantity for export, and this will still further tend to prevent any material rise in prices.

HARRISON is quite a stubborn little man. He still clings to his cherished idea of McKinley tariff. On this point he recently said:

"The newspapers of the United States ought to know me well enough to believe that when I advocate a system I am not going to change my views merely because of a defeat in election."

THE counties making up the 28th Congressional district will be represented in the next district convention on the following basis:

Centre..... 10 | Elk..... 4
Clarion..... 7 | Forest..... 1
Clearfield..... 12

Clearfield, Centre and Elk each lost a delegate.

It is time for the voters of the different twps. and boroughs in the county to be giving some thought to the Spring election which will be held on Tuesday, February 18th, 1893. The old system of making nominations a day or two before the election will not prevail hereafter, and the nomination papers must be filed in due form. Candidates in boroughs and townships, must be nominated and certificates of election filed with the Auditors 10 days before the election or if by nomination papers 7 days before the election.

Township and borough Auditors are required to have the ballots printed and to certify the cost to the county commissioners, who provide for payment of the expenses out of the county funds.

Our Associate Judges.

Relative to the associate judgeship in Centre county, the Philadelphia Press makes the following comment: "Centre county having chosen Mr. C. A. Faulkner associate judge at the last election, the question of his right to take the office is raised in view of the fact that the census discloses a population of 43,281 in Centre county and the constitution provides that when the population of a county reaches 40,000 it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and the office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate judicial districts. The point has been raised before and has been carried up to the supreme court of the state in three separate cases, and the decision has been always adverse to the claim that a county becomes a separate judicial district on the mere showing that it has the population without action by the legislature. Article V, Section 5, of the constitution, which says that a county containing 40,000 inhabitants shall constitute a separate judicial district, does not execute itself. It is a direction to the legislature to create a separate judicial district out of such a county, but until the legislature acts the old order of things remain."

Public Patronage.

No paper can be published without home patronage, and every man is interested in keeping up a home paper. If a railroad or factory is wanted the newspaper is expected to work for it. If a public meeting is wanted for any purpose, the newspaper is called upon for a free notice. If any of the societies have a supper or reception of any kind, the newspaper is expected to give the necessary notice. The newspaper must puff the schools and everything else to advance the interests of the business men of the place, and then give them a handsome notice when they pass away.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The final returns from Oregon make it possible at last to print an exact table of the Electoral vote of the States for President. It stands as follows:

CLEVELAND	HARRISON
Alabama..... 11	Iowa..... 13
Arkansas..... 8	Maine..... 6
California..... 9	Massachusetts..... 15
Connecticut..... 6	Michigan..... 8
Delaware..... 3	Minnesota..... 9
Florida..... 4	Montana..... 3
Georgia..... 15	Nebraska..... 8
Illinois..... 24	New Hampshire..... 4
Indiana..... 15	Ohio..... 22
Kentucky..... 13	Oregon..... 3
Louisiana..... 8	Pennsylvania..... 32
Maryland..... 8	Rhode Island..... 4
Michigan..... 8	Vermont..... 4
Mississippi..... 9	Washington..... 4
Missouri..... 17	Wyoming..... 3
New Jersey..... 10	
New York..... 36	Total..... 138
North Carolina..... 11	
Ohio..... 22	WEAVER..... 4
South Carolina..... 7	Colorado..... 4
Tennessee..... 12	Idaho..... 4
Texas..... 15	Kansas..... 10
Virginia..... 12	Nevada..... 3
West Virginia..... 6	North Dakota..... 3
Wisconsin..... 12	Oregon..... 3
	South Dakota..... 4
Total..... 278	Total..... 28

In Ohio the democrats obtained one elector and the republicans the other 23. They had the Australian ballot system in that state and by voters placing their cross after the first electors name, instead of after the party name, enough errors were made to allow one democratic elector. It will be observed that Mr. Cleveland has a majority of 111 Electoral votes in the total of 444, or 55 more than necessary to elect, and that leaving out the former Confederate States he still has as many votes as Harrison and Weaver together.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The full official vote for President will not be received for several weeks, but a careful estimate of it makes it foot up about as follows:

Cleveland..... 5,750,000 | Weaver..... 850,000
Harrison..... 5,900,000 | Bidwell..... 250,000

The total vote of 1888 was 11,380,860; the total vote of 1892 will not be less than 14,350,000, and may exceed 14,500,000. The prohibition vote is not yet reported from a number of the states and it is chiefly estimated in the foregoing table.

If, as now appears reasonably certain, Cleveland has received 250,000 plurality over Harrison, his actual vote must be two or three thousand more than it will appear on the official returns. In Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota and South Dakota, the friends of Cleveland voted the Weaver Electoral ticket to defeat Harrison, and that will give Weaver several hundred thousand votes which were cast by voters who thus voted in the most direct way to promote Cleveland's election.

Assuming that Cleveland's popular majority over Harrison is 250,000 by the returns, his actual majority, including the Cleveland men who voted for Weaver to defeat Harrison electors, is not less than 500,000, and the popular majority against Harrison is over 1,000,000. When it is remembered that the whole Weaver party favored positive tariff reform, it is safe to say that the popular verdict against the Republican or McKinley tariff policy is fully 1,000,000.

Greenburg in the Swim.

A Huntingdon special says: Gilbert Greenburg, chief of the Huntingdon Fire Department, and ex-president of the State Firemen's Association, undertook to fulfill the requirements of an election bet by wading across the Juniata River at its widest point there.

The recent rains had raised the river considerably and Chief Greenburg, when only a little way out from shore, was carried off his feet and swept down the river. The river banks were lined with people on either side and a brass band was waiting to receive the venturesome swimmer. Owing to his heavy clothes, Chief Greenburg was drawn under the water several times, and when he had finally given up, Thomas Long, who had gone to his rescue in a boat, drew him in and brought him to shore in an unconscious condition. He was finally resuscitated.

Wants Damages for a Gun.

The Lock Haven Democrat said that Robert Crozier early in September was going up Susquehanna avenue with a gun over his shoulder, when two dogs, he alleges, one belonged to John T. Carroll and the other owned by Patrick Marr, attacked him, when he defended himself by clubbing them with his gun. The gun was broken and recently he brought suit for damages for the weapon. The hearing was to have been held the other day before Alderman Anthony, but before witnesses were called the case was continued until Dec. 2.

—Unclaimed letters: Mary Barger, J. N. Everts, Amanda Frank, Charles C. Grover, M. V. Kelly 2, John L. Lakin. When called for say advertised.

—Have you seen those elegant crayons that are being turned out by Fink-binder, the Photographer? Call at his gallery and get his prices. 12-8

A VOICE FROM KANSAS.

That State Turned Republicanism Down—From N. J. Stover.

BONACCORD, KAN., Nov. 21, '92. Well CENTRE DEMOCRAT, and readers, where is the republican party now? I tell you it is all upset out here with us; the last I saw of it was on a wheel barrow, pusher and all headed up salt river.

There was almost a clean sweep in our county, and the state, too. "Whoop her up, boys." I saw some shed tears on the morning of the election. It kept some fellows pretty busy wiping away those great drops, which fell like a brick on a splash board.

To make a long story short, it was a move for Tariff Reform. High Protective McKinley Tariff did not work this time. We western farmers and laboring classes need something else than 25 per cent. additional to the cost of our products. We need a reform, and I believe we will have it, too—of course we dare not count the chicks before they are hatched. The old hen that is on the nest has been there so long that she has lost all her warmth and incubating qualities, and we want a new one on, a good, big, fat one, and as Grover Cleveland is no little fellow, it will be safe to say that there will be a change.

I told you that Kansas would not go republican, but it went for the Peoples' party. Kansas spoke louder on Nov. 8 than any one had thought. As she led in republicanism four years ago, she now flops her great wings and crows for Weaver and Grover Cleveland.

Lewelling will be our governor, and a fine fellow he is. I saw him frequently and heard him speak to a large audience. I never saw Cleveland. From what I have heard of the one and saw of the other, they will both make good officials. I read a letter a few days ago from one of my old friends in Centre county, asking me if I was ready to go up salt river. I wish to tell my esteemed friend, through your columns, "I don't have to go this trip;" but I advise all before they take sail to patch and cork up their old boat tight, as they will have a pretty long stay up there—now don't forget that. I got a new lantern a few days before the election, for fear I might be called on to help some old comrade off, but the bell sheep is bleating loud and long and they are finding the track.

I see that Senator Quay can hardly see it as it is. "This is awful."

McKinley tariff upset the western thinker and he has gone to work. He has been thinking long enough. Gentlemen, we all have been bluffed long enough, and now, since we have aroused some one else to think, let us do our duty—principles and not politics, must rule. N. J. S.

Bonaccord, Kans.

Careless Drug Clerk.

The death of a Huntingdon county bride through the carelessness of a drug clerk, who gave her poison through mistake for a remedial medicine, is a most sorrowful commentary on the fact that irresponsible people are still employed in drug stores. The state board of pharmacy is doing good work in reducing the ignorant and irresponsible to a minimum, and the law creating the board says that any person who engages in selling drugs or compounding prescriptions without a certificate from the board that he is qualified to do so is liable to a fine of \$100. If this drug clerk did not have a certificate, then he should at once be taken in hand. It seems almost impossible of belief that a man with a certificate should make such a fatal blunder.

Politics in Prayer Meeting.

At a recent prayer meeting in New Jersey a democratic brother prays that God would cause the democratic party to hang together, whereupon a republican present shouted, "Amen, amen." This led the democratic brother to make the following amendment in his prayer, "Not, O Lord, in the sense our republican brother means but in the spirit of accord and concord." "Any cord will do, Lord, any cord will do," interjected the republican. The pastor immediately made a rule that hereafter plights should be kept out of prayer meeng.

Ingalls at Lock Haven.

The Thirty-seventh Annual session of Clinton county Teachers' Institute will be held in the court house at Lock Haven, December 19th to 23rd 1892. Besides such men as Deputy State Superintendent Henry Houek, x-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas will be on hand and on Tuesday evening, December 20, will deliver an address in the beautiful Normal School chapel, to all educators and those interested in the cause who will be present on this occasion.

BLANKETY BLANK HUNTERS.

Three Philadelphia men went up to Snow Shoe last week to hunt deer. They stopped at Uzzle's hotel and George Uzzle took them to the woods. They got lost of course, very promptly, and in their wanderings came across and killed a large buck. A preacher who was hunting on horseback heard the shots and came riding up to where the three tender-feet were gathered around the dead deer and were celebrating their success by emptying a quart of Uzzle's best. "Blankety blank my skins!" said one of the trio "but we are glad to see you, you blankety blank old son of a blankety blank blank blank. Have a drink?" "No," said the preacher, "I don't drink, and more than that please don't swear so. I am a preacher. "Well!" said the tipsy Philadelphian "I don't care a blank who you are. "We've killed the blankest biggest deer you ever saw and we are lost and drunk and you've got to help us out, you blank old blank blank, or we'll lam blank out of you." And the preacher helped them dress the deer and hang it up and then led the inebriated hunters, who staggered along in his wake, yelling and howling at him not to ride so blank fast and occasionally stopping to "line up," to the road, and headed them for Snow Shoe, and he rode the other way as fast as his horse's legs could carry him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hunting Deer With Dogs.

Some years ago special laws were passed by which it was legal to hunt for deer, in certain counties, by chasing them with dogs. There are many old hunters who still cling to the same idea.

An act passed June 10th, 1881, repeals all former special legislation of the kind. According to the 6th section of the act of Assembly, 1881, repeals all acts or parts of acts, previously passed that were inconsistent therewith. It is illegal to hunt for deer with dogs in any part of Pennsylvania.

That is the law but the facts are that scarcely a hunting party goes to the woods without a pack of hounds with them. Some hunters shoot hounds seen running deer and others poison them.

How Reid Feels.

A reporter called on Whitelaw Reid, the late republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to get his view of the result. Mr. Reid very candidly expressed himself when the following question was put to him:

"How do you feel about it personally?"

"Oh, well, you remember General Logan's reply to that question eight years ago. He said he felt like the boy who had stumped his toe; he was too old to cry and it hurt too much to laugh. I am extremely sorry to see the country revert for the first time in thirty years to unrestrained Democratic rule; but personally I have little to regret."

Something Good.

One of the most amusing specialties incidental to the nautical melo-drama, "Held in Slavery," which is to be produced at the Garman opera house, on the evening of Dec. 6, is a pickaninny dance by Nip and Tuck, who are presented to the audience as dancing automatons. They are greeted nightly with shouts of laughter and compelled to repeat their eccentric act many times.

Snyder County Fish Story.

Oliver Ulrich, of Globe Mills, last week caught a German carp in Middlecreek that weighed 14 pounds, measured 30 1/2 inches in length, and 11 inches in width. He skinned the fish like a beef, and was surprised to find a number of fine shot imbedded in its tough hide which some person had shot into him.

"Salt River."

The phrase "Up Salt River" has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous windings as by the abundance of shallows and bars. Hence the saying is applied to defeated political parties or candidates, who are supposed to be sent to oblivion.

CLEVELAND'S CAREER.

As the smoke clears away and we get a clearer view of the battlefield covered with the corpses of the slain, we begin to appreciate the extent of the disaster on the one hand and of the tremendous victory on the other. Sackcloth and ashes for the republicans. Purple and fine linen for the democrats. Mourning is in the house of Harrison. Jubilation and glory in the house of Cleveland. Lucky man, that same Cleveland; lucky beyond any precedent in fiction. In all the ages hardly a parallel can be found to this marvelous luck, which seems more like a dream than a reality. Sheriff first; mayor of an inland city next, whose name has no weight or consideration in national politics.

Taken up by a convention that had never heard his name before, and nominated for governor of the state before he had finished his term of mayor; then caught up by the national convention and nominated for the presidency before he had completed his term as governor; serving his four years almost stripped of power, with one or both branches of the national legislature against him; renominated and beaten by the vote of the most powerful democratic state in the American Union. Then going into the next national convention without a single vote of endorsement from his own state, with seventy-two delegates solidly against him, to be renominated on the first ballot, then to have his bitterest foes whipped into line till they were compelled to work like beavers for his success, and against the organized power of the national government, to have achieved a victory having no parallel in American politics, it is wonderful.

From sheriff to president hardly ten years; from a defeated candidate, to one of the greatest political victories in our history. Never before, by any party, has a beaten candidate for the presidency been allowed a renomination. Samuel Tilden could have had it if he had wished, but he clung to the traditions of his party that no beaten candidate should go again before the people, and so lost the opportunity of his life.

The recent cyclone means something more than a passing victory. It means such a radical change in the administration as the government has not known for thirty years. That excellent battle-cry, "Civil Service Reform," which has amused, if not instructed both parties for a generation, will now have a more liberal interpretation accorded to it than it has hitherto received, and the hungry cohorts of waiting patriots will find some way of filling the places of the corrupt officials who now enjoy the favor of the government, with good honest democrats, who will see to it like vigilant sentinels that the public crib, for four years at least, shall not be plundered by the wicked republicans.

But after the shock of the battle is past, where is the American who does not glory in his country. Never since the world began was seen such a wonderful and bloodless revolution, where nearly seventy millions of people met apparently in mortal strife. Four years ago, next March, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison rode down Pennsylvania avenue together, and at high noon Grover Cleveland handed over to his successor the great ledgers of the republic, and quietly and without ostentation, or apparently even without regret, resumed his station as a private citizen. On the fourth of March, 1893, the same two gentlemen will occupy the same carriage, and will ride up to the capitol amid the shouts of applauding thousands—the outgoing president receiving as much attention as his successor, who will return the sceptre to the man from whom he received it. Meanwhile the nation rests serene, satisfied that none but American citizens are on guard, and whether democrats or republicans they are jealous of the nation's honor, anxious for its prosperity, and hopeful for its future greatness. We may not yet have solved the problem of the perfection of human government, but it is our belief that in all the ages no other system has ever been discovered by man which so nearly approached the dream of our dead prophet, of "A government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

The Law Tested.

A few weeks ago an Illinois editor tested the virtue of the Postal law making it larceny to take a paper and not pay for it. He obtained judgment against each for the full amount of his claim. About half of them came up and made oath they had no more property than the law allowed them as exempt from execution. He had this lot arrested and sent to jail for larceny. He was a plucky editor and knew his rights. He will be paid in the future.

Lyon & Co.

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We have over two hundred different styles of Ladies, Mis'es' and Children's winter coats. There is not such a stock outside of Philad. or New York, and we will ship same on approval, by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examining same before paying for them, by the purchaser paying expressage one way.

We have organized a Mail Order Department. Send for samples of new dress goods, we have an immense line.

Look at our line of low priced goods. Say you want something cheap for common wear, a man's suit at \$3.50—a winter coat for \$1.50 and \$1.75.

We have suits for little, wee toddlers. Ye fond mothers come and see our Jersey suits in navy blue, bottle green, brown, trimmed in braids, and embroidered—2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and \$6. All sizes, 3 years up.

Ladies, no matter how hard you may be to please in a coat, come and see our stock. We are sure to please you. There is not a style and price we do not have. Fur trimmed \$5, 5.50, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and \$15.00. Plain of any sort and from \$3 up. Bound in wide braid at all prices. Misses hoods in light colors, trimmed in light furs—fur loops, etc. Little girls refers and long coats from \$1.50

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