

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA CO., PA., BY HAWLEY & CRUSER, EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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The last popular appellation of the Kellogg-Stearns-Chamberlain counting machines is "the overturning boards."

Republican papers head their accounts of the proceedings of the returning boards, "The Count Finished." Of course they refer to Count Hayes.

The voice of the people of the United States speaking by the mouth of the Governor of Oregon to the returning boards of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, HALT!

Blaine, of Maine, thinks it would be worth a life time to be in the house just now. When Conkling grapples with Mulligan's Man he will think it worth a life time to be out of the senate.

Watts the matter! was the ejaculation that came from the lips of the conspirators engaged in counting in Hayes, when they learned that Governor Grover, of Oregon, had refused to commission the ineligible Postmaster Watts as an elector.

The Governor of each State issues a certificate of election containing the names of the Presidential electors "appointed" for that State. The names are all contained in one certificate.

The assertion that the Democratic elector of Oregon refused to deliver their certificates to the Republican electors is therefore false. There is but one certificate in each State, and that contains the names of the electors, declared by the Governor to have been legally elected.

In Oregon, as that State is entitled to three electors, the certificate contains three names. The Republican electors with drew from the room where they had met to receive the certificate. The elector who remained therefore filled the vacancies caused by absence of the other electors, as he was bound by law to do.

The Electoral vote of Oregon determines the election of Tilden and Hendricks, giving them 185 votes, the constitutional majority. The proceedings of the Electoral College of Oregon were strictly in accordance with the laws of that State, and the vote was cast and certified according to law.

If, as has been claimed by the Republicans, Congress has no power to go behind the returns from the several States, then Tilden and Hendricks must be declared elected, by the Vice-President. If, on the other hand, the Senate and House of Representatives determine that they have the right to go behind the certified vote of the State of Oregon, then they must look into the validity of the vote as certified from the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. In that case, as the actual vote in all three States was cast for Tilden and Hendricks, Congress must decide that the electoral vote of those States be given as the majority of the people voted, thus electing Tilden and Hendricks by 204 instead of 185 votes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VIEWS. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College" has been signed by the Executive, in deference to the views of Congress implied in its passage and presentation to him. In his own views however, the two houses of Congress, convened under the twelfth article of the Constitution, have complete power to exclude from counting all electoral votes deemed by them to be illegal; and it is not competent for the Executive to defeat or obstruct that power by a vote, as would be the case if his action were at all essential in the matter. He disclaims all right of the Executive to interfere in any way in the canvassing or counting electoral votes, and also disclaims that by signing said resolution, he has expressed any opinion on the recitals of the preamble, or any judgment of his own upon the subject of the resolution.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Executive Mansion, Feb. 1865.

Grant's suggestions in regard to education as a means of remedying electoral evils will be appreciated when it is remembered that Dukes, the Florida inspector, and Eliza Pinkston, the Louisiana negress on whose testimony the elections in both states were overturned, each made the mark of the cross to their affidavits. But on the other hand, William E. Chandler and E. W. Stoughton can both read and write.

THE SAME RULE FOR ALL.

[From the N.Y. Evening Post (Ind.), Dec. 7.] Yesterday, Governor Grover of Oregon gave a certificate of election as elector to E. A. Cronin, a Democratic candidate for that office, on the ground that one of the Republican candidates, the late Postmaster Watts, was ineligible.

Whatever differing theories concerning that decision may be entertained, this much is plain: The same theory must be applied to all cases. It will not do to make various laws for various States. If it be held that when the votes come to be counted in Washington the certificates may be inquired into further than is necessary to ascertain their genuineness, that rule must be impartially applied. If as we have inclined to believe, the appointment of electors is a purely State matter, and if there is no power to go behind the authentic certificates of State officers, that rule must be impartially applied. If the Democrats insist upon inquiring into the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board they cannot prevent the Republicans from inquiring into the proceedings of the Oregon Governor. On the other hand, if the Republicans insist that the authentic action of the State is conclusive in Louisiana, they must admit that it is conclusive in Oregon.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

The burning of the Brooklyn theatre on Tuesday night during the representation of the Two Orphans was the most fearful calamity of the kind that has ever occurred in this country. A sensational drama closed in an appalling tragedy which has sent grief and mourning to thousands of hearts. The burning of the Richmond theatre in 1811, the calamity in a Catholic church in Massachusetts during a school exhibition a few years ago, and the more recent accident caused by a panic in a Cincinnati concert room, all with their combined horrors do not equal this Brooklyn holocaust. On Wednesday morning the New York newspapers gave a brief account of the destruction of the theatre. The frightful destruction of life was not then suspected. When the panic-stricken people rushed from the building as the flames shot up from the stage the belief was that few, if any, had perished. It was not until towards morning when anxious groups hastened to the fatal spot in search of friends who had been at the play and had not returned home, that the suspicion spread that many victims, alive or dead, were among the ruins. The removal of the debris partially revealed the horrible truth. We shrink from recounting the heart-rendering details. Many of the tragic scenes of that night of destruction will never be known. The charred and unrecognizable bodies of men women and children that have been recovered number over three hundred.

It is impossible that this calamity should fail to teach a solemn lesson in hundreds of towns throughout the country. Harrisburg contains a deadly man-trap like the Brooklyn theatre at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, concerning which we have again and again given warning. The Brooklyn theatre had two or three ways of exit, inadequate as they proved to be when the cry of fire arose on Tuesday night. Harrisburg's Opera House has only one narrow stairway for parquet, family circle and gallery, down which the whole audience must be precipitated pell mell in case of a fire. When the house is full it takes more than thirty minutes to empty it by this stairway. Should there be a fire, or even a serious alarm of fire, during a representation great destruction of human life would be inevitable. In a panic women and children would be tramped to death under the hoofs of a mob struggling to escape. If the owners of this opera house, whoever they are, remain deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, the municipal authorities should take measures for the security of the public lest the Brooklyn calamity be repeated in this city. The opera house should be closed until additional modes of exit be provided. So well understood is the dangerous condition of this building that persons of ordinary prudence have long ceased to go into it during a repre-

STATEMENT

Of the Amount, Description, and Valuation of Real and Personal Property, Trades, Professions, and Occupations, Offices, and Posts of Profit, Money at Interest, Notes, Judgments, Mortgage, Gold and Silver, and other Valuable Property, valued at over \$20,000,000, as returned by the several Assessors, for the County of Susquehanna, for the year 1877, and approximate amount of taxes, assessed on each District for State and County purposes.

Table with multiple columns: Real Estate, Personal Property, Trades, Professions, and Occupations, Money at Interest, Notes, Judgments, Mortgage, Gold and Silver, and other Valuable Property, State Tax, County Tax, etc.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, SS. We, the undersigned Commissioners of said county, do certify the above to be a true and correct Statement of the returns made by the several Assessors of Susquehanna County for the year 1877, and we also give notice that we will meet at the Commissioners' Office in Montrose on TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, for the purpose of revising and equalizing said Assessment. GIVEN under our hands the 8th day of December, A. D. 1876. E. G. BALL, D. O. MINKLER, Commissioners. Attest: G. B. ELDRED, Clerk.

resentation. This consideration alone, apart from motives of humanity, ought to lead to a speedy reconstruction of the opera house with a view to the safety of life. But if the Brooklyn holocaust will not impress the lesson, further remonstrance and appeal on the part of this journal are in vain.—Patriot.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the leading political journal of New England, which ably supported Hayes, revolts at the infamous conspiracy to count in a defeated candidate for President by the fraudulent returning board machinery. An article reviewing the Louisiana case on the day before the action of the board concludes as follows:

"Shall the result be overturned: Louisiana, in a vote of over 12,000 larger than in 1874, has given a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000 for the Tilden electors. This majority has been secured through the aid of some thousands of negro voters. The question before the Returning Board and the country is, whether the board is justified in throwing out enough democratic votes to change this result, and give the state to Hayes, because it is claimed that these negroes in a fair election would have voted differently from what they did.

To decide what would have been the result in Louisiana, if there had been an absolute by fair election—no false appeals to negro fears on the one side or the other—would be a difficult matter; Mr. White, of the New York Tribune, represents the most intelligent republicans in New Orleans as believing that such an election would be very close, if not, indeed, showing a democratic majority. On the whole, the probability seems to be that such an election would be as likely to go one way as the other, but by a small majority in either case. Certainly it must be confessed by all candid men that nothing except the most overwhelming evidence could justify the overthrowing of a majority for the democrats, which has in its favor the presumption afforded by the increased vote and the fact that each party has gained since 1874.

The returning board has failed to show evidence of this character. That there has been intimidation, is unquestionable; that a certain proportion of the negroes who voted for Tilden did so under duress, nobody can doubt. As to these wholesale charges of murder and violence during the few months, however, it must strike the reader as singular that, though Louisiana had a tolerable enterprising press of both parties, these stories were not heard of till there was imperative republican need of them to secure the state's vote; and most remarkable that if the Kellogg government, all the local offices through the state, has known of them, it has done nothing toward punishing the criminals—so remarkable that even the ignorant voter would seem tempted to "vote for a change," because none could possibly be for the worse. But there is the best evidence that the general policy of the democrats during this cam-

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GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO. M. S. DESSAUER, Managing Partner. [Dec. 13, 1876.]

paign has been to secure negro votes by kindness and appeals to self-interest rather than by violence and intimidation. Moreover, the Returning Board approved the votes in at least two parishes, Point Coupee and Union, where the peaceable changes of negro votes were but little smaller or less striking than in any of the "bull-dozed" parishes, while from various other parts of the south we have convincing proof that the day has passed when the negro can be regarded as a republican voting machine.

That there may have been polls where such intimidation was practiced as to justify the throwing out of their votes, may be admitted, but there certainly has been shown no justification for counting in favor of Hayes the vote of a state, which, by the highest republican authority, gave 2,939 democratic majority at a "free, peaceable and full election" in 1874 because the democrats have now on an increase vote for both parties increased their majority to from 5,000 to 8,000."

Advertisements New This Week.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of David Strong and H. Morse, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Friday, January 5th, 1877, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time all persons interested are required to appear and present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund. A. W. BERTHOLD, Auditor. Dec. 13, 1876.

RAILWAY NOTICE.—An election by the stockholders of the Montrose Railway Company will be held at the

"PACKER HOUSE" IN TUNKHANNOCK on the Second Monday of January, 1877.

Between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and one o'clock p. m. on the 21st of January, one person as President and twelve persons as directors to serve the Company as such officers for the ensuing year. By order, C. L. BROWN, Secretary. Montrose, Dec. 13, 1876.

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, J. F. BRONSON

Will offer his entire stock of Goods, consisting of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY,

of all descriptions, French and American Clocks, Solid Silver and Plated Ware of every kind, St. Mary, Cutlery, a large stock of Spectacles, Revolvers, Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver Trimbles, Opera Spectacles, Sewing Machines, Cane, Sheet Music, and Music and Instruction Books.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, Violins and Boxes, Guitars, Flutes, Accordions, Piccolos, Clarionets, Harmonicos, Fagocets, Folios for Sheet Music, Piano and Organ Covers, Piano Stools, &c., &c., too numerous to mention, at prices that will astonish close buyers.

A FEW CASH PRICES: Organs, five octave, elegant case, 3/4 sets needs, Sub Bass and Octavo Coupler, 10 stops, list price \$400, for \$200. Above Organ is suitable for a Church. Piano 7 1/2 octaves, Grand Square Case, Superior and First Mouldings, and carved legs, has been used less than 1 year, usual price \$675 to \$750, will be sold for \$385.—Silver plated Brass Dishes, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Butter, 40 to 50 cents. Cake Baskets, 40 to 50 cents. Castors, \$2 to finest 750. Pickle Stands, \$1.50 to 5.00. Cups, 50 cents to 1.00.

H. H. Taylor Movement in 300 Silver Case, \$23.00. Chas Fargo, 3.00. Wm. Ellery, 3.00. Broadway, 3.00.

Ladies Gold Watches and Chains very low. Two new small Bell Cutters, one half Port and one one Phaseton Carriage, single or double (new). No reasonable offer will be returned, as these goods must be sold. This is a splendid chance for those looking for Holiday Presents. At BRONSON'S Music & Jewelry Store. Montrose, Dec. 13, 1876.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE Of Real Estate, in DIMOCK TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Wm Van Campen, late of the township of Dimock, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans and County of Susquehanna, will expose at public sale on the premises in Dimock, on Saturday, January 6, 1877,

at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described piece of Land situate in said township and bounded and described as follows: To wit: Bounded on the north by land of Susan Bolles and J. Rogan, on the east by lands of Catherine Sheevey, on the south by lands of Nathan Burdick and on the west by lands of H. N. Crisman, containing about 181 acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—\$300 down, \$300 on final completion of sale and balance one-half in 6 months, and balance in one year, thereafter with interest from final completion of sale.

CHRISTIANA VAN CAMPEN, Administratrix. Dec. 13, 1876.