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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SENATOR ALEXANDER has already come well to the fore, having been placed on three important senate committees.

He has also introduced from his place two highly important measures, that commend themselves to the deliberate judgment of his fellow senators as well as to the people at large.

One provides for the reduction of the present representation in both houses, by an amendment to the constitution, to fifty senators and one hundred and fifty members of the house.

However unlikely this is to become a law its expediency cannot for one moment be doubted. The most enthusiastic believer in the new constitution cannot but acknowledge that the increased representation of the people in the legislative branch of the State government has failed to justify the judgment of the eminent men who framed that instrument.

Instead of enlisting a higher order of intelligence and honesty in the service of the people it has simply emptied more of the same kind into the seething cauldron of political jobbery at Harrisburg.

While this measure may pass the senate it will no doubt meet its death in the house. The other bill the senator has launched upon the uncertain sea of legislation, provides that actions for mesne profits may be brought pending proceedings in ejectment.

This will be at once intelligible to lawyers, and we will endeavor to make it plain to the general reader. As our law now stands, it requires two judgments in ejectment before the plaintiff comes into an unassailable title to the land for which he has brought suit.

As the proceedings are tedious and two actions necessary, it often happens that before all the matters at issue are settled six years have intervened. Thus the rightful own is disabled from suing the trespasser for the rent and profits of the land while in his possession because the statute of limitations bars his right.

This bill of Senator Alexander gives the claimant of land the right to bring suit for the rents and profits, before he has prosecuted his claim to its second judgment.

It now appears that Senator Conkling regards his recent assault upon Mr. Hayes merely as a prelude to the final struggle that will take place in a few days over the confirmation of the New York custom house appointees.

Governor Hoyt.

The "glare and glamour" of inauguration having passed away it may not be unnatural to conjecture what the outcome of the administration just inducted into power may be.

Much may be judged from the past character of the man who fills the executive chair, although disappointments in that respect are not uncommon.

The sincere friends of Governor Hoyt, outside of the politicians of his own party, expect much from him, and from one who knows him well and respects him personally, though a political opponent, we copy words of wisdom that it would be well for the new Governor to heed.

We quote from the Doylestown Democrat, edited by Gen. W. H. H. Davis, who served during a large part of the war with Gov. Hoyt and is his warm personal friend: "We have a new Governor, whose administration is in its first week.

We have read his inaugural, which will be found in full in another column. The greater part of it is occupied with the discussion of threadbare subjects, which had better been left to a message.

His pledges to administer the laws faithfully and impartially, we believe as made, and we believe Henry M. Hoyt will carry them out. Deceitfulness is not one of his sins.

Governor Hoyt has it in his power to be independent, without losing his status as a Republican. He is elected for four years, and cannot be his own successor, and will not therefore be obliged to trim his sails to catch every partisan breeze that blows.

His predecessors were forced, by their partisan friends, to do a great many things they should not have done, and we are charitable enough to think they did not wish to do them, but the fear of losing their support for re-nomination obliged them to submit.

Fortunately, Governor Hoyt is relieved of this pressure by the new Constitution. He can afford to be independent in many things wherein his predecessors could not be.

If he wishes, he can lift himself out of the ring rut in which our State has run for years. Governor Hoyt has something to say in his inaugural about the revival of business, &c. Now, as economy in business will be the greatest helper toward its revival, we hope he will set the example of economy in and about the executive mansion and departments.

He has a good big margin for retrenchment. In previous administrations thousands of dollars have been paid by the taxpayers for flowers to adorn the Governor's mansion, and for other expenses thereabout, which should have come from the Governor's own pocket, instead of the public treasury.

He can, if he will, do much to cut down Legislative expenses; and if he be in earnest about reform, etc., he should recommend the shaving down of public salaries. The fees of county officers were cut down at the last session, which should only be a beginning of reformation in these matters.

We hope Governor Hoyt will be equal to the occasion. He can make himself beloved of the tax-payers, without forfeiting an atom of his political principles; but before this can come to pass he will be expected to undo some of the exclusively partisan work done by his predecessors.

to come down with them. Let your chiefest study be the interest of the tax-payers, and to keep your too partisan Legislature down to the strict letter of the Constitution.

Please don't stretch this instrument to oblige the best friend, for constitutions sometimes break when strained too much, and become worthless. We know you have lots of physical courage, now just muster up enough of the moral article to match it.

Run the machine yourself, and don't let Quay, and Bunn, and Bill Mann, and Simon, and the rest of them, all good enough fellows, run it. And besides all this, don't yourself be taken all over the state to serve as a figure head at school house dedications, charity fairs, and hose company balls.

The Governor of a great state like Pennsylvania is not elected for such a purpose. Such cheapening of the officer cheapens the office. Let the dignity of both be preserved."

Pinchback Again.

True to its instincts, the fraudulent administration at Washington is rewarding the rogues, who participated in, or had dangerous knowledge of the frauds by which the lawfully elected President was deprived of his rights to the Presidential office.

To the long list already silenced by official pap, from peaching or giving damaging information of the villainy of John Sherman, and other participating statesmen in the Presidential fraud, we have now to add the name of the somewhat notorious Pinchback, to the corps of Sherman's special agents, of the Treasury Department.

This negro mountebank, who claimed to have been elected to the Senate, from Louisiana, and who was awarded twenty thousand dollars from the contingent fund, to silence his efforts for senatorial honors, which that body had not the courage to give him, is again on the make, and finds, in the friend of Agnes Jenks, the man who dare not repudiate his claim.

MR. HAYES having signed the "Arrearage of Pension Act," that act is now the law of the land, and there is much speculation as to the amount of money that will be required to meet the claims for back pensions that will be filed under it.

Gen. Rice, a democratic member of congress from Ohio and himself a maimed soldier of the late war, who in his position of chairman of the house committee on invalid pensions, labored day in and day out for several years for the passage of this act, estimated the amount at \$19,000,000.

Certain newspapers and other influences interested in defeating the bill have greatly exaggerated the amount, some placing it as high as \$100,000,000. The chief of the Bureau of Pensions, after a careful and thorough examination of the records of his office, places it at \$37,000,000, and it is probable that the truth lies between his statement and that of Gen. Rice.

No appropriation for the purpose of paying the claims that will arise under the law has yet been made, and, of course, for some time claimants cannot receive their money. Congress will doubtless provide the means of payment before it adjourns, and during the coming summer a large sum of cash will be disbursed to those who have valid claims.

The occasion of a law of this kind arises from what is known as the five years limitation. By former laws five years were given from the date of discharge in which application for pensions could be made, and the date of payment would be from the time the applicant was discharged from the service.

If the application was not filed within the five years the pension would only commence at the date of the filing of the claim. Under these laws, therefore, all pensioners who went on the pension rolls after the expiration of five years from the date of their discharge from the army only received payment from the time they filed their applications, and it is only to equalize these pensions with former ones that has made the law just past by Congress necessary.

The law expressly provides that the arrears shall be paid directly to the pensioners, and prohibits claim agents or other persons from receiving any compensation for services in these cases.

COL. M. S. QUAY goes back to his old position of Secretary of the Commonwealth by appointment of Gov. Hoyt. The nomination of Col. Quay, was sent to the Senate on Tuesday, and was promptly confirmed.

The Governor's nomination of a successor to Col. Quay as Recorder of Philadelphia did not fare so well. As expected, David H. Lane was the man. Instead of permitting the nomination of Mr. Lane to lie over one day under the rules, as is the usual custom, Senator Lamon, of Philadelphia, attempted to force a confirmation at once and failed in his effort.

The vote showed that Lane lacked seven of the two-thirds necessary to confirm his appointment. Three republican senators from Philadelphia declined to vote, and of the democratic senators only three voted for Lane, the rest also declining to vote.

It is no longer a mystery. It was Billy Chandler, the red-hot statesman of New Hampshire, who so slyly placed the bundle of campaign telegrams in Gen. Butler's office. At least that is his confession before the Potter committee.

A Great Jurist Dead.

After an illness of but a week's duration, the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the United States District Court, died Sunday last. Thus ends a life of usefulness and of honor.

Judge Cadwalader was nearly seventy-four years of age, having been born on the first of April, 1805. Descending directly from a family who were active in founding and building up the American Republic, the name of Cadwalader is a part and parcel of the history of the country, and especially of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.

Hon. John Cadwalader was a grandson of Gen. John Cadwalader, of revolutionary fame, and with other members of the family soon rose to a place of prominence and distinction in public affairs. He was born in Philadelphia, educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied law with the celebrated Horace Binney, and in 1825 was admitted to the Bar.

There he commenced his busy life, and the Bench and Bar, not only of that city, but of the whole country, lose a valued member and an honest advocate of the higher and purer methods of transacting the intricate business of the law.

As a lawyer he rose to great eminence. Forcible in his address, always courteous and extremely dignified, a man of great learning, he was soon destined to take a place at the head of his profession, and his merits were duly recognized. He was counsel for the United States Bank in its many lawsuits, and the United States Government singled him out to watch its interests and argue its claims in the memorable and famous "cloth cases," which the lawyers of a quarter of a century ago will readily recall.

Democratic in politics, he espoused the principles of that great party, and advocated them on all occasions. The citizens of the old Fifth district elected him to Congress in 1854, where he served one term, and attracted no little attention by the clearness of his argument on all the important measures of that time.

In 1858, on the 24th of April, President Buchanan commissioned Hon. John Cadwalader to be the United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He held this position up to the time of his death.

While he was brilliant at the bar, the great traits which further distinguished the man did not until now develop themselves. The research of the man was here exhibited. Indeed, had it not been for his political faith, it is believed he would long ago have been called upon to step up higher, and he would have graced the Supreme bench.

Judge Cadwalader was a close student, and remembered all he read. What his mind drank in his wonderful memory retained. He could recall with certainty the points of an opinion, cite an authority, or name the page of a law book where could be found the information desired, almost instantaneously. His book learning was great, and was supplemented by a vast deal of common sense and quick perception of the proper application of methods to meet emergencies.

Judge Cadwalader, in later years, was noted for his peculiarities and eccentricities. Although well advanced in years, his great mind was clear and undimmed. He was well versed in all the current topics of the day, but placed little faith in newspaper opinion.

The Plague.

LONDON, January 26.—The British Medical Journal publishes the following: "Russian and German medical journals state that the east of Europe is in a state of great alarm at the progress of what they allege to be the plague, which is rapidly making its way upward toward the north and east of Russia from the Caspian sea along the course of the Volga.

According to an article dated January 16, published in the Vienna Medicinische Wochenschrift, No. 3, it has reached Nijni-Novgorod. As far as is now ascertained that it was imported by two regiments of Cossacks who had lately returned from the war in Turkey, and in spite of strict orders to disinfect everything probably hid a part of their booty, which, without doubt, contained the germs of the infection.

When the disease first showed itself it was rather neglected and looked upon merely as a variety of typhus fever, and it was not until the mortality began to assume alarming proportions that the local authorities began to feel it to be their duty to do something toward arresting its further progress.

Accordingly a strict quarantine was enforced, but the inhabitants of Astrachan, seized with a panic, had begun to fly in different directions, scattering on their way germs of the disease, which advanced to the north over the provinces of Samara and Saratoff and reached Zaratyn. This last named place ought especially to have been protected, being a very important trading town on the Volga, connected by rail with almost the whole of Russia, and through it with the rest of Europe.

Having once passed that place the plague went on spreading till it reached Nijni-Novgorod, which is only a few hours distant from Moscow, the centre of Russia. It is a curious fact that some of the Russian papers, among others the Vratchebnyy Vedomosti (medical news), persistently deny the existence of the disease and simply treat it as an outbreak of malignant typhus, while the St. Petersburg Wochenschrift and other papers openly speak of it as the plague.

The number for December 28 (January 9) of the Vratchebnyy Vedomosti contains telegrams from the Governors of the infected provinces (Astrachan and Saratoff) to the Minister of the Interior, which report the present state of affairs as most hopeful. The mortality has decreased and there are very few patients. A most energetic quarantine is enforced. The infected towns and villages, which are divided into districts, are not allowed to communicate with each other, etc. In some places it is stated that only five to ten persons have died within a week. The symptoms are described as being a headache, accompanied by fever and swelling of the glands. The Vienna Medicinische Wochenschrift, No. 3, draws a most terrible picture of the present state of things in Russia.

Whatever the disease may be—whether merely exanthematic typhoid fever or a febris recurrens, or really the plague, it is certain it would never have assumed those terrible dimensions if the government had not treated it at first with unpardonable neglect."

Arming the Sub-Treasury.

Work will soon be begun under contract already awarded "for the better defence of the Government Treasury building" on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets. The vaults are to be built twenty feet below the street, incased in solid masonry, and in the interior of the silver vault alone about 500,000 pounds of chilled steel will be used.

On the Nassau street side there will be twenty-four openings, with as many more in the basement. All there will be protected with bullet-proof shutters pierced for musketry and arranged so as to swing out at any desired angle, so as to command any portion of the street adjacent. There will be three turrets on the roof with steel plates three-quarter of an inch thick, and with loop-holes for musketry on all sides.

The officials at the Treasury building yesterday said that the details of the proposed plans were not known to them, all those affairs being settled at Washington. There was no doubt, however, that such a contract had been given out, the contractor being a Boston man whose name they did not know. He had been to the building during the past week, and had taken some measurements, but was not at present in the city.

No attack, so far as is known, is contemplated by any belligerent and armed force, but it has been decided that the depositary of the Government money cannot be made too secure. In the event of a riot, in case the police were overpowered, the first point of attack, it is suggested, would naturally be the building containing the Government money if the rioters had any sense of propriety.

Mormons in Arizona.

A few miles from Phoenix is a Mormon settlement, and the inhabitants thereof are carrying out an excellent system of agriculture. They have a very superior body of land under cultivation, have erected substantial homes and carry on the dairy business with success. Twelve miles from Phoenix is what is known as Hayden's Ferry. Here is a farm, owned by my old friend Henry Hayden, that would make the eye of any California farmer water. The farm is situated on a bluff at least forty feet above the crossing of the river. Then there is a level tract of land, as far as the eye can reach in all directions, divided into grain, corn and alfalfa fields, with great swelling water ditches upon all sides. The dwelling is a sort of manor house, with accommodations for any and all friends of the hospitable proprietor who may happen along; with the latch-string always upon the outside; with a yard of great dimensions, dotted here and there with pyramids of corn, pumpkins, flour and other evidences of good cheer. Added to all this is a big wholesale and retail store adjoining and a flouring mill in constant operation a few feet away. The whole place reminds one of the real hacienda as they exist in Mexico and the Spanish countries.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The subscriptions to the four per cent. loan since yesterday's report have amounted to \$3,330,100.

The Tribune Dispatches.

It is a matter of history that the first demand made upon the Western Union Telegraph Company for the dispatches sent during the campaign of 1876 came from the House Committee. Within a few days after the subpoena duces tecum of the House committee was served, Morton's Committee on Elections of the Senate issued and had served a similar demand upon Mr. Orton, then President of the Western Union Company.

This corporation, which was managed in the interests of the Radical party, under cover of a desire to protect private correspondence, resisted these subpoenas at first, but it was merely a pretence to gain temporary relief from the pressure of the House. Mr. Orton issued commands to the telegraph operators to send all the political dispatches to the principal office in New York, and as soon as this was done he had them placed in a trunk and turned over to the attorney of the company, who brought the trunk to Washington. He took refuge at the residence of Professor Holden, then and now professor of mathematics at the United States Naval Observatory, where the trunk of telegrams was concealed for several days.

Mr. Orton was in Washington himself, and directed every movement of his employe, who had possession of the telegrams over which both Houses of Congress were struggling. Finally, by orders of the president of the company, the attorney delivered the trunk of dispatches at the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and it was received by Mr. Burbank, the then clerk of that committee, and immediately turned over to George E. Bullock, messenger of the committee. Senator Morton was promptly notified of the receipt of the trunk, and he lost no time in repairing to his committee room and making an examination of the contents. He took with him several Republican Senators, members of the Elections Committee (whose names will come out during the investigation), and together they examined all the dispatches. Bullock took the telegrams from the trunk and assisted in assorting them. Mr. Morton was personally interested in getting possession of the telegraphic messages of that campaign, because he had sent and received, in his management of the Pacific States for Hayes, dispatches that he did not want to see the light. All the telegrams which compromised the Republican party in any serious degree were separated from the others, and the balance were returned to the trunk. The honorable Senators then left the room, leaving the Republican dispatches in the hands of Bullock, with an understanding that he was to put them where they could never do any harm.

Bullock locked the door and made a bonfire of the bundle of telegrams which had been left with him. He then arranged the others in good order in the trunk, and next day Mr. Morton called a meeting of the full committee, informing them that it was to examine the telegrams which had been turned over to him by the Western Union Company. Of course nothing was found that the Republicans cared to conceal, but there were telegrams which perplexed the Democratic members of the committee. Morton, with an assumed air of magnanimity, suggested that the trunk and its contents be kept a secret, and this was tacitly agreed to. Subsequently General Butler mysteriously found himself in possession of a package of these cipher dispatches, and now he proposes to turn them over to the Potter committee. It turns out that Professor Holden was the man who translated the cipher dispatches for the New York Tribune, and as this experience doubtless furnished him with the key, he has been selected by General Butler to continue the translation. George E. Bullock performed his part of the work to the entire satisfaction of the Radical Senators who were engaged with him in the job. He was promised reward in the shape of official position, and he got it in due time. He was appointed as a Consul to Cologne, and was confirmed through the influence of the very Senators who examined the contents of the trunk, with the exception of Morton, who died before the job could be completed.

The Sexes On A Par.

A MOVEMENT TO MAKE COMPETENT THE BASIS OF TEACHERS' SALARIES. (Philadelphia Record.) The appropriation made by Councils for the payment of the salaries of teachers in the public schools this year was \$1,000,000, a reduction of \$75,991 from the amount granted last year. As this reduction demanded a revision of the salaries, a committee was appointed by the Board of Education for the purpose, and at its first meeting on Saturday some very radical changes were suggested.

Professor Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, a new member of the Educational Board, desired the committee to place itself on record as in favor of paying equally for work, whether performed by man or woman. He proposed that the pay should be graded upon a peculiar scale. His idea was to make eight grades, thus: 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The sum of these figures is 15, and the Professor said no matter what sum is appropriated, now or hereafter, by Councils, the salary of teachers should be determined upon these bases, relatively, the principals being exempt from the rating. If the poorest-paid teacher gets \$300 a year, the one in the next grade above would get \$375, the next \$450, the next \$525, the others \$600, \$675, \$750 and \$825.

When the Professor was asked for some method for the application of his scheme he presented a resolution providing "that the basis of salary be term of competent service." In the course of the argument that ensued, Mr. Colladay said the trouble was that Sectional Boards controlled the appointment of teachers, and they frequently looked more to their own interest than the interest of the schools; therefore the proposition to leave to the decision upon the competency of teachers was, he thought, impracticable.

No action was taken, the committee deciding to resume the consideration of the plan at a future meeting.

SENATOR HILL talked to some purpose. Mr. Hayes' cotton claim has fallen.