

# 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, January 13, 1881.

**HON. L. A. MACKEY**, of Lock Haven, is urged as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy which the death of Mr. Whaley occasions in Clinton county. Mr. Mackey's ability and experience points to him as a very capable and desirable representative. There will be several candidates presented for the honor.

**NEW JERSEY** had the luxury of a double hanging match last week. A man and a woman were sent up to meet the woman's husband whom they dispatched a few months ago to greet them on their arrival. They were fully prepared, of course, for the change and rejoiced in the prospect of a better life.

THE secretary of the "Iron Association of Pittsburg" says candidate Oliver's position on the tariff question is satisfactory to the protectionists. Of course it is, who could doubt it? Their interests are mutual. To squeeze the consumer to enrich the producer makes a comity of interest that the protectionists could not fail to appreciate.

It is an old belief that courts-martial were often in the past organized to convict. Whittaker's slit ears, however, are likely to change the rule, for it is generally understood that in this case Mr. Hayes has organized a military court for the sole purpose of acquitting the dusky cadet of the charge that rests upon him of having done the cutting himself.

A **MAN** in Baltimore named Bowen, a leading member of a respectable church, was convicted of marrying his daughter to a son by a former marriage. The father was the only one of the parties who knew the relationship existing between the son and the daughter, who are highly spoken of. He richly deserves any punishment that can be inflicted for his brutality.

**DYER D. LUM**, the assistant secretary of the National Greenback Committee, says in an open letter that he can prove that Gen. Weaver, the late Greenback candidate for President, admitted that he had an interview with Don Cameron, in which the latter promised him \$20,000 in aid of the Greenback canvass. He names Congressman Burch and Editor Crandall as witnesses.

**CONGRESS**, at present the blatherskite of the House, has been chosen by the Republican Legislature of Michigan to represent that State in the Senate of the United States. The House of Representatives will rejoice in being rid of an intolerable nuisance; but what of the Senate? The staid decorum of that body may freeze him, but they cannot give him common sense or decency. Those admirable qualities are not in the man.

THE Christiancy divorce case in Washington promises to rival the Henry Ward Beecher scandal in New York in all its filthiness. It ought to be suppressed and the Michigan statesman and his wife permitted to pursue their different courses without inflicting the country with the disgusting details. The press, at least, could be better employed than filling the columns of newspapers with the filthy material these trials furnish.

THE present Legislature will have the duty of making a new apportionment of Senatorial, Representative, Congressional and Judicial districts. It is to be hoped that there will be enough honest men in the Legislature to see that this duty is honestly performed irrespective of any advantage to be derived in favor of any political party needs. The people are entitled to a fair, judicial apportionment, free from inconvenient and oppressive restrictions.

### Gov. Hoyt's Message.

The message of Gov. Hoyt, presented to the legislature last week, is a lengthy document and deals with the affairs of the State in an elaborate and altogether satisfactory manner. Inasmuch as there was no session of the State legislature last year the Governor had good reason to enter somewhat more minutely into details than was usual when the message came before the public as an annual State paper. The Governor starts out with an allusion to the growth and power of the State, the prosperity, happiness and content of the people and the importance of the duties that devolve upon the law makers, and then calls attention to the financial condition of the State, giving a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the State treasury from December 1, 1879, to November 30, 1880, both inclusive. From this summary it appears that the receipts were \$6,729,334.47, and the payments during the same period \$6,820,119.49. The estimated revenues to the general sinking funds for the present year amount to \$5,404,000.00, and the estimated expenses for the same period are \$5,399,988.00. But in the general fund their will be an estimated deficiency of \$771,000.00, while there is a present deficit of \$1,043,000.00, in appropriations unpaid. The amount that must be provided for the general fund to pay this deficiency is \$1,814,000.00.

The Governor admits that "our tax laws are neither uniform nor equitable," but says there is no "data in the possession of the departments upon which it would be safe to attempt the enactment of any sweeping or radical changes." He therefore makes no recommendation for such a purpose, but leaves the matter with the legislature. During the year 1882 over \$10,000,000 of the State loans will mature by the terms of the acts creating them, and it is thought that the present is a most favorable time to refund these maturing loans at a lower rate of interest than is now paid upon them and authority is asked from the present legislature to enable the departments to act forthwith.

The subject of education next receives the attention of the Governor, and he treats it in a fair and liberal spirit. The State is carrying on its system of public instruction in three directions, viz: through the public schools, the normal schools and the soldiers' orphans' schools. Quoting from the reports of Superintendent Wickersham a very gratifying condition of these educational agencies is presented, and adequate support to them strongly urged.

The message also treats of the subject of freight discrimination and in order that all shippers in the State may be in condition to have the protection of statute law, it is urged that necessary legislation be enacted so that the provisions of the Constitution may be placed in reach of execution by the courts over all transportation companies, at all times, in all places and in all interests.

The remainder of the message is devoted to matters of minor importance, such as the municipal commission bill for the government of cities, the geological survey, the board of agriculture, the fishery commission, the national guard, the centennial celebration at Yorktown, all of which are commended to the favor of the legislature. The Governor also pays handsome tributes to the memories and public services of the late Ex-Gov. William Bigler and Judge Warren J. Woodward. In conclusion he recapitulates the questions of legislation that should receive attention as follows:

- Provision for the revenues of the commonwealth;
- The passage of the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the various departments, the support of penal and charitable institutions, and the like;
- A bill to refund the public debt to mature in 1882;
- Bill to reapportion the State into

### legislative, judicial and congressional districts.

I deem it important, also, to invite your attention to the provisions of the constitution relating to special legislation. The sweeping character of the seventh section of the third article leaves little room for the enactment of any other than general laws. Such laws are, in some instances, needed to carry into effect the provisions of the constitution, many of which are inoperative in the absence of appropriate legislation. To the end that time may not be consumed in the consideration of acts within the constitutional prohibition, I remind you that the executive is bound, with yourselves, to a strict enforcement of the restraints on special legislation."

THE course of Hon. Eckley B. Cox, Senator elect from the Luzerne district, in declining to take the oath of office at the organization of the State Senate, has attracted wide spread attention and excited much comment. Mr. Cox placed his refusal to be qualified upon the ground that he had contributed money for his election in ways not expressly authorized by the act of assembly which defines the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of members of the legislature and other officers. While he did not pay one cent for improper or corrupt purposes, such as bribing voters, he paid assessments made upon him by county committees in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, a portion of which went to pay taxes, fees for procuring naturalization papers and other incidental expenses of the campaign, which he believes were unauthorized by the law. For this reason he could not take the oath. Mr. Cox is a gentleman of wealth and of unblemished reputation and standing in the community in which he lives. No one doubts the thorough integrity of his character, or that in this matter he has acted otherwise than in strict accord with the dictates of an honest conscience. There was probably not a brother Senator who heard his statement but would say they had contributed to their party funds in precisely the same manner, but no one of them appears to have applied the same rigid rule of construction to the law. There is every evidence that Mr. Cox would be a very valuable addition to the State senate, and the people of Luzerne should at once return him, without the use of a dollar on his part, and thus enable him to qualify for a position which he will undoubtedly honor.

GEN. WALKER, superintendent of the census, is now engaged in the final revision of the census report as to population, before sending it to Congress, which he expects to do during the present week. The figures will not vary materially from those already named, viz. 50,152,000. Regarding a published estimate of 51,000,000, Gen. Walker says he does not know where it originated, and that it did not come from the census office. The figures given show an increase over the census of 1870 of 11,593,629, or a trifle over 30 per cent., while the increase in the preceding decade was but 7,115,050, or 22 1/2 per cent. This larger increase in the present ratio is attributable to several causes, among them, the fact that the present census has been far more carefully taken than ever before.

It is announced that Gen. Simon Cameron is charged with a political mission to the South with a view of ascertaining the political feeling and arranging things generally in the interest of the in-coming administration. This veteran party manager possesses much experience and considerable shrewdness in making political contracts, and if Gen. Garfield places the Southern patronage of the administration at his disposal, it will, no doubt, be distributed where it will do the most good to the party, whatever it may be to the country and the people of the South. His methods are somewhat sly and peculiar, and if the object is to benefit one party alone, Garfield has the "right man in the right place" in the venerable retired statesman of Pennsylvania.

### The Senatorial Elections.

It was generally expected that our Republican friends would make the most of their successes in the different States in which United States Senators were to be elected by returning their ablest men. So far this reasonable expectation has not been realized. Politically, the next Senate will be exceedingly close and a strong minority would have succeeded in making it very uncomfortable for the almost imperceptible majority. So far as these elections have progressed mediocrity is the rule and real excellence in the selections the exception. In Maine the Hon. Eugene Hale, better known as "little Hale," will wobble around in the seat at present occupied by Hannibal Hamlin; he can never fill it. Although Mr. Hamlin has been the butt of the Capitol wits for years his ability and integrity have never been questioned, and he has been a Senator of whom any State might be proud. Mr. Hale's chief claim to the distinction conferred upon him by the Legislature of his State lies in the fact that he is married to a daughter of the late Zach Chandler, and is worth two millions of dollars. In Minnesota Alex. Ramsey, an importation from Pennsylvania and a political pupil of Simon Cameron, succeeds McMillan, who has occupied a seat in the Senate for six years, and whose entire record consists in voting, either on one side or the other, upon all questions that came up during his presence in the chamber. Ramsey is a jobbing politician of very ordinary attainments and will numerically swell the Republican side of the Senate without adding to its intellectual strength. Perhaps the most disheartening result yet reached is the election of Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, to a seat in the Senate. After Mr. Zach Chandler, now gathered to his fathers, and the lamb-like Mr. Christiancy, the present plaintiff in a divorce suit of doubtful odor, it was thought impossible to render Chandler and Christiancy respectable by contrast. But the choice of this yelping hyena from the wilds of Michigan will cause the cold chills to creep up the backs of all those who still have an old-fashioned reverence for our highest law-making body. We can imagine the horror of Conkling, Edmunds, Ingalls, Anthony and the fastidious Burnside, when they received the dreadful intelligence of Conger's election; for although these Senators are bitter and unrelenting partisans, they are likewise gentlemen who are thoroughly alive to the amenities of social and political life, while Conger is an ill-bred boor who by no stretch of imagination can be tortured into anything but what he is. His fellow-members of the House will gladly bid him him ADIEU, but this feeling of gladness will be tinged with pity for the unfortunate body at the other end of the Capitol. In Ohio John Sherman will be the next Senator. Sherman is as able as he is rapacious, and his career in the Senate now will be but a duplicate of his previous service in the same body. He will be for John Sherman first, last and all the time while the country can take care of itself. The little State of Connecticut affords the country substantial reason for rejoicing as she invests Joseph R. Hawley with the Senatorial toga. Mr. Hawley is one of the best, purest and most acceptable of latter day Republican leaders and he leaves his fealty to party with a liberal degree of tolerance and patriotism. In New York and Pennsylvania the machine has brought forward its own especial representatives, and while in the former State Evarts and George William Curtis are unceremoniously put aside, our own State rejects Benjamin Harris Brewster and Wayne MacVeagh with others of like prominence and capacity. The candidates championed by the machine in these two States represent nothing but mediocrity and incompetency. Altogether the Senatorial elections, so far as they have been held,

disappoint intelligent and dispassionate observers of all parties. Those to follow offer little encouragement to people who believe in a high standard of excellence as applied to Senators in Congress.

The Democrats, as usual are pursuing an exactly opposite course to that of their opponents. Senator Cockrell, the present able and industrious Senator from Missouri, has been returned, and Delaware and Florida will undoubtedly keep Senators Bayard and Jones in the positions they have done so much to honor. James G. Fair, of Nevada, takes Sharon's place, and although an untried man he will be a vast improvement on his predecessor who only came to Washington to draw his salary. It will not be long before the people will begin to regret the absence of Wallace, Thurman, Eaton, Kernan, McDonald and McPherson, from the councils of the nation, all of whose places will be occupied by indifferent Republicans. Senator McDonald, of Indiana, will be succeeded by Benjamin Harrison and Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, will give way to either Gen. Sewell, President of the West Jersey railroad, or Secor Robeson, of Navy Department fame. In either case the country suffers a loss.

50,152,559.

### Official Figures of the Census of 1880.

GENERAL WALKER'S NEW YEAR'S SALUTE. WASHINGTON, December 31.—The Superintendent of the Census makes the following approximate statement of the population of the States and Territories. It is believed to be very near the final figures, which are expected to be announced next week:

State or Territory	1850	1870
Alabama	1,262,344	2,052,992
Alaska		
Arizona	49,441	9,248
Arkansas	864,868	1,438,157
California	802,560	1,507,322
Colorado	74,849	23,929
Connecticut	622,693	807,454
Dakota	151,592	14,181
Delaware	146,534	129,019
District of Columbia	57,428	61,796
Florida	266,568	397,572
Georgia	1,578,963	2,195,238
Idaho	14,713	11,006
Illinois	2,075,426	2,538,408
Indiana	1,978,458	2,673,043
Iowa	1,044,363	1,891,727
Kansas	885,633	1,228,872
Kentucky	1,649,599	2,021,911
Louisiana	949,293	1,390,915
Maine	618,745	628,408
Maryland	955,139	1,008,000
Massachusetts	1,283,086	1,672,223
Michigan	1,054,086	1,871,125
Minnesota	789,907	1,258,668
Mississippi	1,131,869	1,676,615
Missouri	2,269,091	2,719,378
Montana	10,127	11,006
Nebraska	42,432	119,698
Nevada	62,263	42,739
New Hampshire	347,794	318,399
New Jersey	1,320,892	1,949,854
New Mexico	119,430	91,964
New York	5,685,173	6,457,647
North Carolina	1,446,093	1,971,132
Ohio	3,197,794	4,061,129
Oregon	174,767	90,923
Pennsylvania	4,292,738	5,092,311
Rhode Island	278,328	277,506
South Carolina	995,796	1,220,093
Tennessee	1,542,461	1,827,496
Texas	1,207,599	1,812,569
T Utah	143,967	86,280
Vermont	332,286	300,562
Virginia	1,912,210	2,324,962
Washington	73,729	27,922
West Virginia	618,190	442,663
Wisconsin	1,015,086	1,665,163
Wyoming	23,788	9,118
Total	50,152,559	68,965,798

**SENATOR CARPENTER**, of Wisconsin, goes about civil service reform in a practical way. He has introduced a bill into the United States Senate to amend the Constitution so as to secure to all civil officers of the government, except the cabinet officers and judges of the courts, a fixed tenure of four years, and to make postmasters elective. An amendment of this character would undoubtedly be more effective in giving the country an honest reform in our civil service than all the silly platitudes to which the public has been treated by Mr. Hayes.

It is said there is a movement on foot to make Gen. McDowell, the commander of the Department of the Pacific, Secretary of War. McDowell has some claim upon Gen. Garfield, not the least of which is the fact of having traveled all the way from San Francisco to New York to vote the Republican ticket for President at the last election. The claim would possess more merit if he had done so at his own expense, and not at the expense of the Government. That vote cost the national treasury over \$1,100.

WITH upwards of 50,000,000 inhabitants the United States now occupy the fourth place among the nations of the earth.

### GENERAL NEWS.

There were forty-one deaths from diphtheria in Brooklyn last week.

There were 640 births, 183 marriages and 778 deaths in New York city last week.

Saturday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was celebrated in that city by the firing of salutes.

John Gilston run away from his parents, at Upland, Delaware county, when a young man. Last week he returned, after an absence of forty years, to find of all his relatives only one brother alive.

The Mountain City Flour Mill and 5000 bushels of wheat, at Cumberland, Md., were burned on Saturday night. Several small dwellings adjacent to the mill were also burned. Loss on mill and machinery about \$25,000.

Mrs. Thomas Cohen, an aged colored woman, of Doylestown, was burned to death a few days ago. She had been confined to her bed for some time and it is thought that the bed clothes caught fire from a stove in the room.

At a Washington hotel the other night the members of a delegation of Ojoe Indians blew out the gas in their rooms when they retired. A hail-bomb snuffed the air, sounded the alarm and the poor Los were rescued in time to save them from suffocation.

Abraham and Joseph Buzzard, Diller Clark and Henry Hower, known as the leaders of a band of robbers having their headquarters in the mountains near Ephrata, Lancaster county, were arrested on Saturday after a desperate resistance and lodged in jail.

Mr. Charles Rous, a member of the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, who suspended business in 1879 for about \$30,000, and compromised with his creditors for 50 cents on the dollar, on last Saturday sent a check to each of his creditors, paying in full, with 6 per cent. interest, the deficit of the suspension.

There arrived at the Lehigh Valley depot at Allentown on Tuesday morning of last week, from up the country, a trunk decorated with crepe. On a piece of paper was this inscription: "This man paid his board bill. God bless him." The trunk caused considerable comment, and there was a great deal of speculation as to what it might contain.

The dead body of Charles Rube, traveling salesman for E. Witman, a Chicago cigar dealer, was found on Saturday morning near the Michigan Central Railroad track, a mile west of Kalamazoo, Michigan. It is supposed that he fell from an early morning train and was injured. He had apparently dragged himself about, and probably lived several hours after he was hurt.

Among the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, who have died during the present year, eight left personal estates each valued at over half a million dollars, as follows: Wm. Adamson, \$308,471.99; Adolph E. Borie, \$1,140,501.98; George W. J. DeRenne, \$577,256.95; Wm. Elliot, \$875,469.50; John E. Fox, \$638,092.47; Mary Shields, \$934,930.23; Samuel S. White, \$897,054.73; Joshua Jeanes, \$970,000.

"Landlords are in Ireland what the carpet-baggers were to the South," said Father Ryan, the "poet-priest," in an address in Baltimore on Tuesday night; "and the Irish people will rid themselves of their oppressors as the South rid itself of the carpet-baggers." In conclusion Father Ryan said (pointing to his head): "Agitation here must be clear; (to his mouth), "here it must be prudent;" (to his heart) "and here tender and impulsive, which, if followed, will crown your efforts with success."

Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the great president of that name, was killed by Indians on Linkhorn's Run, as the stream in Kentucky was then called. His blood ran into the stream, which ever since has borne his name. He was found with the strings of his powder-horn wound around his neck. This powder-horn passed from one neighbor to another, and finally fell into the hands of a Mr. Brown, who forwarded it to the Lincoln Memorial Association at Springfield, Ill. It bore the owner's name and an eagle with spread wings carved in bold relief.

Mr. G. W. Strubbe, of Cincinnati, who has been in Georgia and North and South Carolina for the past eight months superintending some mining affairs, was in that city last week. He had among the evidences of his absence a huge sapphire, in its native state, just as dug from the mines, valued at \$10,000. He is going to send it to Tiffany, in New York, to be cut. The mines from which this valuable gem was obtained are located in the State of Georgia and are owned by Cincinnati parties. One sapphire found some months ago is valued at about \$50,000.

Prince Hannibal Brown died near Warrenton, Va., the other day, aged about a hundred years. Hannibal was stolen from the coast of Africa in 1820 and brought in a slave ship to this country. He always held that his father was an African king. When he was a boy he had several slaves as personal attendants. Being set free soon after his arrival in this country he learned the blacksmithing trade and became a skillful workman. He accumulated money enough to buy a plantation and several slaves, and he was the only negro slaveholder in America. During the war he was devoted to the Confederacy, and was imprisoned at the old Capital in Washington because he refused to shoe the horses of Union troops.