

# The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 3.

BELLEfonte, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

NO. 17.

## The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance

S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, April 28, 1881.

**SENATOR CAMERON** it is said is not pleased with the appointment of postmaster at Bethlehem, Pa., and will probably claim the courtesy of the Senate to have the appointee rejected. Don. had another fellow to whom he had promised the office, but it appears he was not the President's man.

**Gov. HOYT** has vetoed the Norris mandamus bill which conferred jurisdiction against State officers in the Courts of Common Pleas of the Commonwealth. The principal objection of the Governor seems to be the facility it provides for summoning the Executive and heads of departments to remote District Courts, rendering it necessary for their defence to convey the records of the State away from the Capitol, where they properly belong, at times when their absence might be detrimental to the public interests.

**THE Senatorial hucksters** at Washington who have obstructed the public business, and for seven weeks refused to hold executive sessions to which they were invited every day by the Democratic members, now show signs of weakening. The President has now mustered sufficient courage, through his fears, to protest and demand action on his appointments, and for the purpose, it is believed a Republican caucus will be held this week, at which they will agree to break the dead-lock so far as to permit some of the pressing appointments to be acted upon.

**SEVERAL** of the late election officers in Philadelphia were last week, on their own confession, sentenced to imprisonment for making fraudulent returns. There are a large number of scoundrels yet awaiting their turn, and it will require active work of the courts and of the committee of one hundred to reach any considerable portion of them before the election. There has not been an honest election in Philadelphia for many years, and the luxury of even one tolerably fair election and honest count would be a novelty sufficiently great to immortalize the committee of one hundred and create a sensation that would dwarf the great earthquake at Scio.

**A CONVENTION** of the Democrats heretofore acting with the Re-adjusters of Virginia is called to meet at Alexandria on the 12th of May, for the purpose of consulting as to the best means to pursue in the coming State election to defeat the Mahone-Republican combination. It is not at all smooth sailing in the Old Dominion with the contracting parties, and it is now getting doubtful whether either side of the contract will be able to deliver the goods for which they have bartered their honor. Indeed the independent Republicans of that State show little less disgust than the Democrats, and Mahone and Riddleberger supplemented by the persuasive eloquence of Don Cameron, may have some difficulty in gathering up a respectable fragment of the transferred chattels, to fill the bill of sale.

**A MILLIONAIRE IN COURT!** A verdict has been obtained in the Marine Court of New York against Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York of Edward Mills for the sum of \$68.25. The plaintiff testified that in August, 1854, he was owner of a steamer called the Yankee Blade—that Com. Vanderbilt and his son Cornelius were invited to attend an excursion—that Cornelius appeared with a party of ladies, and having forgotten his pocket book, borrowed \$25, which he needed to take his lady friends home in carriages and treat them to ice cream. If Cornelius should ever again need a small sum to enable him to play the gallant, the above judgment will admonish him that favors conferred should not be forgotten.

## Our Don.

Is not the Washington Post just a trifle too hard upon our Don? Read what it says: "If it be true that Don Cameron is in the habit of attending the sessions of the Senate, day after day, in a state of intoxication, something should be done to prevent him from thus exhibiting himself. If it be true that he has a fashion of keeping a brace of loaded revolvers within easy reach when engaged in debate on the floor, the sergeant-at-arms should hold himself in readiness to prevent any serious consequences. If it be true that he is accustomed to conduct himself in a most disorderly manner while within the precincts of the Senate chamber, the 'courtesy of the Senate' should be invoked to restrain him. Don Cameron is not an interesting figure in the arena of American statesmanship, and, as a general proposition, the country is not disposed to bear with him to any great degree. He sits in the Senate the product of the most thoroughly disreputable political 'machine' in the land, and the special representative of the political reprobate—now grown gray and venerable—who founded that 'machine' and who happens to be his father. He is, all in all, a wiry, slimy politician, possessed of an order of intelligence no higher than that appertaining to the brute creation and devoid of even a suggestion of statesmanship. Such a man, so unfortunately placed, should be content to keep quiet himself and be left alone by others. If the discretion which would be relied upon to prompt such a feeling has been denied him, along with the other beneficent qualities of which he is lacking, by nature, it should be engrafted into his disordered system by artificial processes. The United States Senate cannot allow Don Cameron to insult its members. He is in every respect too contemptible a person to be allowed any of those extra-parliamentary indulgences, for which whiskey and a fondness for rare firearms are alleged as excuses. He must be repressed; if not on the complaint of Mr. Hill, a Democrat, then on the complaint of Mr. Dawes, a Republican."

**CONKLING**, it is believed, last week gained some votes from the Democratic side for the rejection of Judge Robertson. This is said to be brought about by the intemperate speeches of Frye and other special friends of the administration in their unfair and uncandid assaults upon the Southern people. The Southern Senators have reason to be much incensed, and it could scarcely be expected that after such demonstrations of bitterness and malignity on the part of the administration party, that they would feel like antagonizing the New York Senator in his fight for supremacy with Garfield's Premier, particularly when the question of Senatorial courtesy is in the balance. It is true, they have only a choice between evils at best. One set is about as offensive and unfair as the other in their treatment of the Southern Democracy, and could with great propriety be severely let alone to fight their battles of faction, as they best could.

**THE death** of Gen. Joseph Lane is announced as having lately occurred at his home in Oregon. Gen. Lane, although a man of limited education, possessed a strong mind with great force of character. He was a native of North Carolina, but resided many years in Indiana, in which State he served in the legislature for more than twenty years. He was a Brigadier General and brave soldier in the Mexican war, and subsequently served as Governor of Oregon, member of Congress and of the United States Senate. As a man of brave convictions, Gen. Lane never faltered in his adherence to the Democratic faith. He was the candidate for Vice President on the Breckenridge ticket in 1861, since which time he has been in retirement.

## The Judicial Apportionment.

Our amiable contemporary, the editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, seems to be considerably troubled in mind about the judicial apportionment bill reported some days ago by the Senate Committee for the action of the legislature. That this is the case is very evident from the tenor of an editorial article which appeared in the columns of that journal last week. From the article to which we refer we make the following extract:

"The new judicial apportionment bill, as reported by the Senate Committee, is not such an one as will meet the approval of the people or deserve commendation; \* \* \* We take for instance the counties running through the centre of the State, beginning with Potter on the north and including Elk, Cameron, Clinton, Centre, Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry and Dauphin. These are made into five districts with six judges."

The editor, himself once a member of the legislature with large experience in the manipulation of things, admits the difficulties that legislators have to contend with in making fair apportionments, but at the same time charges that "any one can see that no effort to do justice to the taxpayers has been made in apportioning the counties referred to." The astute editor would have made an entirely different arrangement of the counties. See how nicely he would have done it. "Let Centre and Huntingdon be made a district, and Mifflin which is now proposed to be joined to Centre, be put with Union, Snyder and Juniata in Judge Bucher's district; attach Perry to Dauphin and let Pearson and Junkin do the business of these Courts. This would save an additional law judge in Dauphin and the consequent expense of \$5,000 a year to the people of the State."

We quote thus largely from the *Watchman* in order to show more clearly the fallacy of the writer's reasoning, his lack of knowledge of the subject about which he writes, or his evident purpose to be a mere fault-finder. We find upon the apportionment committee of the Senate the names of such able, influential, just and reputable Democratic Senators as Alexander, Hall, Wolverton, Schnatterly, Cochran and Beidelman, and we deem it a cruel, a gratuitous and an unwarrantable assumption for a Democratic newspaper to assert that Democratic leaders like the gentlemen named would act in their representative capacity upon any public question with "no effort to do justice to the taxpayers" of the State.

In order to show the power of the legislature over this subject let us see what the requirements of the Constitution are. We quote from Sec. 5, of Art. 5, which reads as follows:

"Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts."

The first proposition contained in this section of the Constitution is that counties containing forty thousand inhabitants shall constitute separate judicial districts. This provision of the fundamental law of the State is mandatory; from it there is no escape, and it must be believed that in the proposed apportionment the mandate has been scrupulously followed. The second proposition is that counties containing less than forty thousand inhabitants shall be formed into convenient single districts and this has been done by the committee, as we understand, without the increase of a single judge in any of the counties containing less than forty thousand inhabitants, and it is only fair to presume that the convenient single districts formed out of the counties containing less than forty thousand inhabitants are the best that could be made.

**The Watchman** is disposed to complain because Judge Mayer's district is comprised, as it says, of the four counties of Clinton, Cameron, Elk and Potter, the other districts should be made larger and thus save one judge. He would accomplish this purpose by attaching Perry to Dauphin. In the first place, he is in error in saying that Potter is in Judge Mayer's district, which is numbered the 25th. Potter is in the 4th district along with Tioga. In the second place, he is in error in saying that by attaching Perry to Dauphin one judge would be saved, the fact being that there are now two judges, Pearson, of Dauphin, and Junkin, of Perry, in those counties. How, therefore, would he save one judge by attaching the two in one district? Dauphin, containing over forty thousand inhabitants, must be a separate district, and to attach Perry, which contains less than forty thousand would simply be to disfranchise the people of Perry, and give them no choice in the election of a judge. Dauphin, with its large preponderance of population, would elect both judges, and even the editor of the *Watchman* will scarcely say that that would be right.

But the editor of the *Watchman* would unite Huntingdon and Centre in a district. Nobody desires this but himself, and it must be strongly suspected that he can have only a sinister purpose in making the proposition. Does he want to place Centre in a Republican or in a close political district? or is he laying aside his much vaunted Democracy for the purpose of arranging matters for the defeat of some particular person whom he does not like? Or is his purpose simply to find fault with Senator Alexander while gazing with wishful eyes at the seat now occupied by that gentleman, in the State Senate? So far as we can understand the merits of this subject, we regard this proposed apportionment as fair as any that can be made, and we do not doubt that our representatives will vote in favor of its passage.

The terrible Southern outrage recently detailed by Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the Senate, and which so electrified that staid body of statesmen, has collapsed. Mr. Dawes located the outrage in Mississippi, and claimed that one of his constituents, who had gone to that State to reside, was the owner of a cotton mill—that he was ostracised, his property destroyed, and compelled to fly the country for safety. All this because he was a Yankee and a Republican. The charge was gravely made by a Senator of the United States in his place, and the Southern Senators insisted that Mr. Dawes should name the victim, which he declined to do; but after some days' reflection, under the flat charge of falsehood, he now comes to the front with the outrage amended, stating that it occurred in Louisiana—that the cotton mill was a cotton-gin, and that the name of the man is Charles Heath. It now appears that the Massachusetts Senator was about as fortunate in one case as the other in operating his outrage-mill, as the fact is well established that while the cotton gin of the real value of \$1,400 was destroyed, the act of vandalism was the result of the villainy of Mr. Dawes' victim to obtain the insurance money, amounting to \$4,000. The fact is established beyond question, and yet honorable Senators will pick up such stuff as this and detail it to the country through the medium of the public records in order to obtain a mean political advantage by discrediting a brave and honorable people who excite their jealousy or envy. Such littleness is unworthy the Senate, if not of the great State of Massachusetts.

It is said that Moseby, of gorilla fame, is to come home to lead the Virginia Republicans this fall. Mahone it seems, is not accepted, then?

## The Yorktown Centennial.

We agree with the *Doylestown Democrat*, in proposing that Pennsylvania should do something for the Yorktown Centennial next October. "The Legislature should not neglect the matter. Our State should be there officially; and one or more of our best regiments should go down to join in the grand military pageant. This will take a little money, and the Legislature should not hesitate to appropriate it. The occasion will be one of significant patriotic import, and it will be a disgrace if Pennsylvania, one of the original Thirteen, within which the Declaration of Independence was written and declared, and where the Constitution was formed, is not fitly represented. Connecticut, New Jersey, and other States, have already made appropriations. A few thousand dollars will cover the expense. Pennsylvania should be represented in a manner which comports with her honor, and dignity, and position in the Union."

A bill has been reported favorably in the Senate appropriating \$10,000 in aid of the Yorktown Centennial. There should be no doubt about its final passage.

**WILLIAM M. GRIER**, of Luzerne county, the Pennsylvania delegate to the Chicago Convention who nominated and supported Garfield throughout, has received his reward. He has been appointed Third Assistant Postmaster General. He is said to be a careful, competent business man, and will have charge of the finances of the Department. He will no doubt be confirmed, provided the Republican-Repudiation traders allow an executive session to be held.

**TAMMANY HALL** is still under the sway of John Kelley. At the election of Sachem and officers of the Tammany Society last week in New York, the Kelley ticket was elected by a majority of fifty out of a vote of seven hundred and eleven. The margin is too small to encourage trading this year, and the demand for boss power will doubtless languish accordingly.

The tide of foreign immigration to our country this year bids fair largely to exceed in volume any that has preceded it. The season has only fairly opened and the number of arrivals are beyond any precedent. One day last week nearly seven thousand landed at New York, mostly from Germany.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Reuben Hoover**, the eldest brother of the lad who shot his sister near Sunbury, a few weeks ago, has become hopelessly insane in consequence of their terrible affliction.

The post-office at Pittston was entered at an early hour on Tuesday morning by burglars, who broke open the safe and robbed it of a small amount of money, postage stamps and registered letters.

Terrible forest fires are raging in Sussex county, N. J., just across the river from Milford, Pa., illuminating the surrounding country and doing much damage. Very large fires are reported in the back townships of Pike county, doing considerable damage to lumber and bark.

Several Eastonians, representing the fire and public property committees of that city, will visit Newark, N. J., today, to inspect two new buildings lately erected in that city for the fire department. The committees hope to profit by a look at the Newark buildings before the erection of the new buildings for the Easton Fire Department.

In the House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, a humorous communication was read, signed by P. T. Barnum, stating that on the ground of the survival of the fittest, two circuses ought not to exhibit in the same place on the same day, and that therefore the House should promptly adjourn and attend "Barnum's greatest show on earth."

One of the wonders of Mexico, and perhaps the world, is the great Iron Mountain in the immediate vicinity of Durango, in the State of Durango. The Iron Mountain is nearly two miles in length and one mile wide, and 700 feet high. Above the surface, uncovered and in sight, it shows about 200,000 tons of pure ore, ready to be shoveled or rolled, without any cost of mining, into the furnace to be erected at its base. Much of this ore ranges from seventy to ninety per cent, and some is carried directly to the forge. It works very kindly, and easily assumes the form of steel.

## Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1881. Washington gave of its best to-day to add whatever of grandeur it could to the dedication of the monument to Rear-Admiral Farragut. The celebration was that of the nation's capital. The municipality long ago added its stone to the multitude that commemorates the late war by the city's monument to Abraham Lincoln, at the City Hall. In all other similar celebrations the local community has mingled merely as part of the great American people dwelling closer under the shadow of the Capitol, and called so often to assist in the demonstrations of this character that its need is developing in the arrangements of pageantry, and has created a variety of picturesques capable of adding to the picturesque splendor that ought to mark such occasions.

At the sunrise gun this morning from the arsenal barracks each flag-staff in the city (and they are hundreds of them) was crowned with the ensign which Farragut carried to victory amid perils by land and sea. There was holiday at the District offices, and the anticipation of a closing-up at noon gave many of the employees at the executive departments much extra work in pulling out and comparing their watches with the clocks.

By 10 o'clock the military companies were at the armories, and before 11 were en route for the west front of the Capitol or the streets near by, where the several divisions formed and waited the time to fall into line. The District of Columbia troops formed on Four and-a-half street, with the right resting in front of the District building. Before joining the procession the line passed in view before the commissioners of the District, giving the marching salute.

The President, cabinet, Mrs. Farragut, with Mrs. Garfield and friends, with the diplomatic corps, assembled at the Executive Mansion, and as soon as the head of the line turned Fifteenth street proceeded in carriages to the monument. The regular army officers met at army headquarters at 11 o'clock, and headed by Gen. Sherman, moved to the naval headquarters and accompanied the naval officers to the monument.

The Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, J. A. Rawlins Post, in uniform, and Lincoln, Meade and other posts, in citizen's dress, assembled at Grand Army headquarters and moved to the monument, where they remained until the close of the exercises.

At 1:10 P. M. Secretary Hunt, of the navy, called the assemblage to order, presenting Rev. Arthur Brooks, Mrs. Farragut's pastor, who offered up a fervent as well as patriotic prayer. The unveiling followed. The admiral's flag was displayed and the several bands beat four ruffles, the trumpet sounding four flourishes. At the moment of unveiling the admiral's salute of 17 guns was fired, the troops presenting arms at the first gun and coming to a carry at the last. Then Secretary Hunt introduced President Garfield in the following words:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have pleasure to introduce to you the President of the United States, who will accept on behalf of the nation his statue of our illustrious naval hero."

President Garfield was greeted with loud applause, and spoke as follows:

**ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.**  
"Fellow Citizens: It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other and allow those of past generations to be comrades and associates of those now living. This capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times. Men of three wars have taken their places in silent eloquence as guardians and guards of the nation they loved so well, and as the years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquent by the presence of dead heroes of other days. From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its life, from all portions of its service, these heroes come by the ministry and mystery of art to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our nation's glory. To-day we come to hail this hero, who comes from the sea down from the shrouds of his flagship, wreathed with the smoke and glory of victory, bringing sixty years of national life and honour, to take his place as an honored, comradely and perpetual guardian of his nation's glory. In the name of the nation I accept this noble statue, and his country will guard it as he guarded his country."

After the address of the President the set orations of the day by ex-Secretary Maynard and Senator Voorhees were delivered and received with great favor.

**THE UNVEILED STATUE.**  
It was nearly 4 o'clock when the ceremonies were declared to have been concluded by the lowering of the admiral's flag. The President, Mrs. Farragut, and the officers of the army and navy who were on the stand, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, from which place the procession was reviewed as it passed on its return from the statue. Mrs. Farragut held quite a reception, many officers paying their respects to her, as did also their ladies. Mrs. Farragut expressed herself to all inquirers as being exceedingly pleased with the statue, she regarded the likeness as perfect and the general idea of her taste and desire. Admiral Porter expressed a similar opinion, as did many others of Farragut's naval associates and friends. The artist, Vinnie Ream Hoxie, modeled the work at her home here, and saw it executed at the navy yard. The statue cost \$20,000. The base of the statue as originally designed has been remodeled since the statue was erected last September.