

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, June 16, 1881.

NEW YORK having failed in getting up a World's Fair for 1885, Boston has taken it up and are already in receipt of sufficient funds subscribed to insure success to the enterprise.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, a prominent and most esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, died very suddenly of heart disease on Sunday morning last. Mr. Buehler some years ago was the proprietor of the old "Buehler House" in that city, now known as the Bolton House.

A SERIOUS personal difficulty is imminent between Mr. Gibson, the detective employed in the Star route investigation, and Mr. Buell, the editor of the Washington *Capital*, one of the organs of the Star route thieves. It will probably make a vacancy either in the detective force or the editorial corps of the great scandal.

It is said that Grier, the original Garfield man, whose feet were supposed to be too small to fit Brady's old shoes in the Post office Department, is again coming to the front. He is to have an office after all, provided the President don't again change his mind and find some other fellow who wants one.

WE notice by an exchange that the Hon. Kennedy L. Blood is dangerously ill at his residence in Brookville, Jefferson county. It is said he suffers intensely with a diseased leg, and is too weak to survive amputation. Mr. Blood was formerly a State Senator, and is well known to the citizens of this county.

THE constituents of the Philadelphia roosters in the last legislature credit them with one honest vote. It was given for the Pilot bill, which of course passed. The Philadelphians have reason to be thankful for small favors, but the number one will scarcely repay them for much disgrace.

THE Republican State Convention of Ohio, have placed Gov. Foster in nomination for re-election. He is an adroit politician possessing great wealth, and will put the Democracy up to their highest metal and industry to keep in view the various methods he assumes to obtain success. At present he has a herculean task on hand, that of placating the temperance men, who charge him with hypocrisy.

THE roosters who fought during the winter so valiantly to create the necessity for an extra session of the legislature, will be sadly disappointed if no extra session is called for next winter. This will probably be their experience. With the Governor's election approaching, it would be just like Gov. Hoyt, adroit politician as he is, to fail to see the necessity of burdening the State with the expenses of again calling the roosters to Harrisburg during their official lives.

THE negroes of North Carolina are demanding recognition and a fair division of executive patronage. They have recently held a convention and adopted proceedings claiming that they comprise seven-eighths of the voting strength of the Republican party of the State, and are loud in condemnation of the proscription of their race in the matter of offices. Claiming their right to equality and the benefits of the party, they declare that if this is not given them they will no longer give their adherence to the present administration party. The Southern negroes show more spirit than the Pennsylvania darkies. Here they compose the Republican majority of the State, and seem to be content with "cold lunch" and the privilege of following party parades at a respectable distance.

A VERY stringent law was passed by the legislature at the heel of the session, regulating delegate elections of parties, which will be a heavy blow to ringster leaders. How it escaped the vigilance of the drilled roosters in the legislature is a mystery. It cooks the goose for them when the time comes to put its provisions in force. The law, general in its provisions, embraces a number of sections, but the first, which is all we have room for at present, will give its general character and is here appended. Other sections apply to the receiving of bribes; to fraudulent voting; to the action of delegates, committees, judges and clerks, of primary elections, designed to secure honest discharge of duty.

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter if a candidate for any office within this Commonwealth shall directly or indirectly give, offer or promise to give, or procure to give to any elector any gift or reward, in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office, emolument or employment on condition expressed or implied that such elector shall cast, give, retain or withhold his vote or use his influence at a nominating election or delegate election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast or give his vote or use his influence at a nominating convention for or against the nomination of any particular candidate for nomination so as to procure such person to be voted for at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring, influencing, abetting, endeavoring or offering either directly or indirectly through others, their aids or abettors to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$300 and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

THE victory of Mr. Lorillard's horse Iroquois in the Derby race was duplicated by another American horse yesterday, Mr. James R. Keene's fine three-year-old Foxhall having crossed the channel and carried off the grand prize of Paris, which, like the Derby of England, is the most valued prize contested for on the French turf. Some of the best English and French stables were represented in the event, whilst America had but one representative, which proved the winner. Fordham, an excellent jockey, had the mount on Foxhall, whilst Archer, the most successful jockey of the present century, rode the French horse Tristan for all he was worth, and came in only a head behind the winner. For American horses to have won the Derby and the Prix de Paris the same year is an extraordinary turf event and a cause for congratulation for the lovers of racing, whilst at the same time the national pride must be tickled at the result. That the breed of American race horses has been much improved during the past decade is not only attested by many unexcelled time records recently made in this country, but by the successes of Parole, Iroquois, Foxhall, and others across the water, who have won whilst contesting against the best English and French race-horses.

THE Stalwarts and half-breeds of New York do not harmonize yet. They seem as far from a satisfactory result to either faction as they were a week ago. As was to be expected from the protracted character of the conflict, a change of tactics is being introduced. They are now inaugurating side shows in which the amusing game of *measuring purses* is the prominent feature of the play. Conkling does not seem to be discouraged while the half-breeds are somewhat disconcerted at the threatened founding of a new party to be dubbed the "National Republican party" under the lead of Conkling and Arthur, provided the "vindication is not accorded the late Senator."

JAY GOULD still has great power in legislation. The telegraph bill framed to prevent telegraph corporations, associations and companies, forming monopolies in this State, was defeated in the House, in its final passage, by a vote of 72 to 84. The object of this bill was to protect the State from Gould's Western Union monopoly. Of course a Republican legislature could not pass such a bill.

Our Courts.

The judicial apportionment bill recently passed by the Legislature has been largely commented upon, both by the newspapers and the citizens of the State. Some objections to the bill are reasonable and well taken, while others have neither reason nor sense in them. In order that the bill may be properly understood let it be examined by the aid of our Constitution. Section five of article five of our State Constitution provides that "whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district and shall elect one judge learned in the law." There can be no misunderstanding in this language. It is a severely simple and plain provision of what shall be done. Under it the first duty of the Legislature was to simply set apart every county having a population of forty thousand inhabitants, for under the mandatory language of the Constitution they composed separate judicial districts. Under this provision thirty-seven counties are constituted separate districts, including Allegheny and Philadelphia. These thirty-seven counties have seventy judges. Of these seventy judges provided for in the late act of Assembly, one in Erie, one in Crawford, one in Dauphin and one in Northampton are certainly unnecessary; but three of this number were created by the present bill, the extra judge in Northampton having been created by a special act of the Legislature passed some time ago. As the business of the counties containing 40,000 inhabitants increases the general assembly shall provide additional law judges. The best evidence in the world that an additional law judge in Crawford with a population of 68,000, or Dauphin with a population of 76,000 is unnecessary, and that one judge can do the business of said counties, is shown by the fact that Chester county with a population of 83,000 has only one judge. The only judges that are not necessary under the bill are these four, and they are made to give permanent places to a few faithful Republicans.

The next duty of the Legislature was to dispose of the counties containing less than 40,000 inhabitants and erect them into as convenient judicial districts as possible. That this has been done can not well be doubted. There are eighty-six judges under the present apportionment bill, as against seventy-six under the bill of 1874. The thirty-seven counties already disposed of, have assigned to them seventy judges. This leaves thirty counties and sixteen judges. Four of these judges are assigned to separate districts as follows: Beaver, Green, Jefferson and Lebanon counties. Each of these counties contain less than 40,000 inhabitants and are made separate districts under constitutional provisions, because they can not be conveniently attached to any other districts.

It has been urged as an objection to the bill that it don't increase the judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, where courts sit all the time. By the last census upon which the apportionment bill is based, Philadelphia contained 846,980 inhabitants. She has fifteen law judges, or one judge for every 57,465 inhabitants. Allegheny county (with all her cities) has a population of 355,759 with eight law judges, or one judge to every 44,457 inhabitants. The judges in Allegheny and Philadelphia get from one to two thousand dollars more salary a year than the country judges. But it is not true that in these two districts the judges do more work than the country judges. The judges in Philadelphia and Allegheny do not on an average sit more than three and a half to four hours a day. There are never more than two out of three allotted to each of the courts of common pleas on the bench at the same time. These courts have terms, and the judges take turns in holding these

different terms. Again, it is much easier to dispose of the business where a district is close and compact like Philadelphia, than in a district extended over much territory. It is easier, too, because there are always one or two judges to consult with on all questions that may arise. They have resort to the largest and best libraries in the world.

Take our own district. It has 57,597 inhabitants and one law judge, a thousand more inhabitants than is allowed to a judge in Philadelphia, and 13,000 more than is allowed to a judge in Allegheny county. Again, it is objected against this bill that in many of the country districts the courts may not last more than ten or twelve weeks. When such objections are made the public should at least be informed of what the judges have to do. To simply hold court when jurors are in attendance, and try cases at the regular term is but a small portion of their labors. For instance, last week we had an argument court in this place. It lasted two days and a half. In this time there was testimony enough read and authorities cited and cases argued to fully occupy the time of a judge two weeks, laboring eight to ten hours a day, to examine and write opinions upon and dispose of. Again, in one week of court even, in trying cases before a jury, questions enough may arise to keep a judge at hard work for a month to dispose of. Bills in equity, applications for rules, auditor's reports, in short, an almost endless variety of cases are continually arising demanding the attention of the law judge, that persons not connected with courts will know nothing about, especially if they are of the kind that never learn. Take the case of E. R. Payne & Co. vs. Holt and others, in equity. The testimony when printed made a volume of about 450 pages. When the case came up for argument before Judge Morrow, it took three days for the argument, but before he could make a decision he was bound to examine, and that closely, not only all the testimony, but the briefs of the lawyers and every case referred to by them in the books. To do this was an herculean task, taking perhaps two or three weeks of labor at eight to ten hours a day. Our judges are entitled to as fair a treatment at the hands of the public as any other class of men.

The people cannot well blame the legislature for doing as it did, except in so far as we have shown it did wrong; for it only obeyed the behest of the constitution adopted by the people by an overwhelming majority in 1873, and made necessary by the corrupt legislatures of 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is just now indulging in a good deal of Sophomoric gush about the political situation in Virginia. While every good citizen will welcome a straight out Republican ticket and a straight out fight in the Old Dominion without regard to the Repudiationists of both parties who follow the soiled plume of Mahone, there is no need for the *Times* to be eternally harping about Bourbonism as applied to the regular Democratic party of Virginia. Bourbon or not, they have upheld the credit of the State government and enforced honesty in its administration. Bourbonism as Col. McClure calls it, has at least been a boon to the whole people of Virginia, and there is no doubt that it will be overwhelmingly sustained at the polls.

THE fight of factions at Albany still continues with unabated bitterness and show no signs of a let up on either side. The half-breeds are confident of success and Conkling, somewhat disgusted, is serene, knowing he holds a winning card against the administration, whether "vindicated" by a re-election or not. The Republican party is disintegrated in any event, and no one knows this better than the stalwart leader.

THE Pennsylvania legislature adjourned on last Thursday. The session was a long one, and was not in any sense of benefit or profit to the people of the State. A number of reform measures were earnestly pressed upon the attention of the members, but not a single one of them has become a law. There were many good men in the membership of both branches, but the rooster and machine elements were sufficiently powerful to prevent the passage of any laws to correct existing abuses, and hence so far as the welfare the public is concerned the session has been a failure. The responsibility for all failures to perform what the people demanded and expected at the hands of those who represented them at the State capital must rest with the strong party majority that was in control of the organization of both branches. Let them be held to it, and if public opinion is fit for itself, a verdict of condemnation will go forth in no uncertain or doubtful tones.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is not at all pleased with the rooster Representatives from that city in the Legislature, and speaks thusly of their work:

As to the great measures of reform demanded by public sentiment the session has been a disastrous failure. No repeal of the odious delinquent tax law, no correction of the abuses of the Recorder's office, no remedy of the flagrant evils of speculative insurance, no just apportionment bill—this is a part of the record which marks the defeat of reform legislation. The appeal must be from the Legislature to the people, who will send to the Capitol men that will not thus wantonly defy public sentiment.

That's the way to do it. Send decent men, not roosters. There were plenty of respectable members in the Legislature who would have been glad to aid the passage of the reform laws so ardently desired by the public sentiment of Philadelphia, but the roosters accredited to that city, crowded them down.

THE arrivals of emigrants at New York during the month of May numbered 76,652, making an average of nearly 2,500 a day for the month. A large portion of these emigrants are from the German Empire.

HYPOCRISY was never more manifest than it was on the closing day of the Legislature. The roosters ruled the day as they had ruled the House and the flat-heads responded with their offering without a blush.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE burned portion of the Insane Asylum at Danville is being rebuilt.

Clinton Hays, of Lockport, Erie county, is 7 years old and weighs 104 pounds.

Rev. Daniel Steck, D. D., a prominent minister of Lutheran church, died at Gettysburg Friday evening.

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan, is now at Wheatlands, nursing the only child left to her—a bright boy of eleven, of whose return to health there is little hope. Mrs. Johnson's eldest son died last winter.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's physician has given up all hopes of her recovery. Her strength is gradually failing. In the last two days her mind has failed. She does not recognize her most intimate friends.

Joseph L. Caven, ex President of the Common Council of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe on Saturday afternoon from New York on one of the Red Star Line steamers. Mr. Caven was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and will make a three-months tour of Great Britain and the Continent.

At the wedding of the Princess Stephanie and the crown prince of Austria, the king of the Belgians, her father, presented her with \$450,000; while at the wedding of Miss Miles and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, it is said that the bride's father made her a present of \$500,000. In this case republicanism outdid royalty in its magnificence.

Ten of the students who left the Millersville Normal School have been refused admission to the Normal School at Shippensburg. The faculty of the Lock Haven School will admit all who apply. Dr. Brooks, principal of the school at Millersville, has revoked his order suspending those students accompanying the expelled scholars to Lancaster.

Patrick Reilly, of Smoketown, a suburban portion of the town of Olyphant, Luzerne county, on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, created the wildest excitement at that place on Sunday morning by an attempt to assassinate Rev. Father

O'Rourke during the celebration of Mass. Reilly returned home from the Danville Insane Asylum a few months ago and has been frantic at times since then. On Sunday morning he marched through the principal streets to the church, carrying a loaded repeating rifle. Upon reaching the church he passed up the centre aisle to the altar and aimed his gun at the priest. Several men caught him before he could fire and forced him from the church.

The negotiations between Adelina Patti and American capitalists for an American tour have been abandoned, owing to the extravagant price demanded. Mr. Ruilmann, who has been acting as agent for the undertakers of the enterprise, says that Nicolini was the stumbling block. He demanded \$2,000,000 francs for Patti and himself. It is believed that Nicolini will take Patti to America on his own account.

Mr. John G. Saxe, the poet, within the past year has lost his wife, mother, two daughters and a favorite daughter-in-law. He has never recovered from injuries received in a railroad accident of six years ago, and his persistent ill health and family losses have resulted in a melancholy which seldom lightens. He has decided to break up his Brooklyn home and to pass with a son in Albany the remainder of his days.

John Taylor, a negro who committed an outrage on a respectable white lady in Rockingham, N. C., on Friday night last, was taken out of the Greensboro jail early on Sunday morning, during the eclipse of the moon, by a body of disguised men, who hanged him to a tree in the woods. A large number of persons visited the scene of the lynching after the man had been hung. No clue to the lynchers has yet been obtained.

General Grant says of his Mexican trip: "I accomplished the purpose for which I went to Mexico. I went before Congress and in a short speech told them what I wanted and they gave me my charter at once. No charter was ever before issued in so short a time. The road will be in all about seven hundred miles long, running from the City of Mexico through Pueblo to the Pacific coast, while another branch must go down to the Gulf. It will be a great benefit to Mexico in developing the resources of that country and to the United States. The charter provides for the completion of the road in ten years, but in all probability it will be finished inside of three years. Four surveying parties are already at work. I shall very likely return there next winter."

The autograph testimonial album to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, by the women of Illinois, has been finished. The work consists of six large volumes of 650 pages each, elegantly bound in full Turkey morocco. All through the volumes are scattered India ink drawings. The inscription reads: "From the ladies of Illinois, who have admired the courage Mrs. Hayes has displayed in the administration of the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion. God grant that the influence of this signal and benign example may be felt more and more as age follows age in the life of this great republic." The first signature is that of Mrs. James K. Polk, Nashville, Tenn.; the second that of R. B. Hayes. Among the autographs in Volume I, are those of members of the late Hayes Cabinet, Chief Justice Waite and Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Governors of nearly all the States and Territories, under the official seal, followed by Congressmen and prominent professional and business men.

Tunison Coryell, the oldest resident of Williamsport, celebrated his ninety-ninth anniversary last Monday, among his immediate relatives and friends at the residence of John Gibson. He is in the enjoyment of good health and his mind is clear and bright. Few men of his age in the State to-day have a wider acquaintance with politicians and men of letters than Mr. Coryell. During his lifetime he has enjoyed the personal acquaintance of many distinguished men and relates many interesting incidents in their history. He was born at Coryellsville, on the Delaware, June 13, 1791, and has resided in Lycoming county for three-quarters of a century. As an incident of the anniversary on Monday two great-grandchildren of the fourth generation were baptized in his presence by Rev. Sidney E. Webster, pastor of the First Baptist Church. Dr. Pollock, the oldest physician in this county, read an appropriate poem on the occasion. A dinner was served and the afternoon was pleasantly spent and no one seemed to enjoy the occasion more than the venerable but active nonagenarian.

A Stalwart Family.

Mr. S. D. Tower and wife, of Pittsfield, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding last Thursday. Five sons and five daughters were present on the happy occasion. The *Pittsfield Evening Journal* gives the height and weight of each member of the family. The oldest son is 6 feet 6 inches high and weighs 231 pounds. Two of his brothers are each 6 feet 4 inches, and two are 6 feet 3 inches. The oldest daughter is 5 feet 11 inches, the second is 5 feet 4 inches, the third is 5 feet 10 inches, and two others are each 5 feet 8 inches. Mrs. Congdon, the oldest and tallest daughter, weighs 218 pounds; Mrs. Newell, the second and shortest, weighs 235 pounds. The average weight of the five sons is 205 pounds, and the average weight of the five daughters is 168 pounds. The father weighs 185 pounds, and the mother 235 pounds.