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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months are 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: SPACE OCCUPIED, PER LINE, PER ANNUM. Rows include One inch (or 12 lines this type), Two inches, Three inches, Quarter column (or 3 inches), Half column (or 6 inches), One column (or 12 inches).

History Distorted.

Adam Badeau's attack on Geo. H. Thomas is more than likely to prove a boomerang. Mr. Badeau is the bosom friend of General Grant and for a long time has depleted the public Treasury by drawing his salary as one of Grant's appointees abroad.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1881. President Garfield returned from the Summer Capital yesterday (Sunday) morning. It is the general belief here that important removals from and appointments to office were agreed upon while the cabinet officers were with him at Long Branch, and that they will be announced on or about the 1st of July.

Among those named as likely to be given position are several extreme radicals, including Wm. E. Chandler, whose nomination for Solicitor General was so properly rejected by the Senate.

It was stated last week that the Treasury investigation was to go on, but later the committee was stopped in its labors, and its report locked up in the Secretary's desk. No one can account for this action. Every intelligent Washingtonian is sure that much undiscovered rascality exists in that department, as well as in the others.

Secretary Kirkwood has just appointed to a clerkship in his department a civilized and intelligent young Indian, with the purpose of making an Indian Agent of him after he shall have become familiar with the duties performed by such agents.

The Governor's Veto of the Judicial Apportionment.

STATEMENT OF THE REASONS WHICH OPERATED ON THE EXECUTIVE MIND OF A NEW JUDICIAL BODY.

HARRISBURG, June 19.—Governor Hoyt late last evening filed his message vetoing the Judicial Apportionment bill. He also filed with it a plan of organization of a new judicial body, to be composed of President Judges throughout the State, which, it is said, is the suggestion of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, June 18, 1881.—I herewith file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, Senate bill No. 212, entitled "An act designating the judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and providing for the appointment and election of judges therein, for issuing to additional Judges learned in the law commissions as President Judges, and the manner of fixing the terms of Court therein."

This bill has been passed in pursuance of Section 14 of the schedule of the Constitution. Only such objections as are founded upon its want of conformity to the organic law or its violation of a settled public policy should be allowed to prevail against it.

Under statutes existing at the opening of the present session there were in commission in the State 77 Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts learned in the law. With this act the number would be increased to 86. Since the year 1874 the counties of Blair, Butler, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, McKean and Tioga have become, by virtue of their increase of population, "separate judicial districts," and the office of Associate Judge therein would cease upon the expiration of the commissions of the present incumbents.

have been made in the past in failure to comply with the fundamental law or sound policy, no more favorable opportunity for revision and correction than the present will occur. There is now a universal recognition of the inexpediency of the great increase of Judges in the Courts of Common Pleas, hindering their efficiency and effecting the dignity of the judicial office; and by imposing duties and labors upon them in many of the districts far within reasonable requirements upon their time and ability, tending to lower the public estimate of their functions.

The rules of apportionment which are prescribed are found in Art. V, Sec. 5 of the Constitution as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain 40,000 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; but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms."

The analysis of this section by Chief Justice Agnew, in Commonwealth ex rel. Chase vs. Harding, 6 Norris' Reports, 351, to the extent to which it goes may be accepted as strictly accurate. He says: "Under this section the organization of separate districts consisting of a single county and that of single districts composed of several counties is different, the former having but one Judge, who holds all the Courts alone, and additional Law Judges when necessary for the dispatch of business, the latter having three Judges, one of whom, the President, is learned and the other two not learned in the law, the President being a Judge of every county of his district and the Associates of only one county."

According to this judicial exposition, the first division of the section constitutes counties containing 40,000 or upward of population (except Philadelphia and Allegheny, which are elsewhere treated of) into a distinct class, and very clearly distinguishes them from those of less population. Each one of them is to be a "separate district"—that is a separate county district—with one Law Judge to preside in its Courts, and with one or more such Judges in addition, if the same shall be added by the Legislature for the necessary transaction of its judicial business. And with equal certainty, according to this opinion, the second division of the section commands that counties below 40,000 in population shall be united together to form convenient "single districts" or districts with one Law Judge to each. The explanation is properly added that the Law Judge of a single district will sit with two unlearned Associates in each county of his district, because such Associates are allowed to all counties of the second class, or counties below 40,000, by the third division of the section.

When these particulars we add that where necessity shall require it, in order to complete an apportionment, a county of the second class may be "attached" to a contiguous separate county district (4 Conv. Deb., 255, 6 ib., 503), a general view of the section in all its principal divisions is made complete.

The present bill designates each county in the State over 40,000 in population as a separate county district, and so far, beyond all question, conforms to the Constitution; and its addition of Law Judges in some of these districts is also an exercise of valid power. So also its attachment of Potter county to the Tioga district is authorized by the second division of the Constitutional section. But its creation of separate county districts from counties of small population raises a question of serious import and challenges the construction of the 5th section of the 5th article of the Constitution above stated.

Can a county of less population than 40,000 be made "a separate district." This question appears to be answered by the text of the Constitution itself: "Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed," &c. As those words immediately follow the provision relating to counties above 40,000, the conclusion is a necessary one that they relate to and embrace counties of less population than 40,000, and they plainly declare the counties to which they do refer to be "insufficient" for constituting "separate districts." That these words embrace all counties under 40,000 appears from the fact that they are general, and that no other description of counties is afterward indicated in this section. The section embraces all the counties of the Commonwealth, assigning each to a class, and in its classification exhausts all the territory of the State. No condition is stated in the section upon which a county of the "single district" class can pass into the "separate district" class, except by its increase of population to 40,000.

An examination of the Convention debates will show that it was intended by that body that counties falling below the minimum of population required for separate districts were "to be united together," or "attached to counties adjoining them." [6. Con. Deb. 483-493.] And the history of amendments proposed in convention by Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, and Mr. Mann, of Potter, and which led up to the Purviance amendment, ultimately adopted, is in the same line of evidence as to Convention intent and purpose. [4 Con. Deb., 151-7.] It may be said that by the Judicial Apportionment act of 1874 several counties which were under 40,000, according to the census of 1870, were made separate county districts, namely: Adams, Beaver, Delaware, Indiana and Susquehanna. But that apportionment was not made under the fourteenth section of the schedule to the Constitution, as the present and could be based upon the estimated population of counties in 1874. The Legislature was not to be controlled by a four-year-old census, but by existing numbers, of which the Legislature itself was to judge. The present apportionment, however, must be made upon the actual figures ascertained by the decennial census of 1880. The counties of Beaver, Greene, Jefferson, Lawrence and Lebanon, according to that census, each contain a population of less than 40,000 inhabitants. By this bill each of these counties is made a separate judicial district. If the foregoing reasoning is correct these districts are a four-year-old census, and if the bill shall take effect will be organized in violation of the Constitution.

These considerations, if significant at all, are conclusive and fatal to the bill. There are, however, some other features of the bill not worthy of attention and which would compel its disapproval. By the terms of the bill the additional Law Judge of the Twelfth district is transferred to the county of Lebanon. Very grave legal difficulties surround that proposition. The rights by which a Judge exercises his office should, of all rights, be free of doubt. The endeavor to make this transfer may result in an unseemly and serious conflict of authority, and endanger the orderly administration of the law by the introduction of confusion and illegality at its very source.

The bill creates an additional Law Judge in each of the counties of Erie and Crawford. This is a question of expediency, based solely upon considerations of what "the business of said districts may require." In these districts themselves there is substantial unanimity of sentiment that the increase is not needed. As independent propositions, it is believed they would neither be demanded by the people in the districts nor receive legislative sanction.

An objection has been urged upon my attention that the counties of Adams and Fulton as united in the bill do not "form a convenient single district" within a reasonable interpretation of the Constitution. Although the Constitution does not require that counties joined in a single district shall be contiguous, it does assume that they shall bear "convenient" relations to each other. A written plan has been submitted to me from a source likely to inspire the highest confidence in its practical value and wisdom touching the organization of our Courts, to utilize the services of Common Pleas Judges and relieve the Supreme Court. It is appended hereto and filed, that it may find such publicity and receive such consideration by the people and the Legislature as its importance is entitled to demand.

HENRY M. HOYT.

PLAN OF JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION. Every five (5) contiguous districts may be formed into an intermediate one—call it, if you please, a circuit—the five President Judges to form the Court: no writ of error or appeal to lie to the Supreme Court from any county Court unless first carried to the intermediate Court and final judgment there entered. It could be so arranged that these intermediate Courts should sit twice a year, at such place as they may from time to time elect: the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county where the Court may sit to be the Clerk of the Court. Some special provision may be made for Philadelphia and Allegheny. In Philadelphia the four President Judges might form the Court and in Allegheny the three President Judges.

The advantage of this system seems to be: 1. To reduce the number of writs of error and appeals to the Supreme Court, and thus allow the Judges more time to consider and decide really important questions. In 1880 there was more than 800 cases argued in the Supreme Court and about 200 non-suits.

2. It would tend to secure uniformity of practice in the several districts. 3. It would give more constant employment, which will better qualify them for their office. 4. There would be no additional expense to the State.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—New York Independent.

Lizzie Maguire, 16 years old, of No. 228 East Eighty-sixth street, New York, attempted suicide on last Saturday morning by jumping into the East river at the foot of Fifty-fifth street. She was seen struggling in the water by the men in one of the Blackwell's Island guard boats, who pulled her out and handed her over to the police. She was taken home by friends. The reason for the girl's attempt at suicide was that she was a rejected candidate for admission to the Normal College. She is the daughter of a workman who earns a small salary and she sought admission to the college in order that she might become a teacher. Upon learning this morning that she had failed to pass the examination she went straight to the river and threw herself in.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—The Joseph Schnell House, on Bishop street, lately occupied by W. A. Agency, is for rent. Any further particulars can be received by calling at the Billiard Room in the Central House. 25-4f

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home neatly made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-1y

Letting.

PROPOSALS for building Stone Abutments for a bridge across Pine Creek, in Haines township, will be received by the County Commissioners until 12 o'clock M., JULY 5, 1881. Specifications can be seen at their office in Bellefonte. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. ANDREW GREGG, GEORGE SWAB, JACOB DUNKLE, Commissioners. H. Beck, Clerk. 24-3w

Call and examine them. We manufacture the best OVERALLS in the country. BAULIAND & NEWMAN.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, estate of SCOTT WILLIAMS, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the said court to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of Messrs. Williams and J. W. Stuart, Executors of Scott Williams, dec'd, to restate the account and make distribution of the balance to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest at his office in Bellefonte, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at which time and place all parties interested may attend. H. A. McKEE, Auditor. 25-4w

WHY DO YOU SUFFER? With COSTIVENESS, Sick Headache, DYSPEPSIA, Low Spirits, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side, &c. And all the numerous ailments consequent upon a disordered state of the Liver, when you have a certain remedy within your reach. That remedy is GREEN'S Liver Pills.

Application for Charter. NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 25, 1874, and the Supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Snow Shoe Coal and Improvement Company," the character and object of which is to carry on the business of mining, shipping and selling of bituminous coal and other minerals, the manufacturing and selling of lumber, with the right to purchase, hold and convey timber and coal lands, and to improve and develop the same, and to manufacture iron and construct furnaces, and to dispose of all necessary property, real and personal, in connection with said business, and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits, franchises and privileges conferred by said Act of Assembly and its Supplements. EDMUND BLANCHARD, Solicitor. June 14, 1881. 24-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the matter of the exceptions filed and distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of PHILIP ERTLE, dec'd. In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to pass upon the exceptions filed and to make a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator of Philip Ertle, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet all those parties in interest in his office, in Bellefonte, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1881, at 10 A. M., at which time all parties in interest may attend. (24-3f) ELLIS L. OLVIN, Auditor.

LOOK HERE! THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends throughout Centre county that he is at present selling the Family Singer Sewing Machine. DROP LEAF and TWO DRAWERS for TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; and the same machine, with Table, Cover and one Drawer for TWENTY DOLLARS. The old company is selling the same machines for fifty dollars and thirty-five dollars. Why not buy from me? My machines are guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. I also handle ORGANS of the very best make. D. M. COWHER, Agent, Stormstown, Centre County, Pa. 25-3w

WANTS AT the Bellefonte Car Works: Four or five Car Builders and a few men who can work in the Erecting Shop; several persons who can Paint Cars. A good, sound, powerful, tractable, willing-working, quiet horse, about fourteen hundred pounds weight. Apply at the CAR WORKS. 22-4f

AUDITORS' STATEMENT. BENNER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARD, 1880. To balance—H. Armagast, President, \$ 409 18 " amount of Duplicate, 1,428 80 State Appropriation, 281 40 \$2,119 58 By vouchers, CR. \$1,204 47 " exonerations, 45 20 " per cent. paid collector and treasurer, 93 13 Balance, 586 18 \$2,119 58 To balance, \$268 48

FERNAND BESSER, URIAH STOVER, President. We, the undersigned Auditors, have examined the above account and certify the correctness of the same. Auditors—WILLIAM CLOKE, WILLIAM ISHLER. 24-2w

Business Cards. HARNESS MANUFACTORY In Ganman's New Block, BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-1y F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c. All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Bruckerhoff House. 4-4f

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY. J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS, No. 6 Bruckerhoff Row. All the Standard Patent Medicines, Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. 4-4f

LOUIS DOLL, FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER, Bruckerhoff Row, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 1-1y

C. SUMER, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-4f

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. Receive Deposits And Allow Interest. Discount Notes. Buy and Sell Gov. Securities, Gold and Coupons. JAMES A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SROGGER, Cashier. 4-4f

H. K. HOY, M. D., Office in Conrad House, above Fortney's, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to Operative Surgery and Chronic Diseases. 15-1y

DR. JAS. H. DOBBINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office Allegheny St., over Zeller's, Bellefonte, Pa. 6-4f

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High street three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 15-1y