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DEMAND FOR STATEHOOD

Facts About the Territories which Are Clamoring for Admission.

ALWAYS A PARTISAN MATTER

Present Candidates Have Larger Population Than Most of the States Had When They Were Brought in to the Union.

Special interest attaches to the proposed admission to Statehood of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and Indian Territory, because they are the last remaining Territories of the United States proper. The various grounds of alleged opposition to their admission, or some of them, are more or less conjectural.

Thirty-two States have joined the Union since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Most singularly, there have been contests over the admission of a large majority of them, in some instances resulting in long delays. Persistent obstructions were interposed and much log-rolling required to bring in several of the States.

As bearing upon the present cases before Congress the following tabulation will be of interest.

Territory	Year	Gross area, sq. miles	Adm'n's pop.
Vermont	1791	9,565	92,000
Kentucky	1792	40,400	97,000
Tennessee	1796	42,000	71,000
Ohio	1802	41,000	75,000
Louisiana	1802	48,700	92,000
Indiana	1816	36,350	88,000
Mississippi	1817	46,810	70,000
Illinois	1818	58,000	120,000
Alabama	1819	52,500	43,000
Maine	1820	33,040	243,336
Missouri	1820	69,415	71,000
West Virginia	1863	62,000	65,000
Michigan	1837	58,015	1,700,000
Texas	1845	265,780	100,000
Florida	1845	58,000	65,000
Iowa	1846	56,025	120,000
Wisconsin	1848	54,010	212,000
California	1850	158,300	92,500
Minnesota	1858	83,365	120,000
Oregon	1859	93,000	43,000
Kansas	1861	82,080	128,000
Colorado	1876	24,780	370,000
Nevada	1864	110,710	18,000
North Dakota	1889	79,785	81,000
South Dakota	1889	77,650	100,000
Montana	1889	146,980	112,000
Washington	1889	71,300	270,000
Idaho	1890	84,800	84,300
Wyoming	1890	97,900	60,700
Utah	1896	84,970	242,000

AREA AND POPULATION.

Similar data concerning the four candidates for admission now compare as follows with the foregoing.

Territory	Year	Gross area, sq. miles	Approximate pop.
Arizona	1902	113,620	131,000
Indian Territory	1902	31,600	428,000
New Mexico	1902	122,580	202,000
Oklahoma	1902	33,000	450,000

If admitted separately, Indian Territory will be geographically the smallest of all the new Western States, while Oklahoma is only a fraction larger than Indiana. But there are ten of the older states smaller than Indian Territory, and both Oklahoma and Indian Territory have a far greater population than any of the Territories at the date of admission. Illinois was taken in when it contained no more than 40,000 people.

The first state to join the original 13 colonies was Vermont, 112 years ago, and the last one admitted was Utah, which came in more than a century later. The admission of both was strongly antagonized, that of Vermont successfully for 15 years by New York. Both New York and New Hampshire claimed Vermont, the former as the "New Hampshire grants" and the latter had to pay New York \$30,000 for a release.

The Mormon question, particularly polygamy, for some time stood in the way of Utah, and is even yet sometimes a stumbling block to the admission of its representatives.

OBSTRUCTION ALWAYS PARTISAN.

But the exigencies of political parties, immediate and remote, have generally been the underlying cause of obstructive tactics, through questions of population and geographical delimitations have often entered into them.

A new state carries with it enormous relative weight in any distribution of the balance of power in the Senate, in which all the states are equal, irrespective of population. Nevada, with a gradually diminishing population of only 42,000, remains as potent in the Senate as Pennsylvania, with now approximately 7,000,000, and increasing rapidly.

Yet it is improbable that the admission of any Western State has been obstructed through jealous sectional feeling. Nevertheless, two very significant facts are to be noted:

First—Undoubtedly there have been influences in constant and effective opposition to the construction of geographically small Commonwealths out of our vast original and acquired territory.

Second—A distinct characteristic of the later admissions is that far greater geographical area, as well as greater population, have been required of the suing applicant by Congress.

UP TO 1845, 15 NEW STATES HAD BEEN created out of our Western and Southern areas, embodying an aggregate of 982,

995 square miles, the average being 65,500 square miles per State. But, excluding the freak State of Texas, an empire of 265,000 square miles, the average was only 51,000 square miles. The evident policy in that period was to make the new States approximately uniform in size.

Excluding West Virginia, an accident, 14 States have come in since 1850, covering an aggregate of 1,343,335 square miles, nearly half the whole Union's contiguous area. As to size, uniformity has been entirely ignored. The smallest is Washington, with 69,180 square miles; the largest, California, embodying 158,360 square miles. The average area of the 14 later States is 95,200 square miles, nearly double that of the earlier period.

Indiana, the smallest of all the new Western States, with 36,350 square miles, is larger than five New England States, with little Delaware thrown in.

While no territorially small State like some of those along the Atlantic seaboard has been permitted to come in west of the old 13 Colonies since the formation of the Union, two New England States, having together considerably less area than Missouri, have been reconstructed into four, viz: Massachusetts and Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. This is assuming that Vermont belonged not to New York, but New Hampshire.

But there was no sinister purpose of sectionalism behind these creations. Kentucky, with 40,400 square miles, admitted about the time Vermont came in, did not ask to be divided, whereas New Hampshire and Vermont did. So, afterward, did Maine and Massachusetts.

If the later States are abnormally large geographically it is not owing to intrigue, but is chiefly the result of local pride, sparse population when admitted, and to natural demarcations or arbitrary ones unwittingly established by Congress when creating the earlier territorial government out of the almost unknown Indian country of the plains and mountains. Original territorial outlines have clearly had a determining influence on the final shape and size of the new States.

A CHOICE HUNTING GROUND.

The 'Scotac region continues to be the favorite hunting ground. A resumé of the deer season in the 'Scotac region, which may be considered to embrace the hunting grounds between the Beech Creek and the Susquehanna river, shows that this season was the most successful for many years past. This may be accounted for by the fact that more hunters were in the woods this year. While this record may not be complete, it is founded on the reports from all available sources. The following figures were killed:

G. W. Bitner party, two; Jos. H. Hubbard party, four; Richard Coffey, one buck; Geo. Weaver, four deer and three bear; K. D. Packer party, one deer; Thos. Miller and Ellery Gummo, one deer and one bear; Samuel Batchelor, one deer; Will Sanderson, one deer; W. I. Harter and W. B. Strunk party, five deer; George Berryhill, one buck; Geo. Heverly, three bears; David Robb and Thos. Ling, three bears; Snow Shoe party on Panther run, four deer; Clyde DeChant, two deer; Pottstown party, one buck; Adam Lutz, one deer; Geo. P. Keagle party, two deer; Edward Zerbe, one buck; George Riggles, bear; S. A. Wilt, one deer; Fremont on dinky engine at Twin run, one doe; Charles Snyder and party of Mill Hall, three deer; Bellefonte party at Eddy Lick, one deer; Dorman party, two deer, Wm. Potts and Lingie brothers, eight deer; Bradley Herr, one doe; Jacksonville party, one deer and one bear; Caldwell brothers, four deer; David Jones and R. Berryhill party, one deer; James Gussallus party, two deer; Long brothers of Renovo, two deer; Alex. Shoemaker and party, one doe killed and one wounded buck found dead; Charles Heikle and party, two deer; Chas. A. Bittner and party three deer; L. S. Tripp, one buck; P. A. O'Connell one six-pronged buck; total 68 deer and 12 bears.

Will Now Go for the Property Owners.

A verdict of \$2 500 has just been given against the borough of Pottsville in a damage suit caused by a defective pavement. The plaintiff was a woman who sustained injuries by a fall, and at the last meeting of council the city attorney was ordered to institute a suit against the owner of the property on whose sidewalk the injury occurred, to recover the judgment, costs and expenses.

The wise owner of a horse will keep the animal roughed at this season. The other fellow will put it off until a falling takes place and some injury results to horses and rider.

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take Krumrine's Compound Syrup of tar, 25 cents.

OUR HISTORICAL REVIEW

A Famous Wolf Hunt in Clinton County, 1810

THE RESULT A SURPRISE

Townships then in the Upper Bald Eagle—A List of Resident Taxables then in that Township—Many Familiar Names.

Wolves, once so numerous in Centre county, driven by hunger, would attack human beings and domestic animals. They are known here no more. The following incident will be of interest to the reader, the territory at one time being a part of Centre county:

In the fall of 1810 the inhabitants of Lamar (now in Clinton county) and adjoining townships, having been very much annoyed by the depredations of wolves, determined to rally the entire fighting force of the community and exterminate their enemies. Accordingly a day was appointed for a general hunt. When the time arrived the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; every man for miles around, who was able to bear arms (clubs and pitchforks), was promptly on hand with his weapon on his shoulder and vengeance in his heart. All the assembled bone and sinew, under efficient and determined leaders, were formed into a huge circle of several miles in diameter, with its centre at the farm of Samuel Brown, toward which, at a given signal, all steadily and bravely advanced, driving the game before them to certain destruction. As the centre or point of attack was nearer every man in line prepared his weapon, whether a flint lock musket, or pitchfork, for the deadly onslaught. The game, frightened at the near approach of such an array of fearless warriors, crouched in abject fear, till Alexander Mahan, well known to the older citizens of Lock Haven, put an end to its fright and existence, with a charge of buckshot or a pitchfork thrust. On examination it proved to be a rabbit, the sole result of that "ring hunt," as it was called.

The name of Upper Bald Eagle was changed to Spring in 1801. It embraced all of the present townships of Spring, Benner, Union, Snow Shoe, and Burdside, and all of Boggs except a strip along its eastern boundary, and the following is a copy of the taxables resident in the township:

- Achison, John.
- Ackley, Joseph.
- Adams, Richard (house and lot).
- Alexander, Joseph.
- Batter, Bellefonte.
- Allender, Alexander.
- Allender, James.
- Armstrong, Daniel.
- Beard, George.
- Boodle, Benjamin.
- Benn, Henry.
- Benner, Philip (forge, grist and saw-mill).
- Biggs, Alexander.
- Boggs, Alexander saw-mill on Buffalo Run.
- Boggs, Robert, Sr. (Spring Creek).
- Bowles, Francis.
- Bradley, Daniel (died in 1802).
- Brimington, Isaac (carpenter).
- Burns, Robert, (trade).
- Burris, James.
- Carey, Richard (weaver).
- Caskey, John.
- Coleman, Bartholomew (house and lot, miller).
- Connelly, Isaac, Esq. (one slave).
- Connelly, William.
- Creese, Adam (weaver, ver.).
- Curtin, Roland (house, three lots, store).
- Davidson, Alexander.
- Dunlop, Col. James (house and lot, Bellefonte).
- Dunlop, John (forge, grist and saw-mill, furnace is first taxed in 1803).
- Emmehesser, John.
- Evans, Thomas (major).
- Ferguson, James.
- Fetzer, Weaver (weaver).
- Flegal, Valentine.
- Fleming, Jane, widow (house and two lots).
- Forster, James (house and lot, Milesborough).
- McMullen, William (trade, house and lot).
- Malone, Richard.
- Martin, John, (house and lot).
- Miles, Evan (house and lot, tailor).
- Miles, James.
- Miles, Richard (one grist and saw-mill).
- Miles, Capt. Samuel (house and lot).
- Miles, James Little, shoemaker, house and lot.
- Miles, William, house and lot and slave.
- Neal, William, carpenter.
- Noble, Jacob, carpenter.
- Foster, William (trade; died July, 1806).
- Gallagher, Hugh (one house, five lots, Bellefonte, tavern-keeper).
- Gates, Henry.
- Gordon, Robert.
- Graham, John.
- Green, James (house and lot, tavern keeper).
- Harrison, John.
- Harris, James.
- Hartshorne, Benjamin (tanner).
- Hilton, William.
- Hildebrand, Samuel.
- Holt, John.
- Hoover, John.
- Hoover, Martin.
- Houser, Jacob (grist and saw-mill).
- Huey, Robert.
- Keas, John.
- Kinear, Henry.
- Kinear, Thomas (trade).
- Kyler, Conrad (house and lot, weaver).
- Kilne, Nicholas (weaver).
- Knox, Galbraith.
- Lee, William (house and lot, shoemaker).
- McClain, Charles.
- McClelland, Thomas (house and lot).
- McDonald, John (house and lot).
- McDonald, John (saw-mill in 1803).
- McDonald, John.
- McKee, Adam (one house, two lots, and distillery).
- McKee, George (trade and lot distillery).
- McKerrigan, Widow (house and two lots).
- McMinty, Patrick.
- Rockey, Jacob (died 1810).
- Roberts, Edward.
- Scott, John.
- Shark, John.
- Shark, Jacob.
- Simpson, Nathaniel.
- Smith, James, Jr. (still).
- Smith, James, Jr. (still).
- Stephens, Leonard (house and lot, blacksmith).
- Leets, John.
- Thomas, Thomas.
- Treaster, Michael.
- Turner, Daniel, forge, grist and saw-mill, now Roopburg.
- Underwood, William.
- Updgrove, Isaac.
- Vanaw, John.
- Walker, Andrew.
- Parsons, David.
- Parsons, Isaac.
- Parsons, Thomas.
- Patterson, Samuel.
- Patterson, Samuel, house and lot, weaver.
- Petrikon, William.
- Pettit, William, house and lot, tailor, Bellefonte.
- Pixler, Henry, trade.
- Ramsay, James.
- Reamy, Conrad.
- Resides, James.
- Riddle, William, house and lot, mason, Bellefonte.
- Wallace, Robert, cooper.
- Watters, William, cooper.
- Welch, Joseph.
- Williams, George, house and lot, carpenter.
- Williams, John.
- Williams, Joseph, tanyard.
- Williams, Joseph, ferman.
- Williams, Capt. Joshua.
- Witherite, Michael.
- Woods, John, cooper.
- Young, William, saw-mill in 1802.
- Low, James, trade.
- Lowrey, John G. clerk.
- McKee, John, shoemaker.
- McNeely, John, mason.
- Mackey, Robert.
- Marson, Yost.
- Mendenhall, William (house and lot).
- Miles, Enos.
- Miles, George.
- Miles, Jeshar, cabinet-maker, Bellefonte.
- Miles, John, lawyer, Bellefonte.
- Parsons, John.
- Pearce, Absalom, smith.
- Treaster, Michael, Jr. Stewart, Robert T. lawyer, Bellefonte.
- Yates, Mandeville.
- Updgrove, Isaac.
- Waddie, Thomas, clerk.
- Williams, Hudson, mason.
- Zanzinger, John.
- Kyler, Leonard.
- Lee, Isaac, mason.
- Lee, Jacob.

APPOINTMENTS MADE THIS WEEK

County Commissioners Select a Clerk. A. Slotman

G. W. REESE GOT A PLUM

Sheriff H. S. Taylor Retains the Same Force for the Present—A Great Many Applicants Disappointed by the Commissioners

On Monday John G. Bailey, the new member of the County Commissioners Board, was in town for the purpose of consulting with the other republican member, Abraham V. Miller, in regard to appointments under that department. For Commissioners' Clerk there were probably twenty applications, some of which were ridiculously incompetent being unable to write a legible hand or spell ordinary words. Evidently few realize that to fill this position means not only some education, but in addition experience and intelligence. We think the board acted wisely in selecting Amrose Slotman, who has been filling the position of deputy recorder, who is competent in every way.

For Solicitor, nearly all the republican attorneys in the town were after the job. And this position dropped into the lap of Harry Keller, Esq., who no doubt will give them good legal advice on the various questions that arise in that department.

For Janitor Thomas Donachy, got back to his former job. There were several others after the place but Thos. knew how to shake the plum tree.

For County Physician Dr. R. G. H. Hayes was chosen.

Here are a nice lot of appointments for our republican friends, which had democrats been more prudent, would have remained for deserving democrats. Not only this but all the patronage from this office for the next three years will go to republicans.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

A smooth guy from somewhere decided that there were some easy grafts about Lock Haven, so he dropped in there with a device that pretended to furnish motive power by harnessing, in some mysterious way, the force of gravity. His machines, composed of levers, weights, spindles, etc., seemed to move right along with considerable energy. Thomas Bennett, the inventor, soon had some easy marks guessing, whom he finally hypnotized into purchasing stock in the invention. In the meantime the invention came to the attention of Prof. Singer, of the State Normal, who remembered having seen the fake machine exposed in the Scientific American and found the copy, which showed a concealed spring that did the work instead of gravity.

That busted all of Bennett's plans and hopes of fleeing the unsuspecting. He suddenly disappeared from the town for new pastures. Whenever a fellow comes around talking perpetual motion the conclusion is "sure that he either has a "single loose" on his upper story, or he is a smart guy looking for suckers.

Is Now a Quiet Place.

The Jersey Shore Herald in noting the opening of the shops at Oak Grove, Clinton county's new railroad town says: The engine house in the Third ward, which has been in constant use ever since the completion of the Beech Creek railroad, is deserted. The repairing of engines in this building was begun in 1836 and up until the present, thousands of locomotives have been turned out—some with minor repairs, others practically rebuilt. The shop had a record for the amount and the size of the work accomplished with the limited amount of floor space.

Saturday was moving day at the shops and nearly all the tools were put aboard cars and taken to the Oak Grove works. The stationary engine and several lathes were left and the former will be used to run the planing mill, which with the car shop will still be operated this side of the creek.

Latest From the Oil Well.

The Lock Haven Express, says: Dr. Hicks came in Monday morning from the well and brought encouraging news. The tools which have been lying useless at the bottom of the well for several weeks are now in such a position that they can be removed at any time the effort is made. Dr. Hicks says drilling will be resumed this week and the Gummo farm well will be "drilled in" in a few days. The new derrick on the Salmon farm, he states, will be practically completed and he expects to have the drills in operation in both wells within the next few days. The sand that was tapped in the first well when the tools were lost is yielding oil, but to what extent will not be known exactly until the tools are removed. It is quite likely that the next ten days will see some important developments at the Gummo farm.

Ice Nearly Three Inches Thick.

The ice on the river at Lock Haven on Wednesday was nearly three inches and is strong enough to permit pedestrians to walk over it.

John Long, of Spring Mills, died Sunday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Grenoble at Lamar.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

THE SANDMAN.

I know a man
With face of tan,
But who is ever kind;
Whom girls and boys
Leave games and toys
Each eventide to find.

When days grow dim,
They watch for him;
He comes to place his claim
He wears the crown
Of Dreaming town;
The sandman is his name.

When sparkling eyes
Droop sleepywise
And busy lips grow dumb:
When little heads
Nod towards the beds,
We know the sandman's come.

—Chicago Daily News.

Big scandals often result from small talk.

It's easier to jump a board bill than to jump a bill board.

The shoemaker says his life is awl work and no play.

The stingy man may keep everything except his promises.

This is kissing season, and the plucky mistletoe the scratch.

It doesn't require much pull to get through a saloon door.

Many a crack in the wall is concealed by an Oriental drapery.

Fortune smiles on some men, but to more she gives the laugh.

The man who sings popular songs knows the lay of the land.

The Christmas tree will soon be making its bow to the public.

Strange as it may seem, the way to raze a house is to take it down.

Even the thought of kicking the bucket makes some people turn pale.

The fellow who starts on the downward path doesn't need much pushing.

A little learning is as dangerous as a diet of dried apples. They both puff you up.

The people who never go to church can't expect to keep up with the gossip of the neighborhood.

An exchange tells of a boy who grew up to manhood without seeing a woman.

But in the course of events he saw one of the angelic creatures. "What is that father?" asked the young man. "That, my son is a woman," said the father. And the very next words the young man uttered were: "Father, I want one of those things," and the boy was not so much different from the rest of mankind at that rate.

UNEQUAL RIGHTS IN WEDLOCK.

One by one, under the merciless interpretations of modern law, the husbands of the land are being stripped of privileges and exclusive powers. In St. Louis, as recently noted, a wife was upheld who searched the pockets of her sleeping lord-but-not-master. From Portland, Me., comes now the decision that a woman who took her husband's pocket-book from beneath his pillow did that which could not be stealing. And right over in Newark, N. J., a Judge declares that no man can stop a wife from talking, be it ever so much too much, so long as she confines her conversational exercises to her own home.

These legal pronouncements predicate a shifting of the burden of unequal rights as between the sexes. They leave man few rights which woman is bound to respect after marriage, and they leave him also with no earthly chance to get even. He cannot go through his wife's pocket, for, being a man, he cannot find it. He cannot take from under the pillow a pocketbook which no woman puts there when a whole china closet of covered dishes is handy. And if he cannot stop the partner of his joys and jars from talking unquestionably he will be unable to talk back.

STATE GRANGE IN SESSION.

The State grange of Pennsylvania assembled at Clearfield on Tuesday and will remain the balance of the week. The attendance is the largest in the history of the organization for the first day, there being over 800 delegates present. Worthy Master W. P. Hill, of Crawford county, presided at the opening session and read his annual report, which showed that during the year 18 new granges have been organized and 8 dormant granges resuscitated, the membership increasing to almost 3,000.

The secretary and treasurer also reported for their offices for the year.

Already the contest for the officers-to be elected at this meeting of the organization is waxing warm. For master, Jerome T. Allman of Juniata, Frank Chandler, of Chester, and Colonel Jas. Weaver of Centre, are in the field and doing their best to win. For secretary Sister Hill, wife of the present master, S. S. Blyholder, of Armstrong, H. M. Gooderman of Cambria, and L. A. Tucker, of Crawford have their booms working.

—Seventy-five per cent of the little folks may not be able to tell all about their lessons, but every son and daughter of 'em can tell how many nights are to be slept yet until Christmas.