The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is listed every flureday morning, at Bellefonte county, Pa.		
TERMS—Cashin advance,	\$1	00

- LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the
- whole people.

 Payments made within three months will be considered in advance. sidered in advance.

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DOINGS AT DIXMONT.

A | Eric Physician Tells What He Has Seer. AN INVOLUNTARY INMATE FOR OVER SIX

YEARS-LETTER- UNMAILED AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD OUT OFF-BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

ERIE, Feb. 1 .- Julious Sevin. a practitioner of this city for more than balt a century, and at one time Erie's lead ing physician, makes allegations of the most shocking cruelty among the insane inmates of the asylum at Dixmont. Dr. Sevin returned to Erie a few days ago after sojourning eight years in the asylum as an in-ane patient. His dismissal was brought about by powerful local influence exerted in his favor, and he now states that, but for gross deception he ought to have been restored to his home and friends seven years ago. About eight years ago Dr. Sevin's mind gave way under a sad bereavement, and he was committed to Dixmont for treatment. He states that in eighteen months he had regained his mental fac ulties and applied for a discharge, but was told to be satisfied where he was. All his letters addressed to his family in Erie never went beyond the asylum, and he says he was submitted to the most bitter indignities. All the pathetic appeals for restoration were unheeded. and month after month, and year after year rolled on without a chance of es' caps, until some months ago when the heart of a young attendant, named later possibly \$8,000,000. Mr. Sherman George Huffer, was touched by Dr. Sevin's pitiful condition and he consented to mail the Dictor's letters, detailing supporting this view with elaborate arthe horrors of his captivity. The letters guments. Mr. Aldrich at length demon reached his friends here who had begun strated that the equivalent would be to think his case incurable, and the 451 per cent., and that the reduction President Judge Hon. William H. Gal braith, interested himself in the matter. The result was that the doors of Dixmont were thrown open to Dr. Sevin The old gentleman says one of his com panions, a young man named Thieb, of Pittsburg, who also recovered, was detained and brutally kicked by a keeper. He fell insensible, and in falling inflict ed a terrible gath in his head. In a few days he died and the Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Reed, received a report that Thieb had died from a fit of epilepsy. Dr. Sevin also declares that Mr. Constantine Meinsteil, an accomplished scholar, is as sane as any living man is. The prisoner of his wife's par amour, regularly pays for the husband's supplies in the asylum. He was sent to Dixmont a few years ago on the peti tion of the wife. "Over sixty patients," says Dr. Sevin, "who are sane, are confined in Dixmont to day with no hope of releif. Oh, I could mention instances of men who are imprisoned victims of outrageous plots. What I have said is not half what I know." Dr. Reed is the superintendent of the State asylum, and Sevin says his infirmities prevent him from exercising proper supervison, and he has to depend on other doctors.

A Republican Blunder.

The Republicans who have openly asserted that they expect to regain power through the agency of democratic blunders have themselves taken to blundering in a most unmistakable way. The manner in which they have trifled with the tariff is a striking example of the fact. It undoubtedly was at first the intention of the republican majority in congress to frame an obnoxious tariff bill and so delay it that the democrats would defeat it by filibustering. The democrats were confidently relied upon to do this and thus aid the majority to make political capital for the re-ublican party. This was to be one of the democratic blunders that was to boost the republican party back into power, but unfortunately for the latter it was not

on matters of surpassing importance-Business throughout the country is much disturbed : millions of working men and wonen and capital amounting to thousands of millions look to the action of senators and representatives for relief. It is important to realize that ailure to act at this session will prolong he uncertainty and consequent stagnation until next winter, unless the president should deem it his duty to call an extra session." It is now that he dilemma into which the party serving mejority has worked itself, begins to appear with startling plainness. As ne Tribune further says, and has often been pointed out by the democratic journals: "This Congress deliberately d cided at the last session, after weari some discussion, that it could not prop erly attempt to act upon every detail of a tariff bill without previous investigation by a commission of experts. It created such a commission, whose work has now been care ully revised by the chosen committees of both Houses.' The majority in the present Congress that it will be held responsible by the waiting and anxious people for the pasage of a tariff bill and that no demo he republican party may be aided in future campaigns.

The Duty on Sugar. A SURPRISING DIVERSITY OF OPINION DE

Washington, February 2 .- After two lays' debate the amendment to the sugar schedule offered by Mr. Morrill in behalf of the Committee on finance, was adopted in the Senate. The debate de veloped a surprising diversity of opinion upon questions that should be susceptible of mathematical demonstration. Three members of the Finance Comm ttee found it impossible until the la-t hours of the debate to agree as to what would be the equivalent in advalorem terms of the Morrill amendment. It was then virtually conceded that the amendment would impose a duty equivalent to 454 per cent, on sugar.

Mr. Morrill had maintained that this smendment was equivalent to an advalorem duty of about 30 per cent., which on the basis of the last year's importations, would entail a reduction of \$15. 000,000. Subsequently, he thought, the reduction would be \$11,000,000, and still stubbornly maintained that the advalorem equivalent would be 32 per cent... would amount to only about \$8 000,000. Upon this calculation he sought to amend the schedule so as to effect a reduction of about \$11,000 000.

The House bill proposes the same rate of duty as Mr. Aldrich's amendment, and should the House provision eventually pass consumers will be benefited to the extent of about one-fifth the pres ent prices of sugar against one sixteenth tor which the Morrill amendment provides. To this extent, as between the two propositions, the Morrill amend discriminates in favor Louisiana planters.

No objection was urged in the Senate to the clause providing for the use of the polariscope, for the reason that under the proposed law a difference of a degree in the last would amount to only 4 or 5 cents per 100 counds in the duty while under Mr. Sherman's rulings. which were the basis of the rules when ever the Supreme Courts decided the use of the polariscope illegal, the difference was 31 cents per 100 pounds .- N Y. World.

Time to Close Them.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal, a lending Republican journal of its section, will not be accused of any partisan or unpatriotic purposes in its opposition to a continuance of orphans soldier's schools after the year 1885, at which time it is contemplated by the existing law that they shall be closed. They have served a laudable purpose in their operation; and, for the most part, in carrying out their plan they have been a great credit to Pennsylvania, to her school system and to her gratitude toward her soldiers. But by 1885 the war will have been closed twenty years. There can be no inmate of these schools who was not born four years after the close of the war and whose orphanage is therefore due very remotetely to it. The bounty of our state in this matter has been ex-

During all the time this neatly con- by the law as it stands. But when it is other parties in the Treasury depart. Failed For Over One Millon Dollars. When it came to the burying of Hon. ceived scheme was being perfected the proposed to extend the time for closing ment at Washington, that officers of majority completely forgot its duty to these schools to 1890, and to spend \$1, the people. Suddenly the majority is 500,000 more upon them, there is cared half out of its wits by the dis- ground for suspicion that private and covery that the scheme has failed. It not public interests are to be served by finds republican organs of influence like this measure. The superintendent of the New York Tribins appealing to it public instruction and of these schools in this style: "Congress has only about reports that by that time there will be one month left, in which to finish action on the rolls of these schools, without any further admissions and not counting discharges on order 1,770 children, and asks what is to be done about it. Upon this ground, too, the Grand Army of the Republic asks for the extension of their time of closing. But this great number of inmates at this period only proves the laxity of the law of admissions or the looseness of its administration. If these seventeen hundred children shall for two years more enjoy privileges far beyond those of the other children of the state they will have had all the advantage due them. It would probably te a good thing if the state could clothe, feed and educate all the poor and orphan children within its limits, but until it undertakes to do this it should make no further discrimi nation in behalf of those of soldiers who deed four years after the close of the war .- Lancaster Intelligencer.

Appropriation of \$20,398,000.

THE LEGISLATIVE EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR

WASHINGTON, February 2 .- The Legis abruptly realizes the unpleasant fact lative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was reported from the sub-committee to the full committee to-day, and will be re marie blunder will be made by which ported to the House on Monday. It rec. ommends appropriations which aggre. gate \$20.398 000, in increase of about \$49,000 as compared with the amount appropriated last year. The recommendations are based upon estimates aggregating \$21,431,000 and the bill in detail varies little f.om former bills. In conversation this atternoon, Mr. Cannon. Chairman of the sub-committee, said the incresse in amount appropriated was mainly due to the necessary provision for the increased membership of Congress, and to the fact that the next session is the long Congressional session, while in the bill of last year appropriation was made for the present short session. The bill, he said, reduces copyists in some of the departments; but the committee recognizes the fact that the volume of business in the de partments has increased, and it has provided therefore by inserting in the bill the following clause, which will make the clerical day eight hours in length instead of seven as at present: "Here after it shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive partments, in the interest of the public ervice, to require of all clerks and other employes, of whatever grade or class in their respective departments, such hours of labor as may be deemed neces sary for the proper dispatch of the pub lic business; the same, bowever, not to be less than from the hours of half past 8 a. m. to half past 4 p. m. each day, except Sundays and declared public holidays by law.

The principal items of appropriation n the bill are: For compensation of S-nators and members of the House of Representatives and for miscellaneous expenses at the Capital, \$3.141,829; State Department, \$130,310; War De partment, \$2.074.555; Navy Department \$312,975; Interior Department, \$3,764. 699: Post Office Department, \$791 230; Department of Justice, \$154 050; sala ries of Judges, attorneys and marshals, \$407,300; Court of Claims, \$33,840; Civilservice Commission and traveling ex

The appropriations for the various Mints are as follows : At Philadelphia-Salaries, \$42,000; wages of workmen, \$293,00; incidental expenses, \$100 000 At Sin Francisco-Silaries, \$42 000 \$242 000. At New Orleans -- Salaries. \$32,000; wages, \$74,000. The salaries at the A-say Office in New York aggregate \$39.250, and wages \$25,000.

Mason's Serious Charges.

THE GROUNDS ON WHICH HE MAKES CLAIM FOR ALLEGED REWARDS. George Albert Mason, who was sen. enced on May 8, 1875, by United States Judge Charles L. Benedict, of New York city, to serve twelve years in the Albany penitentiary on the charge of having a \$50 bill in his possession with intent to defraud, has been released after serving seven years and eight months, the four years and four months having been taken off for good conduct He has prepared a large mass of statements and letters for the purpose of showing that he was unjustly septenced and that his arrest was the result of a conspiracy among secret service Gov ernment officials, who were angered at a letter written by Mason to Secretary of the Treasurer Bristow, which accused the secret service officials with being in ceptional, and, though it has been league with the manufacturers of coun abused, no right minded citizen is dis- terfeit plates and counterfeit bills; and posed to take exception to what has been done nor to what is contemplated Johnson, commissioner of customs, and will without doubt be encountered. posed to take exception to what has also for personally informing H. C.

the secret service were directly in league with smugglers in Canada.

Mason also complains that a promised reward due him for the arrest of counterfeiters has not been paid and he has retained John Van Voorhis as counsel to prosecute his claim in a civil suit against the Government for the money. While in the Albany penitentiary Mason wrote several letters to President Arthur, in one of which he said :

I am the victim of the most bitter malice for capturing a gang of counter feiters in St. Louis, Mo., on the 10th of December, 1874, who were under the special protection of Government employes, then in the Treasury department at Washington, D. C. This charge was put up on me by my employer, Elmer Washburn, chief of the secret service, and his confederate in crime. Bluford Wilson, Secretary of the Treas ury, to rob me of letters I had in their handwriting and to get me put out of the way, because they knew I had found out that they were in league with manufacturers of counterfeit money in the States of Illinois and Missouri. I refer to Wilson, McCarthy, etc.

W. P. Wood, well known in this city, was one of the witnesses whom Msson asked to be subphornsed in his defense-

Garfield vs Washington.

At the last Presidential election the Republican party selected as its candidate one who went very far in favor of from almost every stump of Clinton 23 of Dr. Hartman's "lik of Life;" get 'centralization." He expressed his oy that power gravitated more and of land wrightfully belonging to the peomore toward the national capital. A member of the cabinet in 1880, speaking of our government, in an address which was circulated by the Republican retain possession of them in plain violato to the Boston Clothing House, Belle-

It must not be forgotten that this government is no longer the simple therepublic. The b bucolicage of America They are the interests of ne rly fifty millions of people spread over an immense surface, occupations of endless variety and gremagnitude, producing interests so push ing, powerful, and so constantly appeal to the government, rightfully or that the requirements of rongfully. ar different from those which sufficed

To show how far recent administra tions have drifted from the positions the number of clerks of the class of held by the patriots who formed the Constitution, it will only be necessary to refer to the warnings uttered by Washington in his farewell address. It is remarkable not only for its wisdom and foresight, but from the fact that it aptly describes the condition into which we have been drawn by the influence of destructive currents :

The spirit of encroschment tends to onsolidate the powers of all the de partments in one, and thus to create. whatever the form of government real despotism. A just estimate of t real despotism. ove of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart s sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of recipro checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it nto different depositories, and constitut ing each the guardian of the public weal, against invasion by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and ordern; some of them; in our country od under our own eyes. To preserve and under our own eyes. them must be as necessary as to insti-

The words uttered by Washington and Seneral Garfield respectfully show the difference between the policy now most favored by the Republican party and that advocated by the patriots of the Revolution .- Horatio Seymonr, in N. A.

Just here several more horns of

dilemma present themselves to the per yous and excited majority. Is there before the present Congress goes out of existence? The bill now before the house was revised in committee with the intention of making it meet organized democratic opposition. This it has failed to do, but now that it has become necessary to pass the measure many republican members find that it is in many respects not entirely satisfactory to them and their constituencies. Amendments have been pouring in upon the speaker in perfect streams, as each section is taken up, so that the progress thus far made has been exas peratingly slow and the chances of the final passage of the bill are daily grow. ing less. Then, again, in the leginning it was not considered sharp party policy by the republicans to settle the tariff question at this session of congress. If the responsibility for keeping it open could have been placed upon the dem ocrats it was fondly hoped that the question could be advantageously used by the republicans in the next presidential canvass. If the bill is passed now and the whole matter set at rest, at least for a time, what are the repub licans to do for campaign materials in 1884? A party without issues in a political campaign is like a sh'p without sails in a storm. It is plain that the majority in congress has through an effort at too sharp practice over

SURPRISING SUSPENSION OF THE UNION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. instant.

\$35,000: American Exchange National Bank. \$70,000, Russel Sage, \$16,800, Sec-\$82,000, total. \$1.066,800.

CLEVELAND, O. February 7 .- The failure of the Union Iron and Steel Company at Chicago has created a profound sensa tion here. Messrs. A. B. & Amasa Stone and other Cleveland capitalists owned probably two-thirds of the stock, and the greater part of the sum owed for ore is due to companies having their headquarters here. It was known that the company was distressed, but its fail ure was unexpected even by the stock holders, who first heard of it through the Associated Press dispatches. prominent banker said to day that there country but pressed its contracts on the Union Company, and that no establishment anywhere had better credit.

During the last campaign Ex Governor Curtin explained to the people Curts was well and at work. Read page and nieghboring counties how large tract it from your druggist. ple had been given to railroad compani a by the Republican Congress and how these corporations were permitted to the 15 puzzle but parties who don't go tion of law. Last week this matter was up before the House Judiciary Commit tee, when every Democrat voted for the forfeiture of the unpatented, unearned land grant of the Northern Pacific railway, while every Republican, with the exception of one, voted against it.

The Polk administration acquired California and Texas, as did Jefferson Louisiana and the new Northwest. The Union is indebted for its broad domains to he Democratic party-the party of por ular and not of aristocratic aligarchical progress-and vet this latter party would lavish this measureless wealth on who have been made strong and healthy individuals, creating, as Mr. Curtin so be it, Listen : "It is curing everybody," ably showed, a landed aristocracy more dreadful and insufferable than that most popular medicine we sell." Here, as there, class legislation, affect- cine has such specific action on the living alike land and manufacturing industries, begets the two classes, the very rich and the wretchedly poor.

For every Jay Gould begotten by the policy of the Republican party, a hundred thou-and tramps by the same proces and at the same instant are pro duced .- Clinton Democrat.

General Scott's Father's Mule to be Raf-fled for.

A mule with an interesting history will be raffled for to-night at a hotel in Richmond, S. C. The animal, it is alleged, was at one time owned by Gen. Scott's father, and did service in the war of 1812 It is not known that he served in the Mexican war, but when the rebelion broke out the animal was sold at Washington to the Government The mule was subs-quently purchased by its present owner, Harmon Cropsy.

A Family in Distress.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. Feb. 1.-None of the members of a family named Leonard who reside on a lonely road just outside of this city, having not been seen about the premises for several days, a neigh-bor went there last Tuesday and found the whole family, consisting of mother and two children, down with a fever. The dead body of a young man lay in time left for the passage of a tariff bill a corner of the room. Mrs. Leonard will undoubtedly die, but the children

"To Wisconsin."

Twenty five Arabs who arrived at Castle Garden Thusday on the steamer Floria, from Palermo, left for New Mex ico vesterday, where they intend to set Among the arrivals on the steam ship St. Laurent yesterday was a german 'am ly consisting of father, mother and twelve children. Every one of them wore a badge on which appeared the direc tion "To Wisconsin." They intend to find a home in that state.

CONGRESSIONAL funerals, the public expense attending them and the orgies of committees which accompany them, have become a subject of general scan dal. The last published report of the clerk of the House shows a shameful waste of money on these occasions and the purchase as the government ex pense of a class of articles which indi cate that the funeral, so far as the visit ing statesman contributed to it, was s spree, John G. Thompson drew and spent for incidentals on the Garfield congressional funeral train \$8,245,41; the expenses of the funeral of the late Hon, J. Q. Smith amounted to only \$281,95; of the late Hon. M. P. O'Con per to \$710, but this is accounted forb y the fact that no congressional commit tes accompanied the remains home,

Thos. C. Allen, M. C., of Missouri, the congressional committee fairly rioted Chicago. February 2.—The mills of in opportunity. \$350 for coffin and trim the Union Iron and Steel Company were mings, \$829 for sleeping cars and transclosed to-day, and a meeting of the di portation, and an abundant supply of rectors is called for Tuesday, the 6th scarfs, gloves and hat bands are among the least unjustifiable of the items; but The following persons and corpora they are materially swelled by liberal tions to-day entered up judgment allowances for Apolinaris water, hame, against the company: Amasa Stone, of turkeys and spring chickens, hotel bills Cleveland, \$850,000; Bank of New York strawberries at 50 cents a box, and, most striking of all, "for one hat lost from the car by messenger, \$3,50 " It ond National Bank of Boston, \$12.500, was easy to swell such a bill to nearly Union National Bank of New York, \$2 000 to give a member of Congress "a first class funeral."

A Blessing.

The pain in all his joints became in tense; fever, with its deteriorating ef. fects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semblance of a skeleton, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such indescribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be tetter if he were called away. At this time, physicians, well known in this city (Pittsburg), informed his parents that he was was not an ore or coke company in the in imminent danger of total paralysis, and directly afterward they announced to his sorrowful mother that they could give no hopes of his recovery. At this juncture the use of Peruna was commenced, and in six weeks Wm. Lincoln 5-2 t.

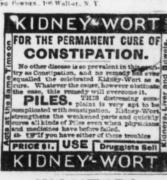
Hard Puzzie ?

A great many have gone crazy over fonte Pa., for their clothing boots and shoes are crazy enough, to pay double the price for them in other places, and is the hardest puzzle, we ever heard of. We told you many times, that we are closing out our entire stock of Fall and Winter gaods, at and below cost. We therefore advise you to strike, while the iron is hot, as you'l never have this chance offered again. n5 8t.

* *"Men are but forry witnesses in their own cause." The praise of Kidney Wort comes from the mouths of those wiles a druggist. Kid ey-Wert is the which curses England and Ireland, should be by right, for no other medier, bowels and kidneys.

New Advertisement.





WANTED!

BUSH HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
Families and single genulemen, as well as the general traveling public and commercial men are invited to this First-Class Hotel, where they will find home conforts at reasonable rates.

Liberal reduction to Jurymen and others attending W. B., TELLER, Prop. 7c.

WIST people are always on the look ut for bances to increase their carriags, and attitude becomes usuality; those who do a superove their opportunities remain poverty. We often a givet chauce to make