

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 5.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

NO. 7.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

S. T. SHUGERT & J. R. VAN ORM, R. Editors.

Thursday Morning, February 15, 1883.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. M. Keckhine	Bellefonte.
" S. W.	Chas. Smith	" "
" W. W.	S. A. McQuinn	" "
Howard town.	Ira C. Leathers	Howard.
Mifflin twp.	James P. Adams	Mifflinburg.
Bethlehem twp.	F. P. Moyer	Phillipsburg.
Phillipsburg 1 W.	C. G. Herlinger	Phillipsburg.
" 2 W.	Ed Schmidt	" "
" 3 W.	N. V. Carpenter	" "
Unionville town.	P. J. McDonald	Flaming.
Bauer twp.	Wm. Lehler	Bellefonte.
Riggs twp.	Frank P. Adams	Mifflinburg.
Barrade twp.	Henry Meeker	Pine Glen.
College twp.	John R. Updegrave	Lemont.
Curtin twp.	John McQuinn	Romola.
Ferguson twp.	J. T. McCordick	State College.
Greene N. P.	L. W. Waker	Black Springs.
S. P.	John Caldwell	Spring Mills.
N. P.	Wm. Lessor	Farmer Mills.
Edinva K. P.	L. P. Stover	Woodward.
W. P.	Geo. Bower	Aronsburg.
Half Moon twp.	J. H. Griffin	Stromburg.
Barris twp.	D. W. Meyer	Bodling.
Boaz twp.	John Glenn	Howard.
Union twp.	John L. Miles	Johnston.
Line 10 twp.	William P. Lettice	Blouhard.
Marion twp.	J. J. Hoy	W. K.
Miles twp.	Ellis E. Shaker	Madisonville.
Fulton twp.	Agnes E. Fisher	Colburn.
Penn twp.	H. H. Stover	Colburn.
Fetter N. P.	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hill.
S. P.	Samuel Slack	Towanda.
N. P.	Wm. Collins	Phillipsburg.
East N. P.	J. T. Esvarty	Sandy Ridge.
S. P.	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Snow.
Snow Shoe twp.	C. C. McQuinn	Ellington.
Spring twp.	Hugh B. Blowers	Bellefonte.
Taylor twp.	Edison Blowers	Fowler.
Union twp.	S. K. Emrick	Flaming.
Walker twp.	Joseph Emrick	Harrisburg.
Worth twp.	M. S. Squire	Port Mifflin.
	W. C. HEINLE.	Chairman.
	W. MILLS WALKER.	Secretary.

SENATOR HALL, of Elk county, met with a serious loss by the disastrous floods in the Allegheny river last week. Ten thousand dollars worth of his logs prepared for market, were swept off in the torrent.

It is believed that a majority of the military committee in the House are opposed to the "Grant retiring bill," and if they report at all, it will be in the negative. But it is supposed the bill will have a quiet funeral in the committee.

"The Selinsgrove *Tribune* mourns because consistency is not to be found in the Democratic party." The *Tribune* is to be commiserated. But perhaps it does not seek for consistency in a proper direction. Let him apply directly to the Philadelphia *Times*.

JAMES G. BLAINE, says he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The *Geneva (N. Y.) Press* don't believe him, and continues to fly the banner of the "Plumed Knight" for President. The *Press* probably knows how much faith is to be placed upon the word of a Republican statesman.

It is reported that both Mr. Vanderbuilt and Mr. Gould, have determined to retire from business as soon as they have succeeded in acquiring a competence. This of course is the result of piety, and a benevolent desire to encourage poor men in the struggle for competence, by getting out of their way.

It is announced that Mahone and Riddleberger will probably admit the Republican Senators to the Readjuster caucus to select officers for the next Senate. The Readjusters are generous, and will doubtless be willing to divide some of the more subordinate positions in the Senate with the "grand old party."

THE extradition case of Major Phipps, late manager of the Philadelphia Alms House, has been finally argued in the Canadian courts. The decision of the judges will soon determine whether this useful stalwart politician will be allowed to return to his anxious admiring friends in the "Quaker city."

THE *New York Star* aims direct at the "bull's eye" when it says that "election of United States Senators by the people is a good plank for the Democratic platform in 1884." It would be much more difficult to buy an election from a state than a legislature, and as barter seems to be the mode adopted to some extent of choosing Senators, particularly of the Republican stamp, it is desirable to take all the chances of getting an honest high toned gentleman that a vote of the people would give.

White Slavery in New England.

THE Committee of education and labor in the Senate of the United States, had, before them the other day Mr. Frank K. Foster of Cambridge, Mass., who furnishes a very vivid view of the "white slavery" of New England in connection with the manufactures of that section. According to his statement the mill life of Lowell and elsewhere develops a state of society tully as discreditable to the boasted intelligence of New England, as the brutality they so freely charged upon the south in the days of negro slavery. Mr. Foster said that "most of the tenement houses in the manufacturing cities of Massachusetts were owned by the mill owners, and that the 1 sees were obliged to furnish so many operatives. The houses are generally small ill ventilated and uncomfortable, and the operatives are compelled to live in the companies' houses, or be dismissed. The sewerage and sanitary facilities are bad, and on summer nights the stench from the cesspools is nearly overpowering."

The French Canadians, continues Mr. Foster, are to New England what Chinese are to California and the Pacific coast. Their morals are lower, their necessities fewer and their only aim seems to be to see how much money they can get to take out of the country. They do not wish their children to attend schools and when compelled to send them, often move to another place. They seldom accept the right of franchise. Out of a French Canadian population of 88,653 in thirty-two cities in New England only 5,996 are naturalized and 2,859 property owners. Mr. Foster spoke strongly against the employment of children of tender years. In Massachusetts there is a law against the employment in mills of children under ten years of age, and those from ten to fourteen must attend school thirteen weeks in the year. This law does not include the little cash boys and girls employed in large numbers in the city stores, these little ones being too young in many cases to be out from under the eye of a mother, although employed during the busy season from 8 A. M. until 9 and 10 P. M.

The girls employed as showwomen are paid on an average about \$2.50 per week and out of this they are expected to board themselves, provide for all the necessities of life and dress well. Society demands that they should be virtuous, yet with the meagre stipend received and the snares often thrown around them by those over them, it is not a wonder that many fall. The firms of Jordan, Marsh & Co., and McCuller Williams & Co., of Boston, are shining exceptions to most firms. The former have provided a large hall, the commercial rent value of which is \$22,000 per year, in which their employees can meet, in a social way, use as a reading room, or give dancing parties in. Over a year ago this firm established a fund to which, each week, each employe contributed a very small sum. Last summer they drew lots and the lucky ones went to Europe under the direction of a member of the firm. The condition of the mill girls is to be deplored. Away from home influence and restraint, thrown often among the depraved of both sexes, in low tenement houses, their morals are too often low. "I speak advisedly," said Mr. Foster, "that the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, alone, presents a wide field for philanthropic work. There is more need there and a better object than the building of places for decayed gentle women, or donating large sums to Harvard college. Large strides have been made in Boston towards giving the working people the benefit of art galleries and libraries by opening them on Sunday."

SENATORS Grier and Kennedy, and Representatives Zigler, Hason and Nile, compose the joint committee appointed to search out any sinecures and very soft places in the departments at Harrisburg, that may be dispensed with without serious injury to the public service. The Legislature having put themselves down to six days work in each week, they propose to require industry and usefulness from others in the employ of the state. After this reform demonstration it will not do for the Senators and Representatives to go back on the creditable industrious habits marked out to govern their own services during the session.

MR. J. S. CAIN, the new delegate elected to Congress from Utah is certainly a very provident man, if not a conscientious one. He was elected on the 7th of November in place of delegate Cannon, who was retired because of a surplus of wives and a doubt as to the legality of his naturalization, and being thus elected, it is said, demanded pay for the entire Congress, which would be \$10,000 and mileage for about three months service. This modest demand of course could not be allowed even by a liberal Congress, struggling with a plethora treasury.

THE Republicans in Congress are now in active search of a pretext for failure to revise the tariff and repeal the revenue tax laws in accordance with the expressed will of the people. The Democrats decline to give them a possible excuse for the failure. In this the Democrats are probably cruel, but entirely just and discreet.

Gov. PATTISON'S first veto was sent into the Senate last week. It applies to a bill passed to allow the city of Pittsburg to divert the sinking fund to other purposes than that to which it was pledged. The Governor holds that such legislation is unconstitutional and calculated to violate the public faith under which persons were induced to purchase bonds. The principle that contracts should be fulfilled according to their original terms is a sound one, and the views of the Governor returning a bill passed in violation of this principle cannot but be approved.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* inquires "How would Polk and Vincent do for Democratic Presidential ticket on a civil service reform for revenue and state debt repudiation platform." It would be respectable enough if Dorsey and Brady, or Mahone and Howgate, continue to represent the Republican side. But if these combinations do not come up to the advanced views of Republican fraud and speculation, they can fall back on Hayes of Ohio, Robeson of New Jersey and Phipps of Pennsylvania, who is shortly to be recalled from a temporary residence abroad. With any of these leading Republican stalwarts in opposition, the *Inter-Ocean's* nomination for the Democrats, would be highly respectable. Democrats would accept the situation, and let the band play.

COL. OCHILTREE, who was elected last fall a Republican member of Congress from Texas, was formerly United States marshal in that state. It appears that in closing accounts the marshal left a small balance of \$8,000 due the United States, which still stands open against him. Now this will be inconvenient when the Congressman appears to open a new account with the treasury. The e of the marshal and congressman will conflict unpleasantly.

If the Republicans are determined to throw the tariff revision bill over to the Democratic Congress, no doubt that body will accept the trust and perform the work faithfully. But you may bet your bottom dollar upon one thing—the lobby will have to get and allow questions to be decided upon their merits, with a view to the general good of all. This is what is needed to make the tariff stable and release the subject from the eternal agitation of political demagoguery.

As anticipated in our last, the tariff revision so much talked of in Congress has abut collapsed for the present, and proves that notwithstanding the presence and b'uster of the Republicans, no settlement of the vexed question was desired or intended on any basis that would take it out of the campaign of 1884. A stable, decent revenue tariff that would give ample protection to our national industries, and give peace and prosperity at the same time, is not the kind of settlement of the disturbing question that the Republican demagogue will be satisfied with. It is agitation he now desires and he will probably get enough of it before the campaign of 1884 is fought through. The tariff question is not the dark bug-a-boo it was formerly. The people have studied the subject somewhat and are becoming more familiar with cause and effect.

"We cannot depend upon our men" is the poor excuse urged by the Republican leaders in Congress for failing to put the tariff revision bill through. The revision committee did the work for them, and Judge Kelley revised it, and with a majority in both houses, and many Democrats sympathizing with and aiding them, they cannot shirk the responsibility, or charge failure to Democratic opposition.

A Sad Case.

A WOMAN'S LIVING BURIAL IN A LANCASTER INSANE ASYLUM. LANCASTER, Pa., February 9.—For years every visitor to the Lancaster county insane asylum was impressed by Narcissa Jane Billingsfelt, a woman 50 years of age, to assist her in getting out of the asylum and to restore her to her friends, who she said resided in Ohio. Her appeals were regarded as merely the chatter of an insane person, and little or no attention was paid to them by either visitors or officers of the institution. She wrote many letters to her friends, but the letters never got beyond the asylum walls. When Mr. Spurrer was appointed superintendent the poor woman made her appeals to him to be liberated, and as she had always been harmless and rational on most subjects Mr. Spurrer consented to forward a letter to the address of the friends whom she said she had in Ohio and Indiana. An answer was received from them, and on May 25, 1882, her step brother, Joseph A. Toy, of Ekhart, Indiana, and his sister, of Fremont, Ohio, arrived in the city and visited the asylum. Without letting Mrs. Billingsfelt, the alleged insane person, know who they were, the visitors were shown into her presence. She recognized her step-sister at once, and greeted them with every demonstration of affection. When informed that her brother and sister had come to take her home, her joy knew no bounds. The story of Mrs. Billingsfelt is a sad one. She was a daughter of a well-to-do farmer in Ohio. Twenty five years ago Mr. Billingsfelt met her at her home in Fremont, married her, and brought east to Adams-town, this county. Her friends objected to the match at the time, and Mr. Billingsfelt was cautioned against marrying her, as her mind had been in some degree affected by religious excitement. Soon after bringing her east she showed symptoms of insanity, and these became more marked after the birth of her child. Not long afterward Mr. Billingsfelt sent her for treatment to the insane asylum at Harrisburg and, being a poor man, wrote to her parents to send some money to assist in her maintenance. Her father having died leaving no estate, her mother, Mrs. Jane Toy, sent word back that she could not help her, and that Mr. Billingsfelt, having married her against her protest, must support her. Being unable to keep her at Harrisburg, her husband had her removed to the Lancaster asylum in 1854, and there she remained eighteen years, hopelessly beseeching all comers to restore her to liberty. The mother, brother and sisters had written scores of letters to Mr. Billingsfelt, inquiring about his wife, but never receiving a reply believed that she was dead, and it was not until Superintendent Spurrer wrote to them at her direction, that they knew of her being an inmate in our asylum. Mrs. Billingsfelt was taken charge of by her brother and sister, and went with them to their western home.

Mr. Garfield's Body Daily Inspected.

Sentries with guns patrol the tomb of General Garfield, day and night, relieved at intervals with all the military form, and under the command of officers of the guard. Their orders are to guard the body, and there must be an official verification that they have done their duty and that each officer of the guard has received that which he is to guard. To verify this, whenever the officers of the guard are changed they open the coffin, identify the corpse and exchange receipts for it. Thus have we put the body of the slain President into a morgue and a continuous post mortem examination, violating all the sanctity of the grave and forcing the soldiers into this repulsive duty in the name of honoring and guarding the remains. The tomb is violated to protect it from violation.

THE second nomination by the Governor of S. Levis Page as Recorder of Philadelphia was confirmed by the Senate, and under decision of the Court, who affirmed the legality of the appointment, is now in possession of the office. Taggart the appointee of the Councils, has opened an opposition Recorder's office, and taken an appeal from the decision of the court to the supreme court.

Appropriation to Charities.

It is right and just that the legislature should make adequate appropriations for the maintenance of charitable institutions which are under state supervision and control. The question of adequacy is the only one to be determined in cases of this kind. But it is neither right nor just that the legislature should appropriate the public moneys to private uses no matter if they are of a charitable nature.

Private institutions for the treatment of the insane, or the maintenance of the poor, or the education or training of this that or the other class of persons are private enterprises undertaken for private gain. Why should the people be taxed to support such institutions? If they are not self-supporting and yet necessary let their projectors or proprietors abandon them and the state take charge of the work in which they are engaged.

Most of the charitable institutions are located in the larger cities and are intended for the special benefit of the poor or the reclamation of the criminal classes in those cities. They are essentially local institutions and are necessarily almost entirely local in their operations and results. It is certainly an unreasonable and unjust thing to ask the people of the entire commonwealth to submit to taxation for the support of these local institutions. The legislature should therefore make haste slowly in voting appropriations to "homes" and "asylums" not under the immediate control of the state.

Chairman Hason of the appropriations committee of the house has taken a proper stand on this subject and the house ought to sustain him. It is an easy matter to be liberal with the public moneys but the people expect a reduction of taxation and it will not be so easy to explain to them why their expectation has been disappointed as it certainly will be if the millions asked for by several charitable institutions are granted. Let the legislature be just before it is generous.—*Patriot*.

Reminiscence of Lincoln and Douglas.

Dr. N. W. M. ner lectured in Association Hall last night on his personal reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln. He spoke of Lincoln's friendly relations with Stephen A. Douglas after he had been elected President. When Lincoln entered Washington to take his seat Douglas was the first to meet him and to offer his sympathy and assistance. At the inauguration ceremonies Judge Douglas requested permission to ride in the President's carriage so that if there should be any danger of assassination he might be there to share it. Mr. Lincoln often spoke with deep emotion of the self-devotion with which Douglas worked to save Indiana and Illinois from secession. The speaker closed by alluding to Lincoln's deep religious convictions and by defending Mrs. Lincoln from the unjust charges so often brought against her.

Death of Marshall Jewell.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 11.—Marshall Jewell, ex-governor of Connecticut, died at his home here last night, the victim of an attack of acute pneumonia.

Marshall Jewell was born in Winchester, N. H., October 20, 1825. His business career was that of a tanner, though he gave much attention to telegraph. In 1868-69 and 1872 he served as governor of Connecticut. In 1873 he was minister to Russia, and in 1874 postmaster general in General Grant's cabinet. Since the summer of 1880 Mr. Jewell has been chairman of the republican national committee.

The Pottsville *Chronicle's* editor gets off a good one at the expense of Col. McClure of the *Times*. He says that if that gentleman didn't vote for Governor Pattison, some people would like to know what he is grumbling at-out. The boy who was reproved for picking his nose in school said it was his own nose and he would pick it as much as he pleased. But Pattison isn't McClure's Governor and we don't see what right he has to be picking at him all the time and thereby playing into the hand of the bosses. Let him fire away at John Stewart, his candidate for governor, and let our fellow alone, at least till he has a chance to show what sort of metal he is made of.

House.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The house committee of the whole to-day fixed the duty on steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard at \$15 per ton. The vote was 100 to 90.

On motion Mr. Curtin a proviso was agreed to that all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$22 per ton. An amendment offered by Mr. Fisher, fixing a duty of \$28 per ton on all flat, square or round charcoal iron in oils or rods, was lost. A long general debate followed, which had but little reference to the schedule under discussion, and without further action the house took recess until 7.30.

The house this evening went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, and Mr. Flower, of New York took advantage of the general debate to discuss the tariff. The legislative bill was then read by sections and the first vote showed the absence of a quorum. A roll call followed and the house at 10.25 adjourned.

Strange Attachment by a Pigeon.

A romantic and pretty story is told of a Vermont woman, which reads like a tale of the Middle Ages. She was recently walking along the highway when she felt a sudden blow upon the head, and putting up her hand caught a beautiful pigeon which had alighted there. The bird manifested no desire to escape, and she took it home with her, where it attached itself constantly to her person, following her every where, and never content unless she was patting it.

Soon after the lady was taken sick, and for a long time lay hovering between life and death. All this while the pigeon perched upon her bedstead, and would not leave her day or night. At last the fever turned, and the faithful bird manifested every symptom of delight at the returning health of its mistress, and really aided her recovery by its human-like solicitude. The bird is now the pet of the household, and the members of the family look upon its coming as almost providential. It is to be hoped that no Sabbath-breaking sportsman will end its life, as in the case of the "late lamented" Pownal crow.

Pennsylvania Treasury Statement.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—The State Treasury statement for February shows a balance on hand of \$1,738,381.27, of which the following amounts are in Philadelphia banks: Farmers and Mechanics National, \$190,000; People's Bank \$100,000; Manufacturers' National, \$35,000; Townsend Wadlen & Co., \$50,000; Girard National, \$50,000. One item reads: "Advances to members, checks and cash items, \$305,018.26."

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, ex-Governor of Kansas is making a speaking campaign in this state in the alleged interest of "Constitutional Prohibition." Those who have heard him, seem to be undecided whether his effort is really for temperance or to rally the Republican party and make up an issue profitable to the Kansas statesman for 1884.

It begins to occur to the minds of most people who think upon the subject at all that the Republicans in Congress are not at all anxious to pass a tariff bill at this session, else why don't they do it? They have a majority in both houses, and the Democrats are not opposing its passage, but are really anxious it should pass, in as good form as possible.

THE councils of Harrisburg are preparing to introduce the Electric Light into that city. A company of the leading men has been organized with a capital of \$50,000, who will furnish the lights for private residences, hotels, public buildings and the streets.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE is preparing a political history, entitled "Twenty years in Congress, from Lincoln to Garfield—a history of National legislation from 1861 to 1881." It is to be in two octavo volumes. Mr. Blaine himself will appear in the history very prominently of course.