

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

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The Centre Democrat.

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

Thursday Morning, March 1, 1883.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. M. Reithelm	Bellefonte.
" S. W.	Chas. Smith	"
" W. W.	S. A. McQuinn	"
Howardboro.	Ira C. Leathers	Howard.
Berks	James P. Jones	Millsburg.
Millsburg	F. P. Maser	Millsburg.
Phillipsburg W.	C. G. Herlinger	Phillipsburg.
" S. W.	Sol. Schmidt	"
" E. W.	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionvilleboro.	P. J. McDonald	Fleming.
Beaver	Wm. Heller	Bellefonte.
Berks	Frank T. Adams	Millsburg.
Frederick	Henry Mosker	Pine Glen.
College	John Reop	Lemont.
Curtin	John McCluskey	Romola.
Engelson	A. T. McCormick	State College.
" N. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs.
Gregg	John Coldron	Spring Mills.
N. E.	Wm. Linn	Farmer Mills.
Baines	L. B. Stover	Woodward.
" W. P.	Geo. Bower	Aaronsburg.
Earl Moon	J. H. Griffin	Stonewagon.
Farris	D. W. Meyer	Boalsburg.
Howard	John Glenn	Howard.
Easton	John Q. Miles	Julian.
Liberty	James P. Linn	Blanchard.
Arden	J. J. Hoy	Walker.
Mills	Ellis E. Shafer	Maldenburg.
Fulton	Agnes Sellers Jr.	Bellefonte.
Fenn	P. H. Stover	Colburn.
Foster	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hill.
N. P.	Samuel Slack	Taneyville.
N. E.	William Cullen	Phillipsburg.
High	J. T. Everly	Sandy Ridge.
Snow Shoe	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Shoe.
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte.
Taylor	Heplarn Blowers	Fowler.
Lewis	S. K. Emerick	Fleming.
Walker	Joseph Emerick	Hubbardsburg.
Worth	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

GOV. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia is certainly a well balanced man. He is seventy-one years of age, and weighs seventy-one pounds.

The conference committee on the postal appropriation bill have agreed upon October 1st, as the time when the two cent letter postage shall go into effect.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the Prince of Wales, in masonic dress, were recently sold in London at large figures. The highest price paid for one, it is said, was \$900.

The Chambers of Commerce relief committee of Cincinnati, acknowledge the receipt of a check of \$2,500 from Wm. H. Vanderbilt for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The oldest man in Mississippi is a negro said to be 128 years of age. He claims to have been with Washington at the battle of Bladensburg. But all the old negroes, living and dead, were with Washington.

ENTIRE failure to meet the wants of the people or to appreciate their instructions of last fall, is about to be recorded against the Forty-Seventh Congress. The Republican party are the endorsers of the bankrupt Congress, and of course liable.

It is again rumored that Senator Cameron has determined to withdraw from the Senate at the close of the present session. Unless some change is to be made in the cabinet for which Senator Cameron is booked, the rumor is not entitled to much credit.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR DALE, of Vermont, found himself in a police-court in St. Louis on the 22d of February. His veneration for the Father of his country was too overpowering, and he became noisy and turbulent under its inspiration and went to the lock-up.

It is claimed that the Democratic savings in the House of Representatives by the refusal to appoint the superfluous employes heretofore charged to the service, is over eighteen thousand dollars, instead of eleven thousand four hundred dollars, as stated last week.

DORSEY AND BRADY, the principles of the star-route ring, are said to be much depressed and have little hope of worrying through. Their tracks have been unexpectedly laid bare by the testimony of their own trusted agents, without any apparent prospect of plausible explanation to relieve them. Bob Ingersoll, their attorney, is correspondingly cross and snappish. He does not look upon the mistakes of his clients with the same disapprobation that he views the "mistakes of Moses."

VICE PRESIDENT DAVID DAVIS denies the story published that he is to be married soon after the adjournment, but the Washington papers won't believe him, and insist that he has made arrangements for a permanent pair with a North Carolina lady upon leaving the Senate.

The Items Demanded.

The position assumed by Gov. Pattison demanding a strict accountability of all the money drawn from the State, is bearing its fruit. Senator Lantz the other day offered in the Senate a resolution requiring that all institutions and organizations (whether charitable, benevolent or otherwise,) asking appropriations of the State, be required to lay before the Senate and each individual Senator, an itemized account of the actual annual expenditure for the year 1882, of said institution claiming such appropriations, and unless this is done no appropriations shall be reported. An amendment suggested by Mr. Laird to include the year 1881, was accepted by the mover and the resolution passed. Thus every institution seeking State aid, is required to make a report under oath of its expenditures in detail for the years 1881-82. Mr. Lantz in explanation of his resolution, says that it is a matter of common report that institutions in this State receiving money for their support, the officers never give an account of their expenditures or for what purposes it is disbursed. That he has grown ashamed of voting away public money without knowing what is done with it, and proposes looking deeper into the matter in the future. That is the general sentiment prevailing in the State, and the Representatives can no longer safely allow these things to go on in the slipshod style which has prevailed for many years. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been voted away year after year, and placed in the hands of individuals to be applied to charitable and benevolent purposes, without having received any account of the manner the charities of the State have been disposed of. It is time that a new departure is called for, and we congratulate Mr. Lantz that it has fallen to his lot to be the pioneer in a demand for reform so entirely proper in itself.

LIEUT. COMMANDER GORRINGE, of the Navy, has resigned. A slight unpleasantness with Secretary Chandler induced the resignation. The lieutenant who has seen much active service in his profession and stands deservedly high, has been on furlough for some time, and as is customary with officers under furlough, was about to engage in business. The business chosen excited the Secretary's suspicions of impropriety, if not rivalry. He had rented the ship-yards of the Reading railroad and under patronage of New York capitalists, was about to embark in the business of ship-building, which of course would be a rival of the notorious lobbyist and subsidiary seeker, Mr. John Roach, with whom it is believed the Secretary has very intimate private relations. Taking it as a matter of course that American capitalists would not venture on such an enterprise with a naval officer, the Secretary intimates a suspicion that the Lieutenant is backed by British gold. This imputation is indignantly denied in a letter to the Secretary, who orders him to report immediately to the Department for orders. The Lieutenant obeys the order, and on his arrival at Washington tendered his resignation to the President.

It is said that Mr. William Mahone, who is received at the National Capital as a Senator from Virginia, has completed his organization of the new Senate to come in after the fourth of March. The President of the body is to be Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, by the grace of the Virginia Republican.

VICE PRESIDENT DAVID DAVIS denies the story published that he is to be married soon after the adjournment, but the Washington papers won't believe him, and insist that he has made arrangements for a permanent pair with a North Carolina lady upon leaving the Senate.

The Work of the House.

Mr. Hason, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, remarked in the House the other day, in answer to Landis, of Lancaster, that it was the purpose of the Democrats to prolong the session for just as many days as should be found necessary to get through with all the important work in hand. In so stating he gave fair interpretation to the will of the majority in that body. They will get through in the one hundred days if possible; but they will not go home at the expiration of the one hundred and fifty days because the pay then stops, if the interests of the people seem to demand a longer stay. The present indications are that the session will not end in one hundred days, although it is yet too soon to determine certainly as to that matter. The business is much further advanced than at the same stage of any previous session since the adoption of the new constitution. On February 17th, at the 1881 session of the House, there had been 202 bills reported from committees, 89 had been reached on first reading, 18 on second reading, and 3 had passed third reading and finally. At the close of February 15th this year there had been 431 bills reported from committees, 190 had been reached on first reading and 40 on second reading, and 17 had passed third reading and finally and had been messaged to the Senate or Governor. A comparison of these figures not only refutes the allegations of the Republican press that the House has been unusually dilatory, but shows that it is exceptionally industrious and has accomplished sufficient to give its members title to pride in the record they have made. We see it stated in sundry exchanges—of the Stalwart persuasion, of course—that with all the boasted increase of time devoted to the labors of legislation, the present House is doing but little better than its predecessor. How much better it has been and is doing may be judged from these figures: The House of '81 sat 2 1/2 hours on Monday evenings, and 2 hours per day on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, or 10 1/2 hours per week in all. This House sits 2 1/2 hours on Monday evenings, five hours on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and three hours on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, or 24 1/2 hours in all. It must be remembered, also, that the present House is working with a force of employes twenty-four less in number than the 1881 force, and has not yet had to expend a dollar for extra services, which latter fact is without precedent, the saving, in salaries alone, from this source is \$21,400. The number of employes serving the 201 members of the House is less than the number serving the 50 Senators, and there are no "lightning calculators" among them either.

Between this and the day of adjournment the House may possibly do or leave undone something to entitle it to censure, but thus far it has merited nothing but praise, having by its economy and industry fulfilled every promise made by the party to which its majority belongs and exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. This session may stretch to 150 days, and perhaps more, but, unlike those of the session of 1881, they will be days of hard work and will be made to redound to the advantage and profit of the people.—Union Leader.

THE House of Representatives by almost an unanimous vote declined to concur in a resolution of the Senate authorizing the librarian of the Senate, the incorruptible Delany, to expend a sum of money not exceeding \$3,500 for supplies for the Senate and House. The "supplies" does not mean stationery, but is brooms, spittoons, soap, towels, bay rum, and perhaps barbering and trinkets.

COL. THOMPSON, of the Washington Pension Office, owns what he thinks is the last will and testament of George Washington. He snatched it from the hand of a soldier who, with others during the war, was pillaging Fairfax Court House. Colonel Thompson has also in his possession, obtained at the same time, the original inventory of the Mount Vernon estate, made by Martha Washington. He expects to present these relics to the Mount Vernon Association.

The Philadelphia Recorder.

The notable victory of Governor Pattison over the enemies of good government in the contest concerning the Philadelphia controllership, is likely to be supplemented by another triumph in the battle with the audacious schemers who are struggling to perpetuate the oppressive and odious Philadelphia recordership. Whether or not the effort of the governor and the attorney general to oust Mr. Lane shall be attended by success, one thing is certain: the recordership as it is now constituted and administered must go. The law as it stands is with the governor and the governor is with the law. But if through some inscrutable deviousness of judicial construction the removal of Lane shall be prevented, the legislature will undoubtedly intervene and settle the matter by repealing that part of the recorder act which enables the incumbent of the office to oppress the people by the collection of enormous fees.

If by any chance the question of the power of the executive to remove Mr. Lane now pending in the courts should be decided against the governor, such a decision will only have the effect of stirring up the legislature to perform its duty in the premises. Meanwhile there is no good reason why the legislature should lag in the work of repealing the objectionable portions of the recorder act. The Democrats certainly do not wish to invest the successor of Mr. Lane, if there should be one, with the power which they have complained the latter has exercised. The Republicans surely do not care to have such power conferred on a political opponent. It would therefore appear that there is no good reason why a repeal bill should not be passed at an early day. The legislature need not delay action because the question raised in regard to the power of the governor to remove the incumbent of the recorder's office is pending in the courts. That fact should not deter that body from repealing the legislation under which Recorder Lane was made a possibility. Let the legislature do its duty without regard to the possible or probable action of the courts on the question they are called upon to determine. The recorder's iniquity should be speedily abolished and the quickest way to accomplish that is by repealing the statute which brought it into existence.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE House Committee on Commerce, it may be necessary to say, is not unduly modest. Probably no one measure of all the disreputable measures carried through the last session of Congress called forth such a storm of reprobation as the River and Harbor bill. This was so unmistakably a job of the worst possible character that it could not be winked at, and, one after another, the men who were held to be responsible for it were made to understand that their political career was practically over. Soon after the opening of the present session these men, pricked through even their thick skins, made an effort to justify themselves by appealing to the Secretary of War for a criticism which they hoped would be a vindication of their scandalous appropriations, for, as one of their own number pathetically put it, they were anxious to know why the whole country was crying out on them as double d'd rascals. The Secretary's criticism was sharp and to the point and as significant in its way as the President's recommendation that no similar bill should be brought before Congress at the present session. A bill, only less monstrous than the last because it does not appropriate so many millions, is reported by the Committee on Commerce with criticisms on the Secretary of War and the President which are plainly meant to be taken as an insolent defiance of the popular verdict on last year's job. The members of the committee feel emulous, no doubt, of those gallant border outlaws who die, as the phrase is, with their boots on; but there is all the difference in the world between robbers who fight to the death and jobbers who live to enjoy the fruits of their plunder.—N. Y. World.

THE President has nominated John W. Foster of Indiana to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain. Mr. Foster was formerly minister to Mexico, and it is much to his credit now that this honor is conferred upon him unexpectedly and without solicitation.

The Tarriff Muddle.

The tariff question is the difficult problem the Republican Statesmen of the House, had to struggle with during the last week. Mr. Kelley and his radical party, after spending many weeks in revising the work of the tariff commission and cooking it up to suit their own views, were unable to satisfy a large number of their Republican brethren and pass the bill reported at the tail end of the session. In the meantime the Republican Senate passed a bill more acceptable perhaps to the majority, but very distasteful to Mr. Kelley and his party. Hence the fight commenced to prevent the Senate bill being taken from the Speaker's table to be submitted to a vote of the House for concurrence. To effect this all the known tactics for obstruction, even to a change of the rules, were brought into requisition and ably wielded to defeat the Senate bill, and either prevent the passage of any bill, or force through a committee of conference the acceptance of the House bill, which had not passed. Having a pliant Speaker to rule to order and to appoint a committee to suit the emergency, this struggle of "do or not to do" was entered upon with desperate energy to be victorious one way or the other. Kelley scored the victory and secured the committee. But the result is not known as we go to press. The probability is, they will agree upon a bill, and whether it be of the Senate or House construction makes little difference, as neither is likely to be satisfactory to the country as a revision and modification of the war tariff, the oppressions of which the people complain to justly.

MR. McPHERSON, the New Jersey Senator, on Friday last administered a vigorous rebuke to Secretary Chandler, of the Navy Department, for his appearance in the hall of the Senate as a lobbyist for a bill enlarging his own powers. He also embraced the occasion to say that the President, after making creditable nominations for the other officers of the cabinet, had "descended to the lobby to find a Secretary of the Navy." This is not the only indication that Chandler, by impudence, may get into hot water. His attempt to bulldoze and insult Lieut. Goringe because that officer, who was on furlough, had the audacity to set up a rival establishment to John Roach in ship-building, was neither creditable to the Secretary as a man or the head of the Navy Department.

THE House of Representatives did a very commendable act the other day when it refused to appropriate \$10,000 to distribute Small's manual. The large amount appropriated for the purchase of these manuals is, perhaps, a legitimate expenditure, but when it is distributed as a compliment to a few cherished friends of each member for favors received, or in prospective, they ought not to be deprived of the full weight of the compliment by the unwise meddling of the public Treasurer.

It appears from the investigation in progress in the contested election case of Massey vs. Wise, in Virginia, that Mahone improved largely upon the methods of the Pennsylvania bosses. His method was to loan tax receipts to vote on and then to be returned by the voter. This was decidedly economical, required the expenditure of no money and saved the State from being burdened by any excess of funds.

THE Commercial Gazette publishes a despatch from Shawneetown, Ill., stating that the river is slowly falling, but that the water is five feet higher than ever before. The high wind moved many houses from their foundations and several hundred were swept away. Many homeless people have lost all and are suffering for shelter and food. The railroad depot was also swept away. The estimated loss is \$200,000.

Investigation of the Insane Asylum Begun at Pittsburg.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY ELICITED AGAINST THE DIRECTOR MANAGERS—STORIES OF CRUEL AND BARBAROUS TREATMENT TOLD BY A FORMER INMATE.

Special to the Patriot.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 28.—The committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the charges of cruelty at the Western Pennsylvania insane asylum convened to-day. The testimony elicited developed the most shocking and brutal treatment. A. H. Hopkins, a former inmate who has since become sane, detailed a story fully as damaging against the institution as that of Dr. Sevin. He stated that he was frequently put in a straight-jacket, struck, choked and stamped upon by the attendants until he became insensible. He saw three attendants put a strap around the neck of an inmate and pull it so tight that the man was almost strangled. They then jumped on his body and carried him half dead to the bath room. On another occasion Hopkins testified that an inmate was laid down in bed and so badly abused that he died two hours afterwards. The witness did not see this himself, but he offered to produce an affidavit on the subject. The food given the inmates, he said, was unsavory and insufficient. Dr. Sevin was also examined, and reiterated his story of the shocking cruelty practiced at the institution that he had gone to the asylums of his own accord, but afterwards to get out had written to friends, but they said the letters were not received. During the first year he was once thrown down, the attendant falling upon him and with his fists rubbing witness' ribs so hard that he was compelled to stay in bed three or four days. Witness knew of several persons kept in the institution who are not insane. Most of them had "capers," but were harmless. Regarding cruelty to others he cited a number of cases. One old man named Morris, insane and unable to work, was thrown on the floor and severely hurt. A man named Thumm asked the attendant for a broom. The attendant threw him down, saying: "Go, get you dutchman." When picked up Thumm had blood on his face, and a few days after was dead. The investigation was adjourned until to-morrow. J. V. C.

THE Rev. J. I. Hamilton, a Perry county Presbyterian clergyman, and others, have filed a petition in the Senate favoring the adoption of the whipping post in this State for the punishment of certain crimes. They believe that corporeal punishment would be more effectual in certain grades of offenses than any other legal process, and the community saved the expense of supporting prisoners.

THE Michigan legislature is still voting for a United States Senator. The vote on Friday showed no sign of agreement and left Senator Ferry very low in the scale—five faithful adherents only remaining. This is a sad showing for one who took so important a part in stealing the office of a Democratic President for the benefit of the Republican party.

HUBBELL was examined recently in the Virginia contested case, and stated that his collections on assessments amounted to \$250,000, but that he burnt all the books and papers and could present no documentary evidence on the subject. He was discreet at least, more so than many an adroit scoundrel who did not possess his forethought.

MISS MARY DANIELS, one of the sufferers in the Spuyten Duyvel disaster on the N. Y. Central and Hudson River railroad some time ago, has compromised with the company for \$29,000 and A. B. Valentine, the father of the Mr. Valentine who, with his bride, was killed in that sad affair, receives \$5,000 for each.

WHEN it is remembered how nobly General Grant came to General Fitz John Porter's rescue, it can be taken as quite a coincidence that the Grant retirement bill and the Porter relief bill both died in the same committee.