

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, April 3, 1879.

THE Berlin mission supplied at last. The Hon. Andrew L. White, of New York, carries off the prize. He is spoken of as a competent man, and one of the very few yet named by the fraud who will be a creditable representative abroad.

THE Hon. D. J. Morrell, by instruction of the American Iron and Steel Association, has issued a call for a convention of manufacturers of iron and steel and all iron-producers in the United States, to meet at Pittsburg on the 6th of May next.

LOUISIANA has abolished the lottery system which has existed in that State for several years by repeal of the charter of the State Lottery Association. This was a mammoth corporation of great power and made a vigorous fight to maintain the iniquity. The war will now be transferred to the courts on the question of vested rights.

THE Philadelphia Times says: "It must have been a very pleasant sort of experience to Senator Hoar to sit as a member of senator Wallace's committee and hear a reputable citizen of Philadelphia, who had all his life been a Republican, tell how he became a Democrat in consequence of the theft of the Presidency. As Mr. Hoar was a conspicuous member of the Electoral Commission he had unusual advantages for observing how some things come home to roost."

COL. W. F. REYNOLDS, of Bellefonte, claims that he has acquired a title to the spring from which that place derives its water supply, and will insist upon being paid for the water used. The case will be taken to court.

We clip the above from a Philadelphia paper. If Col. W. F. Reynolds ever tries a suit to recover the claim indicated above, it will be when his avarice has run away with his cautionary judgment. He possesses about as much legal right to our spring as the King of Siam, and just as much claim as one of his horses—the right to slake his thirst in the refreshing beverage, when dry.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.—The board of officers appointed to revive the cruel and unjust sentence passed upon this gallant and accomplished officer many years ago by a biased court marshal, have reported his complete vindication to the President. Gen. Porter never lost the public confidence in his integrity or patriotism, and but few doubted a favorable result, if the case was ever submitted to review by just and impartial officers. He and his friends labored persistently for years to obtain this simple act of justice from the tyrant who presided in the White House, without avail, and it is creditable to Mr. Hayes that soon after his induction into office, he gave the case the attention that could not be drawn from his predecessor.

THE Washington papers announce the occurrence of a miracle at Mount Vernon. An Ohio man, one of Hayes' constituents, on visiting the tomb of Washington, was tempted surreptitiously to appropriate one of the canes growing upon the Mount Vernon estate, for which a charge of 25 cents is made by the managers of the property. After getting back to Ohio with his plunder, the relic troubled the conscience of the thief, and he was forced to remit one dollar to appease the spirit guarding the sacred tomb of the Immortal. By returning four-fold, according to the Divine command, the spirit subsided. But how about that other man from Ohio, who stole the honored chair once occupied by Washington in the federal city? Is there any spirit of sufficient power to touch his conscience? Doubtful!

If there is one man in this broad land, outside of a lunatic asylum, who really believes that the Democratic members of Congress are pursuing a "revolutionary" course by insisting upon the repeal of certain obnoxious and disgraceful laws in a particular manner, that man is probably General Garfield, of Ohio. He says he believes it, and expects, of course, to be taken at his word. We have grave doubts, however, whether this would be altogether just to the General. While his utterances as a rule may be entitled to respect and credence, we still cannot help but think that upon the present attitude of the Democrats at Washington they should be taken with many grains of allowance. It is true he shouts "revolution," but he does not mean it. He knows better, and no doubt fully realizes that his cry of alarm will not disturb the nerves of any one, unless it be a timid old lady or a weak old man. He knows that it is only an illusory spectre, with no more substance than the gleaming "Jack with a Lantern" that darts to and fro over a distant marsh, that he conjures up. But it will not do. Strangely enough, while sounding this alarm, General Garfield is so disingenuous as to entirely forget to inform the country that some of the laws these wicked revolutionary Democrats have determined to wipe out were passed by Republican congresses in precisely the same way in which it is intended they shall be repealed, and that among those who supported them and forced their passage by congress in that manner was this same able and conspicuous Republican leader, General James A. Garfield, who now sees danger and revolution in their repeal by the same methods that were adopted for their enactment. Oh, no, General Garfield! the precedents for similar legislation are too numerous, and when you helped to make them you used no magic art to call forth an opposition of danger. Your sense of propriety was not even startled, and it is too late to raise a false alarm now.

THE traveling caravan of \$50,000 men which the Stalwarts are getting up to meet Grant, at San Francisco, for the purpose of proclaiming him the Republican candidate for President in 1880, won't pay. It is stupidly conceived, and will die of its own weight. The 50,000 pilgrims of every shade of political views can readily be found to take a free or cheap ride to the golden state, but it will take a great deal more than that to place the old tyrant again in the Presidential chair, against the free American states as now organized with free State governments, supported by a free people who cannot be again coerced by bayonets, or overawed by the tyranny of political power.

When this man was elected President in 1869, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, had ninety-three Republican congressmen, to twenty-seven Democrats. Before the end of his second term the representation in the same states were fifty-eight Republicans to eighty-one Democrats. This does not indicate such rising strength, as to render the novelty of a traveling convention alarming to the Democracy.

KELLOGG, the only remaining carpet-bagger of the United States Senate, does not sit easy in his chair. Judge Spofford, the legally elected Senator of Louisiana, is after him, and says that if he, Spofford, cannot prove his right to the seat, Kellogg can be unseated on the charge of bribery.

Is it possible that Garfield would exaggerate the truth and falsify fact and history? The "stalwarts" of the republican party will be loth to believe this, but the record seems to prove it. Garfield has evidently put himself in a hole, and he will have some trouble to get out.

The Turning Tide.

The most gratifying evidences of the continued increase of business and returning prosperity reach us from every part of the State. The Car Company, at Harrisburg, start out with contracts that warrant the employment of five hundred hands. The same activity in that branch of business is apparent in Reading, York, Wilkesbarre and many other places, while the iron business at Pittsburg, Reading, Allentown, Scranton, Phoenixville and elsewhere appear to be ablaze with excitement and activity. Indeed all branches of business and trade are springing into life every where, giving employment to thousands who have heretofore been idle, or working on short time to avoid starvation.

These evidences of returning prosperity, and many others we could give, do not come to us too soon. The people, pressed to desperation by taxes and debt, need the gleam of hope they present, to enable them to recover from the most terrible prostration they have ever experienced.

THE New York Herald does not gush with admiration over the late speech of Mr. Garfield on the army appropriation bill. According to that journal, "It was merely a piece of vigorous declamation. Whatever truth it contained was exaggerated even beyond the usual license of declamatory rhetoric; while some of its most important statements are not true in fact and are contradicted by history. Even if all Mr. Garfield's statements be true and given without exaggeration the speech would have become almost any other mouth better than his, inasmuch as his own previous declarations and votes on this very subject come within the scope of his denunciations. If facts, logic, candor and personal consistency are of any value in parliamentary eloquence, Mr. Garfield's speech lacks them all. It is a mere passionate harangue, better suited to the stump than to a legislative assembly."

THE Oliver-Cameron breach of promise case has about reached its conclusion, and was submitted to the jury yesterday, which, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant, as was expected. This disgusting trial has occupied a large space in the daily papers for some time—more we think than ought to be given to it. Gen. Cameron is not a saint, but we give him credit for his courageous resistance of the attempt of a vile or crazy harlot to blackmail him. We have avoided soiling our columns with the disgusting details, is our reply to an expression of surprise that our reports of the trial were so meagre.

MR. HALL, of the Senate, on Monday introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 16th of May. Laid aside under the rule. It is not at all probable, however, that an adjournment will take place at so early a day. The Ten Dollar boys have something to say on that subject.

It was Mr. Garfield who, in 1872, caused to be attached to the appropriation bill, the partizan election law, which the democrats propose to modify by a clause to the appropriation bill. Garfield now calls this kind of legislation "revolutionary." Then, what was it in 1872? Garfield should explain in his next.

THE carpet-bagger, Spencer, has forgotten Alabama, the State he once pretended to represent at Washington. At last advice he was giving his luminous thoughts entirely to mining in California.

It is gratifying to know that Senator Thurman, who has lately been confined to his house by sickness, is again able to occupy his seat in the Senate.

No more bayonet elections! Democracy accepts the issue.

A LESSON or two like that given to Senator Anthony, of the great State of Rhode Island, during the closing moments of the Monday session, of the United States Senate will, it is to be hoped, in due time, give the Republican Senators a realizing sense of the fact that they no longer constitute the majority of that august body. Senator Anthony, according to the reports, desired an executive session for the purpose of confirming some of the nominations to office that have been sent in by Mr. Hayes, and would doubtless have been gratified had he been content to make his motion without prefacing it with a few preliminary remarks insulting to the majority. "If," said the Senator, "the chairman of the various Democratic caucus and sub-caucus committees have no business to attend to, or speeches to make, I will move that the Senate go into Executive session." To the astonishment of Mr. Anthony, his motion was immediately met by another motion from the Democratic side to adjourn, and no nominations were confirmed that day, notwithstanding the effort of the offending Senator to withdraw his words—Mr. Kernan meanwhile remarking that while the Democrats were willing to help to confirm good nominations they would do so when the motion for an Executive session was made without a breach of good manners. Anthony, if none else, will profit by the rebuke administered to him. Better things were to be expected of him, but from henceforth he will probably consider who rules in that chamber before attempting another display of cheap wit at the expense of those upon whom he must depend for favors.

Wild Geese.

SOME INTERESTING LOCAL FACTS CONCERNING THEIR MOVEMENTS.

From the West Chester Local News.

MR. Henry Faucett, of Dilworthtown, at one time purchased a pair of wild geese from which he has raised a flock of seven. These geese have become very tame and more readily caught and handled than his domestic ones, but still they have a strong desire to migrate, and to prevent which he has been compelled to clip their wings. On Sunday morning he was surprised to find his flock had increased to eleven, and were quietly feeding in his barnyard. They have since remained there and in the immediate vicinity, evidently endeavoring to persuade Mr. Faucett's geese to accompany them. They keep in the immediate vicinity, at no time going more than a mile distant, when they will alight in some wheat field and again return. They disappear at night, and notwithstanding Mr. Faucett has made strenuous efforts to discover their roosting place, for the purpose of capturing them, he has been unable to do so. On Wednesday morning they returned with an additional number, making the flock eighteen. They fly very close to the ground, at no time soaring higher than the house top. When they alight they keep the same position as when flying, showing that they hold themselves in readiness for any alarm that may be given. Another singular circumstance is given of their movements, which is that each bird has his place in the procession when flying, which was shown by the shooting of one next to the leader. Since then our informant states that place is vacant and the following one keeps his station in the line as he did before his predecessor was shot.

Suits have been brought against the county of Berks by the six gentlemen who served on the Coroner's inquest upon the body of Mrs. Leah Engle, to recover the fees due them for their services. Six suits were brought, one for each of the jurors. The cases were tried before Alderman Ermentrout, who rendered judgment in favor of each plaintiff for \$4 and costs. The jurors served two days, and the sum of \$2 is claimed for each day under the Act of 1873, entitling all jurors to this amount for each day that they served. The county authorities claim that the jurors are only entitled to receive fifty cents each day, which sum is all that has heretofore been paid. The cases have been certiorated.

A despatch from Toulon, France, says that the French floating battery Arrogante founded off Hyeres on Wednesday. Forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122. A storm arose during the firing practice, and the Arrogante sprung a leak. The ship Souverain, near by, was unable to render any assistance. An effort was made to beach the Arrogante, but she sank about a kilometre from the isles of Hyeres. The Arrogante's armor was five inches thick at the water line. She carried nine six-ton guns, and was of 1,338 tons burthen. Her engines were 600 horse power.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned on Monday.

At Lebanon, Ky., on Monday, sixteen houses were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance \$5,000.

Queen Victoria has arrived at Ravenna, on Lake Maggiore, where she will remain during her stay in Italy.

An incendiary burned Trimmer's wadding mill, at Riverville, N. Y., on Sunday night. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$35,000.

The woman suffrage measure was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives last Friday by a vote of 85 to 82.

At a meeting of operative weavers at Blackburn (England) on Saturday it was agreed to accept the five per cent. reduction.

The storm on Monday did considerable damage in Ellingham county, Georgia. A son of Ex-Congressman Rawls was killed by a falling tree.

The Freedman's Hospital, which was owned and supported by the city of Augusta, Ga., was destroyed by fire on Sunday, entailing a loss of \$10,000.

The City flour mill at Minneapolis, Minn., owned by the First National Bank of that city, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Estimated loss \$70,000; insurance small.

An east-bound passenger train on the Carolina Central railway ran off the track near Pedee station on Friday, killing a colored brakeman and slightly wounding one passenger. A broken wheel caused the accident.

The Senate of Virginia, on Wednesday last, concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill providing for the settlement of the State debt known as the "McCulloch Compromise bill." It now goes to the Governor.

Dr. Carver, the American rifleman, gave an exhibition of rifle shooting recently at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, and, although the weather was unfavorable, *Sportswoman* says "such consummate skill was never before displayed in England."

The executive committee upon the world's fair proposed to be held in New York, has decided to hold the fair in Central Park. The action fixing the date in 1883, was reconsidered and it is probable 1883 will be decided upon at the next meeting of the committee.

John Clark, of Chester, Pa., a morocco dresser by trade, in Burke's saloon Monday evening, fell dead. He had been drinking freely all day and was in the act of taking a drink when he dropped. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* published on Monday morning careful estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, from which it is indicated that the wheat crop will be bounteous while there is a poor prospect for apples and peaches.

It is officially announced that the Mexican government is not disposed to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States on the basis of the McLean-Ocampo treaty because it would be disadvantageous to Mexico. The country is congratulated that the treaty was not ratified.

About two thirds of the employes of the Reading cotton mill struck Monday morning against a ten per cent. reduction in their wages, and operations at the mill are completely stopped. The hands number about 250 people. The superintendent states that operations will not be resumed except at the rate of 10 per cent.

Miss Loomer, after excelling the best quarter-mile record ever made by a female, was withdrawn from the track at Alston Hall, Boston, at 10 minutes before 1 o'clock Monday morning, having made 3,004 quarter miles in as many consecutive quarter hours, the last quarter having been made in five minutes. Her condition at the close was excellent.

Nearly the entire business portion of the town of Xenia, Ill., was destroyed by a fire that occurred last Saturday night. The flames originated in under Hill's hall and quickly spread to other buildings. The town being without fire apparatus all efforts to stay the flames proved fruitless. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; insurance, \$10,000.

From a late estimate we see that among the English speaking people of the world Episcopalians rank first in number, with 17,750,000; Methodists are next, with 14,900,000; and then come Roman Catholics, with 13,500,000; Presbyterians with 10,000,000; Baptists with 8,000,000; Congregationalists with 7,000,000, and Unitarians with 1,000,000.

The fastest times in which a mile has been run are 4m. 2s., by W. Lang, down hill, at Newmarket, Eng., and 4m. 17s., by W. Lang and W. Richards, on level ground, in a dead heat at Manchester. The fastest quarter mile is 48s., by R. Buttery, and the fastest 100 yards 9s., by George Seward, an American. The fastest time for a mile walk is 6m. 23s., by William Perkins, of England.

The Democratic State Central Committee and a large number of representative Democrats met at Columbus, Ohio, and spent five hours in discussing the time and place for holding the next State Convention. Governor Bishop's friends all favored the holding of the convention prior to June 1, while the friends of Gen. Rice and Gen. Thomas Ewing favored the holding of it there on June 4, that being the day the State Greenback Convention will meet there. The State committee after an executive session decided to hold the convention at that place on the 4th of June.

The stable attached to a lime kiln in Brooklyn was burned on Monday night together with four horses. The body of David R. Pulver, who occupied part of the building, was found completely burned under several feet of charred embers.

A Boston despatch says that at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning the night express from Bangor on the Eastern road, with two locomotives, jumped the track and both engines, with the express, mail and baggage cars, were completely wrecked. No person was injured.

The bill before the House appointing a commission to adjust and pay the losses incurred by the Pittsburgh riots was discussed at length on Tuesday, and a motion to postpone action on it indefinitely was defeated by a vote of 76 yeas to 81 nays. The bill came up yesterday for a second reading.

In the United States District Court before Judge Butler, Tuesday morning, an application was made by Lucius B. Warner and others for a receiver to take charge of the assets of the Merchants and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Pottsville. It is alleged that the company has been mismanaged by its officers. On behalf of the defendants it was stated that an assignment of the property of the company under the State laws had been made, and that security was about to be entered by the assignees. Judge Butler decided to hold the matter over until Friday, until such bond be given, before giving an opinion in the matter.

On Friday evening last Mrs. John Nye, who lives six miles northwest of Decatur, Ill., was riding toward home, having in a spring wagon with herself her daughter Kate, aged 16, "Puss," aged 12, and a young man by the name of Robinson to drive. A heavy thunder shower prevailed at the time. When one-fourth of a mile from home a thunderbolt struck the wagon, prostrating the horses, throwing Mrs. Nye to the ground senseless, and killing the daughter Kate and young Robinson instantly. The younger daughter, who sat on the seat between the mother and Kate, escaped unharmed. The horses soon revived and ran home, and Mr. Nye, meeting them at the yard gate, immediately got into the wagon and drove to the scene of the terrible disaster, where, placing both the dead and the living in the vehicle, he took them to his sad home. Mrs. Nye, though suffering much from the shock, will probably recover.

A fire broke out at one o'clock Saturday morning in the office of the Tremont House, Claremont, N.H., originating, it is supposed, from a defective chimney. About forty persons, including boarders and help, were in the house. The fire spread so rapidly that the building was soon filled with smoke and flame, compelling most of the inmates to make their escape from the windows and roof. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts to rescue them, five persons perished. Their names are as follows: Mrs. Hannah P. Gibson, of Chester, Vt., the mother of one of the proprietors; Charles Morgan, a boarder; Lydia Merrill, table girl; Anna Johnson, chambermaid; Mrs. S. A. Place, cook. William Butler, of Brattleboro, Vt., and Frederick Marvin and wife were injured by jumping from the window. Mrs. Marvin, it is feared, is dangerously injured. There were many narrow escapes and the cries for help were heartrending. The hotel, a four-story wooden structure, owned by Aurelius Dickinson, was totally destroyed. Loss \$20,000; insurance, \$9,500. F. H. Gibson and Riley Deming, the landlords of the hotel, are insured for \$5,000; their loss is not stated. Additional losses are as follows: A. C. Stone & Co., occupying a wing of the hotel, loss unknown; insurance \$2,000. F. J. Clement, livery stable, loss unknown; insurance, \$1,000. Three frame buildings, occupied by H. A. Dickinson, boots and shoes; L. D. Potter, harness; Mrs. Harlow, dressmaker, and E. Lafebre, upholsterer, were completely destroyed. Several adjoining buildings were injured.

The Fate of a Herd of Buffaloes.

An army officer who recently arrived in Chicago from the Yellowstone valley tells a story of what happened to a herd of buffaloes as they were migrating southward. The herd numbered two thousand five hundred head, and had been driven out of the Milk river country by the Indian hunters belonging to Sitting Bull's band. When they reached the river they ventured upon the ice with their customary confidence, coming upon it with a solid front, and beginning the crossing with closed ranks. The stream at this point was very deep. When the front file, which was stretched out a quarter of a mile in length had nearly gained the opposite shore the ice suddenly gave way under them. Some trappers who were eye-witnesses of the scene said it seemed as if a trench had been opened in the ice the whole length of the column. Some four or five hundred animals tumbled into the opening all in a heap. Others fell in on top of them and sunk out of sight in a twinkling. By this time the rotten ice was breaking under the advancing herd. The trappers say that in less than a minute the whole body of buffaloes had been precipitated into the river. They were wedged in so thickly that they could do nothing but struggle for a second and then disappear beneath the cakes of ice of the swift current. Not a beast in all that mighty herd tried to escape, but in a solid phalanx they marched to their fatal bath in the "Big Muddy." In a minute from the time the first ice broke not a buffalo's head or tail was to be seen.