

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 10, 1879.

THE DEMOCRAT is under obligations to Hon. L. A. Mackey, our late excellent representative in Congress, for favors in the way of public documents.

SPEAKER RANDALL has not yet announced the appointment of the committees in the house. He expected to do so on Tuesday last, but the committee on rules have reported in favor of enlarging the important committees, and until that question is finally settled the Speaker cannot complete his list. They will probably be announced to the house the last of this week.

WE PROPOSE to publish in our next the great speech of Mr. Blackburn, of the House of Representatives, on the democratic position, and in reply to Garfield. It is one of those pleasing and brilliant efforts of oratory that cannot but interest the people—and indeed one that no democrat or any other person who regards the truth of history, or desires to form a correct judgment of present events as compared with the events of the past, can fail to read profitably.

It was not necessary for Mr. Yocum to vote with the democrats on the army appropriation bill. His vote was not needed to pass it, and it would therefore have been more in accordance with the precepts of good faith for him to honor the pledges made to the republicans when he was a candidate. Leading republicans freely charge that upon all measures, except financial measures, he was positively pledged to stand by their party. But that is a matter between them, and they can settle it to suit themselves.

NO TROOPS AT THE POLLS, is the emphatic verdict recorded on Monday last by the house of representatives, by a majority of twenty-six. All the republicans voting for army supervision, and all the democrats, and most of the nationals, voting solid, to expunge this anti-republican law from the statutes. We notice that Mr. Yocum, the representative from this district, voted with the majority. The bill is now in the senate, where it will receive similar action, after the radicals of that body have sufficiently ventilated their wrath and disappointment.

THE consistent republicans who in 1867 attached an amendment to the army appropriation bill deposing the President from the command of the army, with the threat that if he did not approve it no appropriation would be made, now express horror and cry "Revolution" when the democratic Congress propose to repeal obnoxious laws enacted in the same way by the same process: Whether legislating by attachments to the appropriation bills is right or wrong, the republicans have made many precedents—very base ones at that—and should be the last persons to raise the present howl of "Revolution."

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, is still inquisitive and wants to know something about the Republican bulldozer of elections in New York. He submitted an inquiry on Tuesday calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a statement showing what sums of money have been paid in 1870, and each succeeding year, to John I. Davenport as Chief Supervisor of Elections, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, Commissioner, or for services in any other capacity, and all disbursements made by him in this connection. And also that the Secretary transmit to the Senate all the official correspondence respecting the expenditures of money. Objected to by Mr. Conkling.

Congress.

The moment it became known that Mr. Hayes had determined to call an extra session of congress to pass the appropriation bills that failed through the disagreement of the two houses of the forty-fifth congress to become laws, the politicians and newspapers of the republican party began to predict the most direful consequences to the country as the result of democratic ascendancy in the legislative branches of the government at Washington. Most earnest and vociferous were these stalwart partisans in their prognostications of evil. Starting with the impudent and baseless claim that all the patriotism of the country was to be found within the bounds of their party organization, they could only see in the presence of the "rebel brigadiers" a fact fraught to their perverted vision with alarming peril to the welfare of the Union. They could anticipate no good in the coming together of a majority unbiassed by the fell spirit of sectionalism, and unawed by the fulsome pretensions of those who had feasted so long in the high places of the nation as to really imagine that they, of all the people of the land, alone possess the attributes and prerogatives of God's anointed rulers. Again their sensitive nerves twitched with convulsive dread at the grim spectre of a war that ended fourteen years ago. In imagination "revolution" was rampant and ready to engulf all in a common destruction, and, like a horrid Banquo's ghost, it would not down at their bidding. Revolutionary purposes were freely and vehemently charged against those chosen to rule in their places, and dreadful results must follow their displacement from power as certainly as the gloom of night succeeds the bright sun shine of day.

What an egregious miscalculation all this has proven to be! The democratic congress met in pursuance of the call of the administration and has remained in session in the discharge of its legislative duties since the 18th of March. What business interest has suffered since then? Upon what sacred precept of constitutional liberty has a rude hand been laid? Does not the blessed peace that came with the end of the rebellion still remain with us? It is true the majority marked out its course at the start; and it is equally true that it has followed it with dignity, honor, calm determination and statesmanlike wisdom. But that course did not lead in the direction of revolution and oppression. On the contrary, it was a manly stride towards free elections and impartial juries, and through orderly and well conducted parliamentary proceedings the first victory in the house of representatives has already been scored in the passage of the army appropriation bill with the clause excluding the presence of federal soldiers at elections. Other reforms will follow until every trace of the partisan machinery for controlling elections and federal juries in the interests of a political party, by deputy marshals and test oaths, are stricken from the statute books. In this grand work the good, strong, conservative sense of the country is with the democratic majority, and it will not falter or hesitate in its duty. Neither the threats, taunts or jeers of the angry and perverse minority will stay for a moment its firm resolve to repeal unjust and oppressive laws. That majority will prove worthy of the ancient traditions of the democratic party—of the days and teachings of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and, in the meantime, the solid foundations of the Union will not be disturbed; ghastly pictures of "revolution" will frighten no one; peace will stay, with security for local government and individual rights; and a growing prosperity will continue to enrich the nation.

The senate committee on appropriations has reported the army bill to the senate as passed by the house.

THE constant and increasing demands on the state for appropriations to alleged charitable institutions ought to receive the thoughtful attention as well of the people as their representatives. It is liable to great abuse, and no doubt large sums are squandered under the name of charity which ought not to be charged to the funds of the state. The amount of appropriations asked for this year is in the neighborhood of ten millions. It is well to be charitable—it is a commendable virtue in individuals and should be encouraged; but we think before voting these large, if not extravagant appropriations, it would be well to enquire what claim they have upon the funds of the Commonwealth, as well as how far it is proper for the Representatives to divert these funds from the proper uses of the State, and pledge them to a permanent drain upon her resources.

SENATOR BRUCE proposes to raise a committee to investigate the Freedman Bank swindle at Washington, to discover, if possible, the cause of its failure and the handling of its assets since. This bank was a base swindle upon the colored people, and it is extremely proper that the intelligent and only representative of the race now in Congress, should be given a committee to bring the villainy to light. When this committee is raised we hope and believe that Senator Bruce will not be treated by the democrats with the discourtesy that the republican senators placed upon him by failing to recognize him when choosing committees. He should be chairman of the committee.

MR. HAYES and Mr. Garfield were both in Congress in 1872 and participated in attaching the obnoxious election laws, now proposed to be repeated, to the apportionment bill of that year. Mr. Hayes and his advisers, and Mr. Garfield now call this legislation revolutionary, and threaten to veto the apportionment bill of 1879, if the repeal of the villainous rider they forced upon the apportionment bill in 1872, is attached. Well, consistency is a jewel. Hayes has the power of veto, even if obtained by fraud, but in the exercise of that power, he will make the history of his administration as disgraceful, if possible, as its birth.

Yellow Fever.

THE PLAGUE BREAKS OUT ON BOARD A UNITED STATES STEAMER.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The United States steamer Plymouth, with yellow fever on board, has been ordered into quarantine at Portsmouth, N. H. The detailed accounts of the Plymouth's outbreak of yellow fever received at the Navy Department to-day show a very remarkable fact. After the disease broke out on her last November she was brought to Boston, thoroughly fumigated and afterward frozen out. Everything movable in her was removed at the time, and all bedding and other matter of that kind was either destroyed or thoroughly fumigated, disinfected and frozen. In spite of all this care and cold yellow fever broke out on her on the 23d of March, when she had reached a warm climate, but before she had touched at or been near any Southern land, and while 200 miles at sea. But the most curious and remarkable fact of all is that the first man attacked, Richard Sanders, machinist, had his hammock slung in the precise place of the man who first showed symptoms of yellow fever in Santa Cruz in November last.

This is worthy of the attention of medical experts, for it seems to show that the infectious matter not only resisted extreme cold, but that it remained in one place. The vessel lay all the winter in Boston, where everything known to sanitary science was used to disinfect her of the germs of yellow fever. She was entirely broken out, all the stores landed and exposed to a freezing temperature and the ship thoroughly fumigated several times. A part of the time the ship was in dock, where large quantities of ice remained, and the temperature frequently reached a point below zero. The water in the tanks and buckets in the storerooms was constantly frozen, and when she was removed from the dock and fires lighted under her boilers she was so thoroughly chilled that for several days the water remained frozen in her bilges. When the Plymouth left Boston all men of weak constitution or susceptible to climatic influences were removed from her and she went to sea with a crew entirely healthy.

The recent extremely cold weather has killed fruit and early vegetables in Georgia and South Carolina.

Locals Continued.

HEADSTONES FOR THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.—The following, which will be of interest to some of our readers, has been sent us for insertion. We hope those who know of any soldiers' graves which are not as yet properly marked with headstones will comply with the request: "It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required. All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries. Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased."

A MINSTREL PERFORMANCE.—Since giving their last performance the Centre Minstrels have not been idle but have arranged a new and excellent programme, which, on Tuesday the 29th of the present month, they will be prepared to render in their own inimitable style to a Bellefonte audience. We have seen the programme and know that it is varied and entertaining. The same performers will take part in the coming entertainment who so much pleased the audience with their former efforts. This time it will be given for the benefit of the Mountain City Band and of course there will be a large audience present. Therefore, prepare for the entertainment two weeks from next Tuesday evening at Reynolds' Opera House. Not, as was announced in our well-meaning but blundering contemporary across the street, on the 22d, but the 29th.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—So much has already been done in the way of improving and ornamenting the interior of the Bush House that we are compelled to think mine host Hoppes, having once commenced, does not know when to stop. Having begun right he must end ditto. He knows the Bible says something about "first make the inside of the house," and he has followed this advice so religiously that persons now hardly recognize it as the same hotel. Hon. D. G. Bush, the owner, has in contemplation similar improvements on the exterior of the hotel, and at a day in the near future it may undergo a thorough repainting. If this is done the Bush House will be one of the most attractive as it has always been one of the best hotels in the state.

SUMMER RESORT.—That the reputation of the Bush House is extending, under the management of its present proprietor, is evidenced by the following extract from the Lock Haven Daily Journal, of a recent date: "Mr. George Hoppes, proprietor of the Bush House, Bellefonte, has sent out his spring circular, inviting people who are looking out for a pleasant summer retreat to come and stay with him. The Bush House is one of the best hotels in Central Pennsylvania, and Bellefonte is a very pleasant town, surrounded with beautiful scenery, with trout streams, sulphur and mineral springs in the neighborhood. Any one with a full pocket book and a clear conscience can enjoy himself there if anywhere."

DEATH.—The sad and unwelcome intelligence became generally known last Sunday morning of the death of Mrs. Fountain Cridler, the wife of one of the most esteemed citizens of this place. Mrs. Cridler for a long time had been in exceedingly delicate health, and the event was almost hourly expected, but nevertheless brought poignant grief when it came. A fond husband and loving friends mourn her loss. The deceased was an energetic lady and clung with great tenacity to life, but at last the silver cord was loosed and the brave spirit entered upon the future life. To the many made sorrowful by this event we tender our most sincere sympathy.

The Centre Hall Reporter says that J. A. Cottle & Bro., formerly of Milroy, have opened a merchant tailoring establishment in that place.

Wallace's Explorations.

SOME DEMOCRATIC EVIDENCE INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.

The Wallace committee met Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and Mr. John G. Thompson was the first witness examined. He stated that he had been sergeant-at-arms of the house for over four years, and chairman of the democratic state central committee of Ohio since 1863, with the exception of two years. Was also one of the three resident members of the democratic congressional committee, but was not here much after June, except when necessary to attend to his duties as sergeant-at-arms. No employe of the house was solicited for any contribution, and not a dollar received from any by the congressional committee.

Gen. Duncan S. Walker, the next witness called by the republicans, stated that he was the secretary of the congressional democratic committee during the campaign of 1868, and its executive officer. That the total amount received by the committee from all sources—contributions and the sale of documents—was \$4,600; of which there remained on hand unexpended, at the close of the campaign, \$595. The total amount expended by the committee was less than \$4,100. No contributions were asked from any government employe, nor from any employe of the house of Representatives, nor was any money received from either, except a voluntary contribution from one man in the employ of the house.

That nearly all the folding of documents was done by employes of the committee, there being a few documents folded, which were privileged under the law, for congressmen. All matter not frankable was sent either by express or through the mails, postage prepaid.

Gen. Walker testified that the annual expenditures of the house folding room had been reduced from \$109,933 in 1868 to \$20,000 in 1878. This reduction was made by the democrats, and was in itself proof that they had not used the folding room for party uses. He submitted the following statement of the annual expenditures of the house folding room from 1867 to 1878, inclusive:

1867,	\$79,842.60;	1868,	\$109,033.40;
1869,	\$99,056.29;	1870,	\$92,055.86;
1871,	\$105,278.85;	1872,	\$109,519.89;
1873,	\$107,999.36;	1874,	\$92,911.69;
1875,	\$20,822.60;	1876,	\$48,907.39;
1877,	\$28,392.33;	1878,	\$20,598.25.

Gen. Walker stated that he occupied one of the rooms at the Capitol during the campaign, and in doing so had followed the precedent established in 1860, by the republicans and continued down to the campaign of last year. Mr. James E. Harvey, treasurer of the democratic committee last year, testified substantially to the same facts as had been given by Gen. Walker.

George C. Gorham was recalled and testified that he had purchased all the envelopes used by the republican congressional committee. On cross-examination he admitted that he had borrowed 160,000 envelopes from the senate folding room, but said he had returned an equal number. He also desired to correct his previous statement to the effect that assessments had been made only on government employes having a salary of \$1,000 or upwards; that he now found that this was not the case and that assessments had been made on government employes having salaries as low as \$600 per annum.

A Cold Snap Down South.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—A hard freeze last night seriously damaged the early vegetable crops on the truck farms in this vicinity. The injury to potatoes is estimated at 25 per cent., and the cucumber, tomato and bean crops are almost entirely killed. Strawberries are badly hurt and retarded fully two weeks. The loss to the truck farms around Charleston is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

ATLANTA, April 4.—The weather is quite cold here to-day, the thermometer indicating 31°. The peach, pear and apple crops are ruined. The vegetable crop is not seriously damaged. The cold snap does not extend all over the State.

De La Matyr's Financial Specific.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative De La Matyr has prepared, and will introduce in the house if an opportunity offers, a bill authorizing a loan of \$350,000,000 of full legal tender money to certain companies, to be expended on internal improvements. It will be proposed that the loan shall be made for twenty-five years, without interest, to be paid semi-annually, thereafter. The following are the companies mentioned to whom such loans should be made: The James river and Kanawha canal, Great Western canal, Florida coast canal, Fort St. Philip canal, Niagara Falls canal, Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, railroad connecting waters of Mississippi river with Pacific coast and improvement of Mississippi river.

A colored youth, named Alexander Benn, amused himself in Jackson's factory at Petersburg, Va., on Saturday morning, hammering on an old 32-pound shell, a relic of the war. The shell exploded, blowing Benn all to pieces.

At a social gathering held in the house of Mr. August Belmont on Saturday Horatio Seymour was nominated for Governor by a number of democrats, including Ex-Judge Comstock, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Willis, Mr. A. J. Packer and others.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new Cathedral in New York is to be opened and dedicated on Sunday, May 25.

A fire at Canton, Ill., on Thursday, caused the destruction of business property valued at \$15,000, which was partly insured.

Judge James R. Steward, member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, died Friday at Baltimore, aged 71 years.

There is a large amount of building going on in Bradford which the *Es* regards as one of the many evidences of returning prosperity.

The Reading (Pa.) cotton mill resumed operations Tuesday morning. The greater portion of the strikers went to work at the 10 per cent. reduction.

Martin Casey and John Stanton, miners, were killed Friday afternoon by the falling in of roofs, the former in the Briggs shaft, Hyde Park, and the latter in Corly's mine at Minooka, Luzerne county, Pa.

A Boston despatch says that Conant, the defaulting cashier of the Eliot National bank, was discharged Friday on a motion to quash the indictment, and was immediately rearrested and held in \$20,000 bail.

The chemical copper works owned by the Chemical Copper Company of New York were destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. Loss, \$25,000; insured in the Franklin company of Philadelphia. The fire originated in the boiler house.

The thirty-sixth race between the Cambridge and Oxford University crews took place shortly after noon on Saturday on the Thames river, over the usual course, Putney to Mortlake, about four miles and two furlongs. The Cambridge, as was expected, won by two lengths.

An engine and three cars of a north-bound passenger train on the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railroad jumped the track Friday morning near Hazlehurst, La. Andy Caldwell, the engineer, was killed, and Baggage-master O. C. Betts was seriously wounded.

A man named James Black, hailing from Pennsylvania, jumped into the river at Marietta last Saturday, from the steamer Hudson, and swam to the island in mid stream and back again to the Ohio shore, a distance of several hundred yards, with the thermometer below freezing and a strong wind blowing. Black is either insane, or has delirium tremens.

From correspondence just made public it is learned that the President offered the vacant Berlin mission to Whitelaw Reid in December last. The latter in declining says: "The work in which I am now engaged, which is also a public duty, seems to give greater opportunity for me at least for serving the country and advancing those views of public policy which we agree in thinking essential to its prosperity than any that could be afforded in the new field you propose."

A fire started about 1 o'clock Sunday morning in the basement of a large five-story brick building at the northeast corner of Crown and Race streets, Philadelphia, and within two hours twenty-nine buildings, large and small, were destroyed, involving a loss of \$750,000 and throwing twelve to fifteen hundred hands out of employment. Albert Fink was engaged in assisting his brother, Frederick, in the yard of the latter's saloon at No. 414 Race street. Both were struck by a falling wall. Albert was removed to his home and died early Sunday morning. Frederick, who is seriously injured, was removed to the hospital.

Frank Whetts, a well-known colored man, said to be 114 years old, died Thursday morning at the residence of his son, Isaac Whetts, in the Second ward, Allegheny. He was born in Virginia, a slave. In 1808 he came to this State and took up his home at Sewickley, where he lived many years. There he owned property, which was subsequently purchased for the use of the water works at Sewickley. He was probably the oldest colored man in the State. He leaves several children. His death resulted from a cold contracted on the occasion of the visit of President Hayes to the exposition in September last. He was taken there and shook hands with his Excellency, but got lost, and in trying to find his way home, mistaking the lights of coke ovens for street lamps, wandered into the river. The wetting gave him a severe cold and he failed very rapidly of late.

The buildings occupied by Appleton, Noyes & Maude, Mackes & Co., and S. M. Hamilton & Co., Nos. 500, 502, 504 and 506 North Fifth street, and the store of J. H. Meyers & Bro., No. 420 Washington avenue, St. Louis, burned last Saturday night. They cost two hundred thousand dollars a few years ago, and were owned by the Mercantile Block and Real Estate Association. The Appleton, Noyes & Maude building was damaged about \$20,000; the Mackes & Co. building is nearly a total loss, say \$50,000, and Meyers & Bro.'s store was injured in the rear about \$5,000. Billy Bentz, who was terribly crushed by a falling wall, died on the way to the hospital last night. The body of George W. Fanant, business agent of the National Guard Association, whose armory was in the upper story of the Verandah row, was taken from the ruins this morning, with his arms and legs burned off and his face frightfully mangled. He was in the upper room of the armory looking after some cases of rifles, when it is supposed part of the roof fell, burying him in the debris.