

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring a ten-cent subscription will be sent a copy free of charge.

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The Cost, \$85,000 for Doctor Bills.

The majority of the committee appointed to audit the expenses attending the illness, death and burial of the late President, have made a report claiming that Congress may justly and legally assume all the bills they have passed upon and allowed, as allowances to the family of the deceased President to cover extraordinary outlay occasioned by public misfortune. After complimenting a number of army and naval officers who were attentive to the comfort of the President during his illness, the committee presented a bill and urge its passage appropriating the sum of \$50,000 to Lucretia R. Garfield, less any sum paid to the late President on account of his salary as president of the United States; to Dr. Bliss, \$25,000; to Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, each \$15,000; to Dr. Reayburn, \$10,000; to Dr. Boynton, \$10,000; to Dr. Susan Edson, \$10,000; to Wm. J. Crump, \$3,000; to the Secretary of the Navy, \$10,882; to Wm. R. Spear (undertaker), \$1,835; to C. T. Jones, of Elberon, \$1,082, and to various merchants and other sums ranging from fifty cents to \$1,000. The bill also provides for the promotion and retirement of Surgeon General Barnes and creates an additional officer in the medical corps of the army, and promotes Joseph I. Woodward to that position. This provision of the bill is so manifestly irregular and novel, as to give a ludicrous appearance to the report. It is noticeable also that the Congressional funeral excursion to the tune of \$8,000 in which lunch, whisky, cock-tails, champagne, cigars and gloves figured largely is not provided for in these expenditures. They were already paid on a special bill, and therefore not needed on this general bill submitted by the committee. The excursion was an outrage upon decency and the committee has done the best they could to conceal the indecency from the public eye. A minority of the committee refused to concur, and give their reasons as follows:

The undersigned members of the special committee authorized to audit certain expenses growing out of the sickness and burial of the late President Garfield, respectfully dissent from the report of the majority of the committee for the following reasons: We do not object to the payment by the general government of the funeral expenses of the late president, who was stricken down in the performance of his duties and because of his occupying a public station. Our objection to the report of the committee grows out of the recommendation for payment for the services of the physicians and surgeons who attended the late president during his illness. The amounts recommended by the majority of the committee are as follows: To Dr. D. W. Bliss, \$25,000; to Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, \$15,000 each; to Drs. Reayburn and Boynton, \$10,000, and to Mrs. Dr. Edson, \$10,000, making a total for professional services of \$85,000. In addition to this the committee recommended the promotion of Drs. Barnes and Woodward with increased pay in accordance with their promoted rank. There was no evidence before the committee, ex parte or otherwise, tending to establish the character of the services rendered or the value of such services. The undersigned were perfectly willing to concede that liberal compensation should be allowed to the physicians and surgeons, a compensation in excess even of what it was possible for any of the medical attendants to have earned in ordinary practice during the time. But the sums recommended to be paid by the majority of the committee are deemed by the undersigned to be excessive and out of proportion to the services. No witnesses were called, no evidence by affidavit or otherwise submitted upon which the committee could base its findings. The conclusion reached by the majority of the committee was therefore based upon such information as had been derived from reading the newspapers, and does not differ in the least from that every gentleman possesses who pays any attention to the news of the day. The un-

designed are of the opinion that there was no extraordinary medical skill exhibited in the treatment of the case, and nothing calling for an extraordinary allowance for professional services; but, while willing to be liberal, they could not consent to the manner of payment recommended, nor to the extravagance and wanton lavishness of the public funds. The undersigned also respectfully protest against that part of the report of the majority which recommends the promotion of Surgeon General Barnes to a major general's rank and retirement thereunder, and to the recommendation for promotion of Dr. Woodward from a major to a lieutenant colonel, with the rank and pay of the latter office. The undersigned are of the opinion that this committee has no jurisdiction to make any recommendations with regard to the military establishment. The committee could only consider such matters as were referred to them by the resolution of the house. The resolution authorized us to audit certain expenses and not to recommend promotions in the military service of the government. There is no precedent, so far as we have been able to learn, for congress assuming to pay for the services of physicians attending upon persons in civil positions, but in view of the circumstances of the assault upon the late president and of the great interest of the people in his recovery, the undersigned were willing that the government should assume to pay such sums for professional services as might lawfully have been recovered from the estate of the late president, and were desirous of treating such claims as claims against the estate of the deceased rather than as properly cognizable by congress. They were willing, therefore, to appropriate to the estate such portion of the unearned salary of the late president as would cover all such claims; but they cannot agree that sums shall be appropriated for professional services far in excess of the value of such services, and which sums are bottomed upon claims not formally presented and supported by no evidence as to the value of the services rendered. For these reasons the undersigned respectfully protest against the passage of the bill reported by the majority of the committee and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the majority of the committee, together with the bill accompanying said report, be recommitted, with instructions to the committee to require all persons having claims cognizable by said committee to present accounts thereof, and to require claimants to furnish proof as to the value of services rendered or materials furnished; and in the case of allowances for professional services as physicians or surgeons, to make such allowances only as would be properly chargeable to, and provable against the estate of the late president, and to provide in the bill, when again reported, such further appropriation of unearned salary as would cover the amounts audited for such professional services.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] J. S. BLACKBURN,
W. W. SPINGER,
BENJ. LEFÈVRE.

Tariff Revision

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who perhaps employs more labor in the manufacturing industries of the country than any other single man in the government, can speak dispassionately and intelligently on a subject he has thoroughly studied from a practical point of view, is earnest as a member of Congress in his effort to obtain a prompt and immediate revision of the tariff laws, as a measure needed as well to foster trade as to relieve labor of unnecessary oppression. In this connection he remarks:

"The existing tariff was enacted as a war measure, intended to raise revenue at any cost. It succeeded in its purpose. To day it produces \$150,000,000 annually more than is needed for the national expenditure. To that extent it imposes an unnecessary burden upon the productive energies of the people. Obviously, then, it is the immediate duty of Congress to remove this excessive tax, in order that the remuneration of labor may be enhanced or that the market for it may be enlarged at the time when it is threatened with restricted markets abroad for its products and restricted employment at home. In reforming the tariff I would select first the raw materials of industry and waste products as proper subjects to be transformed to the free list. This change will lead at once to the extension of many branches of business and the establishment of many new avenues for labor. No injury will be done to any existing interests, because on these raw products the freight is always sufficient to compensate for the difference of the rate of wages prevailing in this country and in the countries from which these products are imported. Many of these raw materials are needed for mixing with our materials, and indeed many branches of industry cannot be successfully conducted without such admixture. Every pound of foreign material thus imported will enable an additional quantity of our own materials to be used, and in this way the market for these materials and the area for the employment of labor will be greatly and steadily enlarged. The abolition of the duty on raw materials will then enable us to make a corresponding reduction in the duties imposed on the manufactured products of which they are a component part. This reduction of duty on the manufactured product will lead to lower prices, which in their turn will produce a larger consumption, whereby the area of employment will again be enlarged. Notably in this class of reductions will be placed the manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, steel, and many chemical products."

COLORLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

Why They Object.

When one reads the principles enunciated in the inaugural address by Thomas Jefferson he does not wonder that the Hamiltonian Republican party tries to raise a cry against a Jeffersonian revival. What Mr. Jefferson then said may be here given and left to carry its own comment. His memorable words were as follow: "About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper that you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations."

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and the trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civil instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error and alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

Brewster's Explanation.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Attorney General Brewster makes pompous proclamation that there is no political purpose in the prosecution of the South Carolina election officers and with a great flourish of trumpets directs the prosecuting attorneys to "strike at the top, no matter who may be hit, Democrat or Republican." Mr. Brewster has not much reputation to lose as a lawyer, but he ought to hold his character for purity of motive and honesty of purpose dear enough not to sacrifice it to the demands of the vindictive partisanship which characterizes the administration of which he is a member. To suppose that he is ignorant of the true purpose of the president in singling out for punishment alleged offenders against the federal election laws in one section of the country while others in other parts of the Union openly charged with like offences are permitted to go unwhipped of justice, is to deny him the intelligence which one occupying his lofty station is presumed to possess. He cannot help but know that when the administration employs detectives to ferret out election frauds in South Carolina and hires eminent legal talent to prosecute those who are charged with committing them, while closing its eyes to the glaring and notorious crimes against the ballot box committed in Indiana, New York and the attorney general's own city of Philadelphia, its purpose is not to purify elections or to vindicate the majesty of offended law, but simply and solely to persecute and terrorize a people who refuse to pronounce the shibboleth of the Republican party. The very fact that the attorney general thought it proper to declare that there is no political purpose in the South Carolina prosecutions, shows how well he understands that there is a popular suspicion that the motive of the administration in instituting and urging forward those prosecutions is not of a purely patriotic character. His declaration on this point is intended to disarm the suspicion of partiality and partisanship in the conduct of the administration in this matter. But it will fail of its purpose because it is a fact too plain and palpable to be successfully concealed, that the federal government is making no effort to punish ballot-stuffing, repeating and intimidation of voters, or any other crime against the election laws, except in the southern states. If the attorney general will send W. W. Ker and Dallas Sanders to New York city and furnish them a couple of keen detectives he will soon have an opportunity of sending to the penitentiary some of the leaders of his own party on indictments of a character similar to those now being tried in South Carolina. If he will go to the congressional library and open at random the report of the Wallace investigation of the conduct of elections in Philadelphia in 1878, he

will find the names of any number of federal marshals whom he knows to be repeaters, rounders and return-forgers. In fact he will have no difficulty in finding employment for Messrs. Ker and Sanders right at their own doors in Philadelphia if he means to prosecute offenders against the election laws without regard to locality of party. Until he desecralizes his campaign against the ballot-stuffers, he will protest in vain that it has no political purpose. Actions speak louder even than the grandiloquent words of a vainglorious attorney general.

Judge Black on Ireland.

The great speech of Jeremiah S. Black at the Grattan centenary in Baltimore on Tuesday night has made a profound impression throughout the country. It was indeed a masterly presentation of the condition of Ireland. As to the duty of American people in the matter Judge Black struck the keynote and thousands who have been indifferent to the struggles between Irish and their English oppressors will, on reading this address, be moved to the warmest sympathy for the persecuted children of the Green Isle. Judge Black said: "For seven centuries Ireland has worn the yoke of political bondage. The general notion is that England and Ireland are united kingdoms, but there is no real union, and there never was. They are pinned together with bayonets. Undoubtedly much of the present trouble is directly caused by the unnatural relations existing between the millions whose labor cultivates the soil, and the landlords, small in number, but great in power, who stand ready to snatch away the fruits of it as soon as they are gathered. You may say what you will about the sacred right of property—nobody believes in it more devoutly than I do. Concede that these landlords have a title which cannot now be questioned. Assume that the owner of property can rent it on the hardest terms he can exact—still the existence of that gigantic monopoly, clothed with the privilege of despoiling a country and starving the industry of a people, is the saddest fact in the history of the human race. We must speak respectfully of England. The vast wealth of our commerce makes it everybody's interest to stand well with her. Her armies circle the earth; her fleets cover every sea; the long reach of her diplomacy perplexes where it does not control the councils of all other states. We cannot but remember that Chatham's language is our mother tongue, and the great name of Hampden ranks only second to that of Washington; nor can we forget that the present monarch of that country is a queen whose personal virtues have a richer value than all the jewels in her crown. But these ministerial tools of a greedy aristocracy, who have done and are now doing all that in them lies to oppress and wrong a people to whom they owe protection—are they fit to govern! No, not live! If I had the voice of an angel trumpet-tongued I could not speak their condemnation more loudly than the truth would warrant. The speaker described the sufferings of the Irish people through centuries of political oppression and then went on to say: "But what concern have we in this contest? Why should we be disturbed by wrongs which we neither suffer nor inflict? I answer that, situated as we are, it is impossible to restrain our sympathies or school our feelings to the policy of a cold indifference. The Roman dramatist said: 'I am a man and therefore in all things human.' These Irish are not merely human; they are not Tartars, Mongols, Chinese or negroes—far off and doubtfully connected with humanity. They belong to our imperial race whose physical structure, mental endowment and capacity for improvement put them ever in the foremost rank of men. More than that—they are our kith and kin; we trace their ancestors in the line of our own descent; their blood, mingled with affluent streams from other sources, flows in our own veins. But what can we do for them? How can we help them in this fearful strait? We have no right to come between England and her subjects by any kind of force or violence, for that is prohibited by the law of both countries and by treaty stipulations. But you have ways well understood of giving moral comfort and material aid which break no law. The most devoted adherents of the British ministry acknowledged that the success of their Irish policy is more endangered by your opposition to it than by all other causes put together. A land league merely Irish they can easily repress, but a league with its roots on this side of the Atlantic will grow to be a power, not merely formidable but fatal to the ascendancy of the landlords. To make this more intelligible will require a brief look at the situation. The formation of the land league, or rather the assumption of its present attitude, was a new era in the history of the contest. Agricultural laborers resolved that they would not work for their enemies, and tenants said they would voluntarily pay no rent without the distinct assurance of some permanent substantial relief to the country. Acting upon the precept of the early Christians to bear one another's burdens, they solemnly covenanted that each should be supported by the strength of all the rest. It was the grandest labor strike on record. The association was perfectly lawful. No criminal design was ever imputed to it. Active assistance they would not render to their adversaries, but passive obedience to the law they would yield when they must. Nevertheless, it spreads panic among landlords, middlemen and bailiffs. The Land Act of 1881 and the harsh treatment of the principal members of the land league were then discussed, the speaker finishing this branch of his subject in the following striking language: "Mr. Forster and others engaged in committing these outrages utter a shocking absurdity when they say that their object was to maintain law and preserve order. They commit crimes that strike heaven in the face and pretend to be doing it for the sake of the law that they violate. They break the faith that holds the moral world together, destroy all security for personal rights, establish a reign of terror; and they call that social order! Is not this a contradiction in terms and a

mere mockery of common sense? The Coercion act is not a law but a sentence. As a doom pronounced upon innocent and absent parties without notice, hearing or trial, it was, of course, irregular, unjust and unauthorized; but still it was, in its nature, an adjudication against particular persons, not a rule of action."

On the subject of the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland, Judge Black spoke as follows: "American citizens have been kidnapped as barely as the Irish patriots. What will we do about that? I know not. But if we submit to this insult we must acknowledge that England is the master of Ireland and America both. If, on the other hand, we call that lawless power to a proper reckoning she will see the necessity not only of discharging the American prisoners but of making full and ample reparation lest a worse thing come upon her. Let no man fool you into the belief that England can lawfully kidnap an American without being responsible for the injury. Listen to no scurvy politician who tells you that there is any difference in this respect between a native and a naturalized citizen. There is no difference—not a particle. One has precisely the same right as the other to go forth un molested over every sea and every land. So says our own law; so says the public law of Christendom. What is to be the final outcome of the struggle? It needs no prophet to foresee that Ireland is doomed to total destruction if she be not supported and sustained by strength outside of her own. But if we, the American people, shall perform our duties fairly well, and if our government shall not attempt to shirk out of its public responsibilities the hope is a reasonable one that some of us now here may live to see Ireland redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled." In conclusion Judge Black said that Ireland could not hope for complete independence. These two islands would never be politically separated, and it was not certain that they ought to be. But Ireland should have local self-government.

A Cyclone.

A destructive tornado passed over the northern part of Fayette county on Wednesday of last week, carrying death and the destruction of property in its track. The freaks of the cyclone were of incredible character. It traveled at the rate of a mile a minute in a westerly direction, but with many zigzags and oscillations, leveling and destroying every thing that came in contact with it. At Pennsville it leveled the Mennonite church, a handsome brick building. A boy was blown from the back of a horse more than one hundred feet into the middle of a field, but was unhurt. The horse was probably killed by flying scantling from the church. The air was filled with flying fence rails, parts of roofs, brick, timbers and debris of all kinds. Another building, a stone barn, was moved from its foundation several feet, and hardly a vestige was left of Mrs. Miller's cottage and orchards. Wm. Lyon's house was relieved of the porch as neatly as though taken off with a saw. Scantling and bricks were blown entirely through the building of John Detwiler. John Bundaroff was lifted from his feet and carried a long distance and impaled on a fence rail. His injuries are fatal. At Loudridge, John Winegrove was hurled from a wagon and badly bruised against trees. His horses were killed by falling timbers. He found his house in ruins, and his wife dead fifty feet from the house, with her babe clasped in her arms unhurt. The clothing of his four other children caught fire, and they were frightfully burned. Two, aged ten and thirteen, will die. A hall was blown through a large distillery at Broadford, ruining the building, which cost \$50,000, and spilling six hundred barrels of whiskey. Three persons were killed outright and six fatally injured. An idea of the terrible force that accompanied it may be imagined from the fact that some of the long and heavy sills or ground logs in the foundation of Mr. Bundorff's house were lifted into the air, carried several hundred yards and driven four feet endways into the brow of a hill, where they stuck out level like until dug out, and from the circumstance that a brickbat was carried from the Disciples' Church for two hundred yards and deeply imbedded in the side of Mr. Lyon's frame dwelling. The brick did not shatter and split the weather boarding, but entered it so as to make a clean-cut aperture, as if hurled from a cat-pult.

The Ohio Apportionment bill, which has just become a law, gives the Republicans fifteen and the Democrats six Congressional districts. This is moderate, all things considered. The Republican Legislature of Ohio might have done worse. But there is one thing to be said of these gerrymandering apportionments: The people frequently vote in the opposite way from which the makers of the districts intended. The existing Congressional apportionment of Pennsylvania was made to give the Democrats seven of the twenty-seven districts, and the thing has worked that way ordinarily, the present Democratic representation in Congress being eight, or one more than the party allotment. But in 1874 the tide of opposition rose so high as to sweep away the gerrymanders and send to Congress a majority of Democrats from Pennsylvania. Subsequently some of the strongest Republican districts have been carried by popular Democrats. Unless the present Congress mends its ways the Ohio apportionment will not be of much avail against the popular wrath.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

All of you and everybody should know that the heavy stock of men's and boys' clothing, boots and shoes, and ladies' shoes at the Great Boston Clothing House just opened in Reynolds' block, Allegheny street Bellefonte, Pa., are the latest styles and best patterns; made up at their headquarters in Boston, especially for the Bellefonte Branch. This is a fact, worth knowing. Remember the place—we mean the Boston Clothing House in Reynolds' block opposite the Brockerhoff House, Allegheny street Bellefonte, Pa. The cheapest place in the world to buy clothing, boots and shoes.

"BEE HIVE" Stores.

THE GREAT

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORES,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

SPRING & SUMMER 1882.

Grand Display of an Entire New

Stock of Goods at Prices that

Defy Competition.

There having been such an unsettled feeling

among Importers and Manufacturers of

late we have been especially exacting in

the purchase of our

NEW STOCK

Having been connected with a Large Wholesale

Business for many years in New

York gives us an advantage over many

others in the purchase of Goods.

Having watched with an eagle eye every

opportunity and whenever a concession

has been offered we have taken advantage

of it and pitched in.

By marking every article in plain figures,

and at uniform percentage above cost,

our customers always derive the benefit

of every bargain that we obtain.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOW

COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

PRINTS

—AND—

DOMESTICS.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS,

LINENS, WHITE GOODS & LACES,

WOORSTED & EMBROIDERIES,

SHOES, CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS & MATTINGS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Permit us to offer thanks to our many pa-

trons for the confidence manifested by

them in our mode of doing business.

By sticking to the ONE PRICE and no

misrepresentation plan of offering our

goods to the public, we hope to merit

an increased continuance of their pa-

tronage.

Very respectfully yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER.

New York Office, }
97 Franklin st. }

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