

# The Centre Democrat.

## DIRECTORY.

**DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
Congress, Hon. Jno. PATTON.  
State Senator, Hon. W. W. BETZ, Clearfield.  
Representatives, Hon. J. A. WOODWARD,  
Hon. L. RHOES.  
President Judge 4th Dist., Centre and Huntingdon  
Hon. A. O. PERRY, Bellefonte.  
Associate Judges, Hon. C. MESSY,  
Hon. DANIEL KRASIG.  
County Commissioners, Jno. C. HENDERSON,  
Jno. D. DECKER,  
M. D. FEIDER.  
Commissioners' Clerk, MATHEW.  
Sheriff, Roy's Cook, Jr.  
Deputy Sheriff, R. K. WILSON.  
Prothonotary, L. A. SCHAEFER.  
Treasurer, Cyrus Goss.  
Register and Clerk Orphans' Court, Jno. A. RUFF.  
Recorder, Jno. F. HARTZ.  
Dep. City Recorder, Pertaline.  
District Attorney, J. C. MEYER.  
Coroner, Dr. H. K. HOY.  
County Detective, Cap't A. MULLEN.

## LODGES.

Belleville Lodge No. 208, A. Y. M., meets on Tues-  
day night on or before every full moon.  
Bella Chapter No. 241, meets on the first Fri-  
day night of every month.  
Constant Commandery No. 33, K. T., on the second  
Friday night of every month.  
Centre Lodge No. 181, I. O. O. F., meet every Thurs-  
day evening at 7 o'clock at I. O. O. F. Hall, opposite  
Bush House.  
Bellefonte Encampment No. 72, meets the second  
and fourth Mondays of each month in the Hall op-  
posite the Bush House.  
Bellefonte Council No. 279, C. of U. A. M., meets  
every Tuesday evening in Bush Arcade.  
Logan Branch Council No. 141, Junior Order U. A.  
M., meets every Friday evening.  
Bellefonte Conclave No. 111, I. O. H. meets in Har-  
rie's New Building the second and fourth Friday eve-  
ning of each month.  
Bellefonte Feinble Co. "B," 8th Reg. N. G. P.  
meets in Armory Hall every Friday evening.

## CHURCHES.

Presbyterian, Howard street, Rev. Wm. Laurie  
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P.  
M. Sunday School (Chapel) at 2:30 P. M. Prayer  
Meeting (Chapel) Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.  
M. E. Church, Howard and Spring Streets, Rev. D.  
Monroe, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A.  
M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer  
Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.  
St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lamb and  
Allegany streets, Rev. J. Oswald Davis, Rector.  
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings.  
St. John's Roman Catholic, East Bishop Street, Rev.  
P. McArdle Pastor. Mass at 8 and services 10:30 A. M.  
and 7 P. M.  
Reformed, Linn and Spring streets, Rev. W. H. H.  
Spangler Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M.  
and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer  
Meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.  
Lutheran, East High street, Rev. Chas. T. Stock,  
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P.  
M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. Prayer Meeting at  
7:30 Wednesday evening.  
United Brethren, High and Thomas Streets, Rev.  
Wertman Pastor. Services every Sunday at  
10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Pray-  
er Meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.  
A. M. E. Church, West High Street, Rev. Norris,  
Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening.  
Y. M. C. A., Spring and High Streets. General  
Meeting and Services Sunday at 4 P. M. Library and  
Reading Room open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

In a recent article the *Christian Union*, an influential representative of a large body of voters upon whom the Republican party has heretofore relied with confidence for support, vigorously presents the positions of the two parties on questions of taxation, revenue and finance. After stating the essential points of difference in the St. Louis and Chicago platforms on these issues, it brings into requisition the "deadly parallel column" thus:

	Republican.	Democratic
Taxes on Tobacco	Repeal	Retention
Taxes on whiskey	Repeal	Retention
Taxes on raw materials	Retention	Repeal
Taxes on necessities of living	Retention	Retention
Taxes on luxuries	Retention	Retention
Object of taxation	Protection	Revenue
Government expenditures	Liberal	Necessary

This so clearly defines the issue between the Republican and Democratic parties in the present contest that the wayfaring man cannot err in regard to it. Voters who favor repeal of the fiscal taxes on drink and smoke, which bring \$120,000,000 a year into the public treasury, and the maintenance of ruthless taxes on the raw materials of labor and the necessities of American households will know precisely upon what platform to range themselves.

In 1868 James G. Blaine vigorously protested against a tariff or duty on lumber. The following is an extract from his speech:

"During the entire war, when we were seeking everything on earth, in the skies, and in the waters under the earth, out of which taxation could be wrung, it never entered into the conception of Congress to tax bread-stuffs—never. During the most pressing exigencies of the terrible contest in which we were engaged, neither bread-stuffs nor lumber ever became the subject of one penny of taxation. Now, as to the article of lumber, I again remind the House that there has never been a tax upon this article. The gentleman from Ohio may talk on this question as he pleases, but I say that wherever the western frontiersman undertakes to make for himself a home, to till the soil, to carry on the business of life, he needs lumber for his cabin, he needs lumber for his fence, he needs lumber for his wagon or cart, he needs lumber for almost every purpose in his daily life."

The needs of the farmer on the plains are the same now as then. Why should they be taxed to make millionaires out of the few algers who control the lumber markets of the country?

## Ground Impalpably Fine.

By Congressman Mills Who Does Some of the Finest Anti-Monopoly Grind-  
ing on Record—His Speech Before  
Tammany Democrats

Hon. Roger Q. Mills, the author of the anti-monopoly democratic tariff bill now pending before Congress, delivered a remarkably strong speech to the Tammany democrats of New York on the Fourth of July, which is reproduced below. It should be read by everybody.

He said: "On the great issue of today the democratic party stands by the rights of the people. The democratic party demands that the power of taxation conferred upon congress by the constitution shall only be exerted to take from the people whatever amount is necessary to support an honest administration of the government. [Applause] Its honest endeavor to make the nation return to such a condition of affairs is met by the republicans with the cry of 'Free trade.' If we were a free trade party, then what, in heaven's name, has the republican party been, and a few years ago? In the Forty seventh congress (1881) the Republican party created a tariff commission, every member of which was a protectionist. They listened to protectionists from all parts of country, and what was the result? They recommended an average reduction in duties of from 20 to 25 per cent, which they said in their report would not hurt anybody or anything, but would prove beneficial to manufacturers, laborers and everybody else. One of these commissioners was the late Edward L. Hayes, the president of the woolen manufacturers' league, and another was Robert P. Potter, now the editor of the *New York Press* who is agnostic at the wickedness of the Democrats in trying to reduce the tariff an average of 7 per cent. [Great laughter.]

"No Democrat in this country desires free trade. But, as the president said, we are face to face with a condition, not a theory. An eighty-million-dollar surplus puts the treasury into a very dangerous condition, and it must be remedied. Grover Cleveland, the heroic president one of the bravest men who has ever led a party, [wild applause] met the condition fairly and squarely and called upon congress to act. [Renewed applause.] If the president had chosen to keep still and allowed things to remain as they were he would simply have had a triumphal march to victory this year. The opposition to him would have been of no account. But he is a man who believes that his duty is paramount; that it should never be shirked and should always be performed. [Loud cheers.] He perceived that the good of the country required that the great evil of overtaxation should be removed, and, at whatever hazard to him personally, he performed his duty. [Renewed cheering.] In his message to congress he asked us to deal with the evil in a spirit of fairness to all, and the Democrats in congress have endeavored to follow his request.

"The first thing we did was to put imported lumber on the free list—to take off the duty entirely. This would take \$1,000,000 off the surplus. The duty of \$2 a thousand feet has been worth \$35,000,000 to some of the lumber kings of Michigan and other states, but we believe it was better that they should not make so much money, and that struggling farmers on the praries who now live in sod houses; should be enabled to get lumber so cheap that they could build nice, comfortable farmhouses. [Applause.] The Democratic party said: 'Hear stand a crowd of poor people and we say that they shall not be oppressed. The government does not want the money and why not let up on them?' [Applause.] 'Then, in regard to salt. Dame Nature supplies salt in abundance and men and beast are in constant need of it. But to foster a monopoly, as selfish and grasping as exists in the world, the Republican party put a heavier duty on salt, a duty which members of that party have repeated-

ly denuded. But that salt had lost

its savor. [Laughter]. The people will need a good deal of Democratic salt with which to salt the Republican down this fall so we propose to let them have it cheap. [Renewed laughter.]

"Tin plates. Duties to the extent of \$5,700,000 are annually paid on tin plates. They are used in making the workingman's dinner pails, the farmer's milk pans and the good wife's kitchen ware. There is not one single solitary manufactory of tin plates in the United States. So it can't be claimed that a reduction of the duty will throw anybody out of employment. So the Democratic party says: 'We will let the workingman, and the farmer and the good wife, and all the toiling millions of this land get their tinware at cheaper rates.' Any harm in that? Anyone hurt by it? [No! No!] What have our Republican friends done about it? They propose to raise the duty 110 per cent. What for? Because John Jarrett in Pittsburg thinks he may want to go into business of making tin plates, and so the working people of this country, the merchants, the manufacturers especially of canned goods, the farmers, who all use tinware in thousands of ways must pay heavy taxes in order that John Jarrett may grow rich. And he will grow rich at the expense of the people, if he is only protected enough. This Pittsburg monopolist do grow rich out of the people's money. There is Mr. Carnegie, who owns a castle in Scotland and goes on coaching tours through Great Britain. [Laughter.] Jarrett's tin plate factory would be an 'infant industry,' I suppose, and therefore must be protected. There are too many such infants sucking the life-blood of the nation. It is time to wean them. [Great applause.] In 1816 Henry Clay said that the infant industries would only need three years of protection; then he wanted nine, but that is the longest time he ever asked for. Almost three-fourths of a century has gone by and these infant industries are still

"Meeting and sucking in the nurse's arms."

"Wool. The Democrats in congress have put wool upon the free list, and the Republicans have made so much fuss about it that they seem to think a good deal more of a sheep than they do of a man. There is not nearly enough wool grown in this country to clothe our people. We grow 265,000,000 pounds a year. It requires 600,000,000 pounds of wool to make clothing for the people. The duties fixed by the Republican party are so high that nearly all wools are imported except the coarse carpet wool, and they complain that they are not high enough. The result is that a grade of shoddy is used in the manufacture of the woolen cloth which the workingman wears—one man telling me that the same shoddy can come back to the factory the fifth time to be worked over! To day \$44,000,000 worth of woolen goods is imported into this country every year, and the duties thereon average nearly 58 per cent. If wool were admitted free of duty, those woolen goods could be manufactured so cheaply in this country that the imports would drop off from lack of demand, and before long we would be exporting to foreign market. Thousands of laborers would be given remunerative employment by these new industries, and the nation would be benefited accordingly. The Democratic party believes in the people of the United States and believes that the creation of 100,000 new wage workers is a good thing for the nation. 'Hard and soft soap and soap grease are also made cheap for the people. We used to hear a good deal about soap' from Republican politicians, particularly at a certain famous dinner to Dorsey in 1880, when the Republican vice-president elected joked about the 'soap' which carried Indiana. But 'soap' won't save them this year. Thurman, with his old red bandana, will get away with Indiana. (Tumultuous applause.)

"The average duty on imports by the present Republican tariff is 47.10 per cent. of the value of the importations, and the Democrats only propose to cut it down to 40 per cent. Yet they denounce us as free traders. Forty per cent, is

higher than the rate by any other tariff which has ever been enacted in this country' except the present tariff. As an illustration of the very slight cuts we propose to make in the tariff on leading industries I will quote from the schedule of the tariff bill now pending. 'On earthen and glass ware, 59 per cent reduced to 46.10.' Does that look like free trade? (No!) We are charged with attempting to ruin the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania. By the present tariff the duty is 40.77. We propose to reduce it to 38.08, a reduction of \$2.65 on every \$100 of duty. We have reduced the duty on sugar from 78.15 to 62.93. How does that affect the man who buys the sugar and pays the taxes? He's the fellow I am after. (Laughter.) I want to adhere to the great Democratic pledge which we have inherited from our fathers and lay the burden of taxation as lightly as possible. (Applause.)

"Our reduction of the duty upon cotton cloth is only from 39.99 to 39.07 per cent. Is that free trade? out of \$11,000,000 of duties we take \$277,000. On woolen cloth we reduce from 58.81 to 38.46, \$20 on the \$100 of duties, and this reduction is mainly caused by putting wool on the free list.

"As far as steel rails are concerned, the present tariff, which has existed since 1871, is 45 per cent. Which is higher than it was under any other tariff in this country. In 1872 the tariff was only 32 per cent, and the war tariff was only 35 per cent. So our duty is higher than the duty levied when 2,000,000 men were in arms, yet the Republicans call it free trade.

"We put the raw material of flax in the free list. We ought to put all raw materials which are used in our manufactures in the free list, in order to encourage the development of factories and give our workmen more to do. This bill is in the interest of the working and taxpaying people of this country.

"We have put pig copper, which is controlled by a combination, back from 43 to 2 cents a pound, where it was in 1863.

"What the workmen of this country want is plenty of work at higher prices. Neither can be obtained unless we can manufacture cheaply for wide markets. You cannot manufacture cheap unless the raw material is cheap, and we must undersell our competitors in order to get markets all over the world. Americans desire to have no Chinese wall thrown around them. The country cannot get rich by its people exchanging products with other. That's robbing Peter to pay Paul. We must exchange at a profit with other nations, and thereby their wealth will flow to us, we cannot sell to other nations unless we buy of them. Protection such as we have now, does not benefit the workingman. It benefits the capitalist, who by means of protection has a monopoly of the manufacture of some article. He grows rich, but his workmen do not. He employs them at the lowest possible price. He, by means of threats, kills competition in the country, and high protection prevents competition from abroad. In order to raise the wages of workmen there must be plenty of competition, and our manufacturers must be able to sell in all corners of the globe. The policy of the new tariff is to build up our manufactures, not to destroy them; to remove all impediments and give them every facility to grow.

"Remember, the more consumers the more work. The more work the higher the wages. Money is only used in commerce to adjust balances, Commerce is really an interchange of commodities. Open up our markets and make raw materials cheap and the American problem is solved. Our country will then indeed be the greatest, the freest, the happiest, and the most prosperous on the face of the earth!"

WHENEVER a protected establishment wants to increase its profits it decreases the wages of its workman, and this is done even under the blessed tariff.

WHISKEY at 20 cents per gallon and the necessities of life with 40 per cent duty. Which will you have?

The *Tyrone Times* has changed hands. Harry E. Bonsall retiring, Mr. C. G. Nissley succeeding him. The politics of the *Times* changes with its ownership, or rather the *Times* "don't got any" politics it is to be independent. We congratulate Mr. Bonsall on the happiness which must necessarily be his since freed from the worry and annoyance of an editorial position. If any body thinks the path of an editor is strewn with rases let him try to walk therein.

## Letter From Du Bois.

DU BOIS JUNE 27th '88.  
Dear DEMOCRAT: Notwithstanding my hands being filled with hemlock splinters which stick out all over them like quills on the fretful porcupine, thumb and finger nails on my left hand in deep mourning, (missed a nail I was driving, you know) a large piece of court plaster on the back of my left hand to hide the ravages of a misguided saw, and with depressed spirits or a sort of feeling of general cussedness, I have concluded to give your readers some idea of the magnitude of the terrible disaster that befel this modern Moscow. Together with notes and incidents gleaned since my advent to this place, and, coming from one of Centre County's own sons. I hope they will be read with some degree of interest.

The fire started in the Baker House near the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh passenger depot, and was caused by a woman pouring the inevitable coal oil on burning kinking in a stove. A careful canvass of the burnt district has been made showing that 167 business places and about 328 dwellings were destroyed, and the total loss will approximate very closely to one million dollars, about one-fourth of which was covered by insurance. But Du Bois is none of your slow one horse towns by any means. Buildings are rising up out of the charred debris all over the burnt district like "mushrooms out of a hot bed."

At the time I write only seven days have elapsed since the fire and already more than fifty buildings are up and in course of erection, and a large number are already occupied by merchants, of various kinds. They are however mostly small one story buildings put up for temporary use, built of rough hemlock boards, without being "stripped" or "sided." The place is flooded with carpenters, all however, finding no trouble to get work at good wages. As many as ten carpenters were seen at work on one small building. Every available hand is pressed into service, as each one wants to be the first to commence business. There will be a number of large brick buildings put up at once, the foundations of many of them are already begun, and it is predicted that Du Bois will, in less than two years, rise up out of the ashes, a handsomer, wealthier and safer town to live in than it had ever been before, as none but brick buildings will be built on the two principle business streets, which has been made compulsory by an ordinance passed by the town Council.

To give Centre County people an idea of the extent of territory burned over, let them imagine every building destroyed between Bunnell & Aiken's corner on Bishop street Bellefonte to Gov. Beavers residence on Curtin street, including the entire blocks reaching to Lin street, and from McBrides corner to Schrock's Blacksmith shop sweeping that tier of blocks clear to Curtin street, and they have a pretty correct conception of the magnitude of the Du Bois fire.

Up to the present, \$8400.00 cash has been received by the relief committee from various persons and towns throughout the state, and this handsome sum is daily being augmented by additional funds coming in. Of the above sum Philadelphia furnished \$1700. Thus far nothing has been received from Bellefonte. Why is this, thus? Is Bellefonte sympathy and generosity degenerating?

The relief committee is doing every thing in its power to help the sufferers: on last Monday 225 cook stoves arrived for free distribution among those that were burned out, many bedsteads, mattresses, sets chairs, &c. also came daily to hand, besides hundreds of suits of clothing, women's dresses, men's women's and children's shoes &c. &c. The government tents have been taken down and will be returned to Harrisburg in a few days, as nearly all those that occupied them have found other and better quarters for the time being. On last Sunday—being the first Sunday after the fire—thirteen car loads of excursionists came here to see the ruins, and it was estimated that as many more came in rigs from the surrounding neighborhood and near by towns. A collection was taken up at the Depot when the excursionists were leaving, by which \$67. was added to the relief fund.

The report circulated, through the newspapers that over thirty lives were lost, we are glad to say, is utterly false. Not one life was lost, nor any person seriously injured. The report perhaps originated from the fact that some fifteen cases of prostration from the heat, smoke and exhaustion during the fire, were reported, but all of them, on being carried, away from the heat and smoke soon revived, one or two cases however came near proving fatal.

Incident—A man whose name I have forgotten, in trying to save his horse got on the roof and in reaching out over the gable end to get a bucket of water that was handed out of the garret window, lost his equilibrium and fell to the ground, a distance of over twenty feet. He got up rubbed his shoulder a little and immediately grabbed a bucket of water and up the ladder he went to the roof of his house again, and he saved it.

Two ladies packed their trunks and dragged them out, loaded them on a "buck" wagon and were pulling it along the streets to a place of safety, but the wagon being too heavy were overcome by exhaustion; two men came along and said they would take the trunks to a safe place. They did. Neither the men nor the trunks have been heard of since. One of the trunks contained \$150 in silver and gold.

Mr. Syler a merchant loaded six cases of Arbuckle's coffee, besides a lot of other valuable goods on some farmers wagon, and directed the goods to be taken to a certain place of safety but they, too, like the trunks have gone where the woodbine twineth.

Mrs. Goodyear had a valuable organ and wishing to save it, had it taken to a place of safety, and it was stolen. One person took his piano out into the garden threw some carpets over it and buried it in the ground and thus saved it intact, in speaking of it afterward he remarked "its a d—m wonder they did not steal the garden."

At the Fair ground, where tickets were issued to those entitled to meals, the following colloquy took place between the ticket vender and a very tired looking man.

"Say boss give me a ticket for grub, burned out, took every thing?"  
T. V. "I'm very sorry, where did you live?"

T. M. "Oh! down by the railroad."  
T. V. "have a family?"  
T. M. "Yep! wife and two children."  
T. V. "Where are they?"  
T. M. "Lost, can't find them?"  
T. V. "What is your name, please?"

The tired man muttered something inaudible, after a few moments of silence the T. M. inquired "Going to give me a ticket? I am awful tired."

T. V. "Look here my tired friend you are out of place here, you never saw this town till to day and if you don't leave in two minutes and a half you'll wake up tomorrow morning the tiredest man that ever struck this town." he needed no further incentive the T. M. made tracks with his heels towards the ticket man, muttering sware words and has not been seen since.

A poor shoemaker whose frugality enabled him to lay by for a rainy day eighty dollars in silver, had the same rolled up in a bed quilt, but the house burned and the bed quilt containing the silver was burnt and his coin converted into bullion.

I might give many more incidents but hope the foregoing will suffice for the present.

Origin of the town—Twenty two year' the ground on which Du Bois now stands was an almost impenetrable swamp, and was a part of a three hundred acre farm upon which was erected a large two story house and a large bank barn. One hundred acres of the land was cleared and in a fair state of cultivation.

In 1864 John Rumbarger, a native of Warriors Mark Township Huntingdon County. Came here to "boss" a lumber job for Mr. Bell who had purchased the timber on a seven hundred acre tract adjoining the farm afore mentioned. Two years afterward he bought the farm for \$8000, and moved into the first home that was ever built in Du Bois, and which is now owned and occupied by a Mrs. Davis who keeps a licensed hotel, and is known as the "Rumbarger House."

As the lumbering business was increasing, he found it necessary and profitable to keep boarders, and accordingly threw open his doors to the public. He then in a few years laid out a part of his farm in town lots which sold very readily and soon quite a snug little town was the result. A Post office was established and was christened Rumbarger P. O., and the town was known by that name for quite a number of years.

John Du Bois after whom the town was subsequently named, boarded with Mr. Rumbarger for a number of years and the two were said to be firm friends. In the mean time Mr. Du Bois bought a large tract of timber land in the immediate vicinity and at once set about to erect a steam saw mill, but not having a suitable place for it, he negotiated with Mr. Rumbarger for the swamp on which the principle part of Du Bois was subsequently built.

He built his saw mill on what is now the principle thoroughfare of the town drained the swamps, laid it out in regular streets and blocks, and sold the lots at reasonable prices. Business men flocked in, churches sprang up, and it very soon became a thriving and prosperous place. Mr. Du Bois managed to have the station at this place on the P. & E. Road named after him and as a natural result the name of the Post Office was changed to Du Bois, and now the town is known only by that name.

This is very brief sketch of the origin of this famous town, which now contains 7000 population, as related to the writer by Mr. John Rumbarger, himself, a well preserved old gentleman seventy six years of age, and who is entitled to much credit for the prosperity of the town.