

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.
Buffs 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.
Snyder 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-
ing 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.

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 Con-
gress, 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
to-day 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 neces-
sary to support an honest ad-
ministration of the government. [Ap-
plause] Its honest endeavor to make
the nation return to such a con-
dition of affairs is met by the re-
publicans 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 Re-
publican party created a tariff com-
mission, 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 re-
duction in duties of from 20 to 25
per cent, which they said in their
report would not hurt anybody or
anything, but would prove benefi-
cial to manufacturers, laborers and
every-body 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 de-
sires free trade. But, as the presi-
dent 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 presi-
dent one of the bravest men who
has ever led a party, [wild applause]
met the condition fairly and squarely
and called upon congress to ac-
[Renewed applause] If the presi-
dent 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 per-
ceived that the good of the coun-
try 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 mes-
sage 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 fol-
low 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. [Ap-
plause.] 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 sup-
plies salt in abundance and men
and beast are in constant need of
it. But to foster a monopoly, as sel-
fish 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 Republi-
can down this fall so we propose to
let them have it cheap. [Renewed
laughter].

"Tin plates. Duties to the ex-
tent 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 manufac-
tury 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
Democrat party says: 'We will
let the workingman, and the farm-
er 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 Republi-
can 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 peo-
ple of this country, the merchants,
the manufacturers especially of can-
ned 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 monopoli-
st 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 in-
dustry, 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 in-
fant industries would only need
three years of protection; then he
waited nine, but that is the
longest time he ever asked for.
Almost three-fourths of a centu-
ry has gone by and these
infant industries are still
"sucking and sucking in the nurse's arms."

"Wool. The Democrats in con-
gress 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 Republi-
can 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 working-
man 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 im-
ported into this country every
year, and the duties thereon aver-
age nearly 58 per cent. If wool
were admitted free of duty, those
woolen goods could be manufactur-
ed so cheaply in this country that
the imports would drop off from
lack of demand, and, before long
we would be exporting to foreign
markets. Thousands of laborers
would be given remunerative em-
ployment 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 crea-
tion 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 din-
ner to Dorsey in 1880, when the
Republican vice-president elect
joked about the 'soap' which car-
ried 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 Pennsylva-
nia. By the present tariff the du-
ty is 40.77. We propose to re-
duce 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 af-
fect the man who buys the sugar
and pays the taxes? He's the fel-
low I am after. (Laughter.) I want
to adhere to the great Democratic
pledge which we have inherited
from our fathers and lay the bur-
den of taxation as lightly as possi-
ble. (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 re-
duce from 58.81 to 38.46, \$20 on
the \$100 of duties, and this re-
duction is mainly caused by put-
ting wool on the free list.

"As far as steel rails are con-
cerned, the present tariff, which
has existed since 1871, is 45 per
cent. Which is higher than it was
under any other tariff in this coun-
try. 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 develop-
ment of factories and give our
workingmen more to do. This bill
is in the interest of the working
and taxpaying people of this coun-
try.

"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 workingmen of this
country want is plenty of work at
higher prices. Neither can be ob-
tained unless we can manufacture
cheaply for wide markets. You can-
not 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 coun-
try cannot get rich by its people ex-
changing products with other. That's
robbing Peter to pay Paul. We must
exchange at a profit with other na-
tions, and thereby their wealth will
flow to us, we cannot sell to other
nations unless we buy of them. Pro-
tection such as we have now, does
not benefit the workingman. It ben-
efits the capitalist, who by means of
protection has a monopoly of the
manufacture of some article. He
grows rich, but his workingmen do
not. He employs them at the lowest
possible price. He, by means of
threats, kills competition in the
country, and high protection pre-
vents competition from abroad. In
order to raise the wages of work-
ingmen there must be plenty of com-
petition, 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 bal-
ances, Commerce is really an in-
terchange of commodities. Open
up our markets and make raw ma-
terials 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 estab-
lishment wants to increase its profits it
decreases the wages of its workman,
and this is done even under the bless-
ed 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 Coun-
ty'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 Pitts-
burgh 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 de-
stroyed, and the total loss will approxi-
mate 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 char-
red 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 al-
ready 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 carpen-
ters 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 build-
ings 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 ordi-
nance passed by the town Council.

To give Centre County people an idea
of the extent of territory burned over,
let them imagine every building destroy-
ed between Bunnell & Aiken's corner
on Bishop street Bellefonte to Gov.
Beavers residence on Curtin street, in-
cluding the entire blocks reaching to Lin
street, and from McBrides corner to
Schrocks' Blacksmith shop sweeping
that tier of blocks clear to Curtin street,
and they have a pretty correct concep-
tion 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 through-
out 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 Belle-
fonte. Why is this, thus? Is Bellefonte
sympathy and generosity degenerating?

The relief committee is doing every
thing in its power to help the suf-
ferers: 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 Harris-
burg 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 ex-
cursionists came here to see the ruins,
and it was estimated that as many more
came in rigs from the surrounding neigh-
borhood and near by towns. A collec-
tion 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 fif-
teen 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 twined.

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 be-
tween 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 sil-
ence 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 to-
morrow 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 en-
abled 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 hun-
dred 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 it
is known as the "Rumbarger House".
As the lumbering business was increas-
ing, 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 re-
sult. 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 immedi-
ate 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 subse-
quently built.

He built his saw mill on what is now
the principle thoroughfare of the town
drained the swamps, laid it out in regu-
lar streets and blocks, and sold the lots at
reasonable prices. Business men flock-
ed 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.