

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., June 4, 1897.

## Accused of Dynamiting.

Trial of Wintersteen and Knorr in Bloomsburg.

The case in which Lloyd S. Wintersteen and Clifton Knorr have been jointly indicted and whose trial is now going on in the Columbia county court at Bloomsburg is the most sensational in the history of that tribunal. The parties are all prominently connected, belonging to the oldest and most influential families in the place. At 1 o'clock on the morning of September 11th, 1896, Levi P. Waller, was awakened by a report that sounded like a pistol shot. He raised the bed room window, but being unable to see anybody, thought the matter of little consequence, and returned to bed. Two hours later, however, the house was shaken from foundation to gable and the inmates were terribly alarmed by a terrific explosion. Upon investigation it was found that several sticks of dynamite had been exploded on the front porch, and the charge near enough to the wall of the house was probably the only thing that saved the building from entire demolition and the members of the family from instant death. The otherwise peaceful community was immediately convulsed with excitement over the affair, and no cause for the crime could be suggested. Mr. Waller is a son of Rev. D. J. Waller, a noted Presbyterian minister, and his wife is a daughter of Charles R. Buckalew, ex-United States Consul to Peru and ex-State Senator. All are highly respected in the community, and were not known to have any enemies. Detectives worked upon the case with apparent ill-success until Christmas, when Clifton Knorr was arrested in Reading. Knorr is a son of Colonel Samuel Knorr, a wealthy citizen of Bloomsburg, who died some years ago leaving a large estate to his son and widow, who is the young man's step-mother. At a hearing, some days after his arrest, young Knorr made a statement in which he acknowledged having committed the deed, and saying that he had been bribed to do so by Lloyd S. Wintersteen, who promised him \$200 as soon as the deed was committed and \$5,000 to be delivered later.

During Colonel Knorr's lifetime he had been a partner with Wintersteen in the ownership of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and when he died Wintersteen was made executor of the estate. Matters not developing to the satisfaction of the widow, a suit was entered in the name of the Knorr estate against the Bloomsburg Iron Company in which Levi P. Waller as attorney for the plaintiff, moved that Wintersteen be compelled to render an account of his conduct of the estate. Waller's persistence in the matter is alleged to have so incensed Wintersteen that the latter was desirous of having Waller put out of the way. At the preliminary hearing evidence was introduced to the effect that Wintersteen had once been heard to say that "he would serve twenty years in the penitentiary for the sake of putting a bullet through Levi Waller." Mrs. Sallie Galt with whom Knorr stopped while in Reading, also testified that conference had been held in her house between Knorr and Wintersteen, and that she had known of the plot substantially as set out in Knorr's confession.

Wintersteen has protested his innocence from the beginning, and professes to be confident of winning the case. He has back of him a host of confident friends, and his record for uprightness and integrity had been beyond reproach. He came to Bloomsburg twenty-two years ago, and entered the law office of Samuel Knorr as a student. He was subsequently admitted to the Columbia County bar, and became a member of the law firm of Knorr and Wintersteen. He gradually worked himself into prominence in his chosen profession, and was much esteemed throughout the community. He is said to have amassed a considerable amount of money, and is financially interested in a number of the leading manufacturing industries of the town.

The eminence of counsel on both sides of the case, together with the large number of witnesses subpoenaed, indicated that every point was contested to the minutest detail.

## The Work of a Fiend.

The police of Braddock are looking for the unknown, inhuman fiend, who has been venting some supposed, but unknown grievance, against William Boyle, a merchant whose place of business is at 307 Camp avenue, Braddock, by practicing atrocious cruelties on his two horses.

Wednesday morning, when Mr. Boyle went to his stables he found that a knife had been used on one of his horses on one of the animal's legs had been cut to the bone, all around, crippling the brute for all time, all the tendons having been severed. At first Mr. Boyle attributed the injury to some accident, but the veterinarian who was called in said a sharp knife had been used, and that there was no accident about it.

Yesterday morning when Mr. Boyle went to his stable he found his other horse acting strangely; from its actions it was suffering intense pain. Upon making an examination he was horrified to find that three six-penny wire nails had been driven into the forehead of the brute, just above the eyes. The nails are about three inches long and had been driven into the bone so firmly that not more than a third of an inch of pinchers, was visible. It required the efforts of two men to pull the nails out.

Mr. Boyle has no enemies that he is aware of, and cannot imagine who the villain is who has so inhumanly sought revenge, if he had any to seek. Mr. Boyle is one of Braddock's best known men, having been engaged in business there for a number of years. He reported the matter to the police, and chief William Bennett and Lieut. John Donovan, who think they have a slight clue, are busily engaged on the case.

The Phoenixville Republican says: Quite a large number of people were attracted to T. J. Wilson's blacksmith shop not very long ago. The object of their curiosity was a horse with the largest set of feet ever noticed in town; each one of them measured fifteen inches from heel to front tip of hoof. It took Mr. Wilson several hours to prepare the hoofs for shoes and then properly adjust them; pieces were cut off that would weigh anywhere from one-half to a pound.

To what do you attribute the failure of your lecturing tour?  
I tried to tell what I know of irrigation in Mississippi and Louisiana.

## LABOR'S SHARE.

Protection can give Nothing to Workmen while Labor is on the Free List.—The Laborer Now Competes With Lowest Responsible Bidder of the World—Low Prices Stimulate Both Consumption and Production—Example of Steel Rail Pool.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Ball of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable and logic which is unanswerable he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of the absurd claim that protection helps the workman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side say that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the workmen. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whom it comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free inflow of immigration from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor and is opposed to the interest of all workmen. [Applause.]

"Protection is always asked in the interest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man—just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about 6 per cent on our dutiable list would cover the difference between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent ad valorem covered the entire labor cost of our list of 1880. While the manufacturer then asked for the poor laborer his 6 per cent he got for himself at the hands of congress six times 6 per cent.

"Is there any reason why a high tariff affects wages injuriously? Yes; by enabling employers to build up a vicious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high tariff makes the manufacturer complete master of the wage worker.

"In the review of R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, dated Feb. 12, it is stated:

"No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days, says the report, after it a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production of the last year, reported at 800,000 tons. And instead of \$28 in December and \$25 in January, \$17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders. And further, says the report, the Carnegie company has been selling at \$17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads.

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed these thousands of men? Our friend Mr. Hopkins of Illinois tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool need more tariff?

What is the difference in giving the manufacturer a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No. Will they ever share the profits of a tariff? Never.

"It takes no political economist to answer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice the profit under a high tariff by limiting themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he now does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humdrum of the tariff has sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade is unimportant, if not a curse. Why did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lowered price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the home market. Would the manufacturers have made so many goods? No, but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual articles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares.

"It is the poverty of the buyer, not the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive.

"The manufacturer has every facility to produce, but no facility to sell.

"It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate production.

"There are but a few crumbs in this bill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufactured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor—a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but freeing the ports wide open for the importation of other laborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"  
—He—You insist on my getting my life insured before we are engaged?  
—She—Yes, even before you ask papa.  
—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

## Swapping Free Hides for Dutiable Sugar.

"The senate tariff bill as a whole," says ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, "is a notice to eastern manufacturers of what they may hereafter expect. Hitherto they have considered protection as a sort of providential arrangement by which they were enabled to feed on the rest of the country. Now, like Polonius in 'Hamlet,' they are invited by a certain convocation of politico worms to a supper 'not where they eat, but where they are eaten.' The manufacturers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are to take their turn at being mulcted for the benefit of others who now control legislation. This applies especially to the hide schedule.

"Cannot the New England senators secure favorable changes in that schedule?"

"I think not. The bill as it stands is satisfactory to the Sugar trust and probably cannot be kept so except by the votes controlled by the Cattle trust of the west. Were the New England senators willing to risk offending the Sugar trust, they could doubtless defeat the duty on hides, but the fact is that Boston and Providence, in proportion to their size, are far more thoroughly saturated with Sugar trust influences than is any other part of the country, and, however much Senators Aldrich, Wetmore, Hoar and Lodge may bewail the fate of their boot and shoe manufacturers, there is no prospect whatever that they will sacrifice the Sugar trust interests to help them."

**Cremeries in South Dakota.**  
During the past two years the creamery industry has grown from a small beginning until at the present time there are one hundred and ninety (190) creameries and cheese factories scattered over the State, and all doing well.

Four times as many creameries are needed in South Dakota, and farmers or dairymen desiring free list showing where creameries are now located, together with other information of value to live stock growers and farmers generally, will please address George H. Headford, general passenger agent, C. M. & St. Paul railway, 410 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 42-29-21

**Senator Hoar**—That (free) hide has been in the family 25 years, and it almost breaks my heart to part with it.  
**Senator Allison**—You needn't snivel. Keep your old hide if you want to, but you don't get any sugar (profits). See?

## "Sugar Trust Exists No Longer."

We are assured by The Sugar Trade Journal of May 13—organ of the Sugar trust—that "if ever a monopoly existed in the sugar refining business it exists no longer, and it is not likely that it will ever be renewed." This is delightful news. The Journal was discussing an amendment to the senate bill to have refined sugars pay the same duties as raw sugars in cases where the manufacturer is controlled by a monopoly. If this "visionary proposal" should pass the senate, it would jeopardize the tariff bill and the Sugar trust's tons of millions of surplus profits, which are so near at hand that the months of Haver-meyer and Seales are watering for them. The Sugar trust trembles at the prospect and tries to keep up its courage by having its organ inform the world that "A lot of such visionary proposals will, no doubt, be introduced while the bill is under discussion, but in the end the sound judgment men will control and a tariff bill be passed without very much change from the senate schedule."

The trust may be right. It usually is, for it can predict what will happen to the sugar schedule of the senate bill. It knows what demands will be made by its agents and tools in the senate, and it also knows the power of those who make demands to enforce them. It puts \$70,000,000 against the interests of 70,000,000 people, and it knows from experience which has most weight in the senate, where two or three hold the balance of power.

No, there is no sugar trust and never was one.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be."

Who Pays For Protection?  
The law is invariable that the unprotected must pay the ultimate cost for the protection of the protected.—David Lubin.

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From Chicago via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway), the famous "California in 3 Days" Route, June 29th, to July 3rd, inclusive, on account of the C. E. Convention. Similar rates will be made eastbound. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address Frank Irish, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill. 42-22-41.

## Three Great Conventions.

The Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor meets at San Francisco, Cal., July 7th-12th.  
National Educational Association at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6th-9th.  
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Minneapolis, Minn., July 6th-9th.

These are all National conventions, and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to each convention city from Chicago is via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Two trains daily via Omaha to San Francisco, seven through trains daily via four different routes Chicago to Minneapolis; six daily trains Chicago to Milwaukee. Choice of routes to California, going via Omaha or Kansas City, returning via St. Paul and Minneapolis. Through trains vestibuled and electric lighted. All trains run on absolute block system. Low excursion rates to each convention. Ticket agents everywhere sell tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway or address John E. Patt, district passenger agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, 485 William St., Williamsport, Pa.

## Cremeries in South Dakota.

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## New Advertisements.

SAPS THE LIFE

STEALTHILY BUT STEADILY, AND THE SYSTEM CANNOT STAND IT LONG.

There is no saying more true of any disease than of Kidney Disease, that "you don't know you have it, till it has you." It begins in such a way that you don't care about it. It is "only a slight back-ache," and "will go away." But it doesn't. It stays right there, and you soon learn it is a peculiar ache and seems to be very deep seated. Well, it is. It is in the kidneys and it will stay there unless cured, and nag the life out of its suffering and painful way. We simply say to you, stop it now, and permanently. When the back aches is the time to do it easiest and best. A little fire is put out easier than a big one. First symptoms are more easily eradicated than chronic conditions. Doan's Kidney Pills never fail in kidney complaints, in any stage, but we wish we might so impress the fact that backache is kidney ache, that all may know the fact while it only takes a few doses to cure. We are a nation of newspaper readers, and rapidly learn the mottoes of every day interest. It is so in Pittsburg, and the conditions are lettered whenever Doan's Kidney Pills are known. Mr. A. J. Weber, of 124 Academy St., Wilkesbarre, gives his opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills. To use Mr. Weber's own words he said: "I was troubled very badly for about a year. At times I had sharp pains in the small of the back directly over and in the kidneys. They also extended up the back and back as it were, was often prevalent when stooping over or bending or lifting, or when I caught a cold, and I could always make me worse, affecting urination. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and felt improved after three or four doses, and they helped right along until I got entirely over it. I shall always recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others. I am satisfied they are a good remedy, and shall take them again if occasion requires it."

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Centre Hall, Pa.  
42-13.

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JAMES SCHOFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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## Travelers Guide.

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## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN Nov. 16th, 1896. READ UP.

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## Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Schedule in effect May 17th, 1897.

VIA TYONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:30 a. m., arrive at Tyone, 11:10 a. m., at Altoona, 1:00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 2:15 p. m., at Altoona, 2:55 p. m., at Pittsburg, 7:00 p. m., 1:15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 6:00, at Altoona, 7:40, at Pittsburg at 11:30.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:30 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1:42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8:31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, at 9:30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:30 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30, leave Williamsport, 12:40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1:42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3:50, leave 4:00 p. m., Harrisburg, 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8:31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9:30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12:20 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:22 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6:52 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.