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"Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER.

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NO. 39.

## Capital and Labor.

DISCOURSE DELIVERED BY REV. G. E. KNOLLMEYER, RECTOR OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, ELDRED, PA., IN EMMANUEL CHURCH, EMPORIUM, PA., SUNDAY, NOV. 16TH, 1902.

"Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased."—Dan. XII. 4.

No one in this present age needs to be informed that capital and labor are each striving for the mastery. Capital has held its own with but little loss, while labor gradually struggling upwards, strives to gain the upper hand. As a natural expectancy, popular discontent has manifested itself and to such an extent as to demand a reasonable consideration of its causes and significance. Among working men whether in the city or country organic efforts have been inaugurated to protect, better and benefit themselves.

We might undeniably say this is true of capital with all of its combines. In the case of capital, the numbers slowly increase. 70 per cent. of the wealth of this country is in the hands of less than 200,000 men, out of a population of 76,000,000. No longer do we count the organic aggregate number of labor adherents by the thousands but by the millions. Men see this unequal division; they also see at times an enforced economic despotism; so discontentment arises and political platforms heralded the issues to simply stir up the unsettled minds. The press adds materially to the movement by disseminating knowledge of the principles involved. Discontentment attests itself in many strikes and riots. Millions of employes have been in strikes this year and thousands of establishments have been affected. In the years 1881 to 1886, inclusive, 1,323,200 employes struck. For higher wages, affecting 23,304 establishments. Very few of those obtained their demands but to-day the number of adherents number five or six times as many and are getting the advance as a general rule. New York, Pennsylvania and other states have had to call out their militia more frequently than ever before. 10,000 men were thought to be necessary to guard 147,000 and their dependents, which swelled the number to 500,000. Nor is this only true of this country. France, Austria, Russia, especially the latter, have used extensive measures to put down riots.

The argument that hours, wages, and prices of food show the people to be twice as well off as twenty or thirty years ago, and so they ought to feel satisfied, is met by a counter argument that men who once considered \$50,000 a fortune and sufficient, now are worth ten or twenty times as much and cannot be satisfied. The time has come or is fast approaching when brother betrays brother to prison. St. Paul's exhortation "to use the things of the world without their abuse" is lost. Money can buy anything, even to a man's soul "yet what does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."

The working man realizes in a measure that he is better off, possibly twice as well off, but when he considers how men are getting far above where he hopes to stand, he desires more to be like them. The first Indians who traded with Columbus and his followers were more satisfied with a few yards of cloth and some trinkets in lieu of little value given, than the mechanic of to-day, who owns his own house. It is greed that makes man desire more and narrows him to unreasonable. Or is it not rather in the fact that a great change in the circumstances which surround men themselves has taken place and broadened their ideas, or in the words of our text: "Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased."

The educational feature of the present age is an influence often forgotten in this respect. When we think that only three hundred and fifty years ago some of the nobles of England to whom we owe so much, were less informed than the average laborer of to-day, not knowing how to read or write, we see at once the value of the increased advantage of knowledge. Out of twenty-six barons who signed their names to the Magna Charta only three wrote their names and twenty-three made their marks. Peers and nobles of rank were given voice in the English parliament, even though they could not read or write, simply by the plea of the benefit of the acts. Now after the application of steam to the improved printing press, intelligence of the world's life, thought and action are cast abroad within a few hours of events, and in each household the press more or less molds the ideas of its people. No longer does isolation blind with ignorance the self-centered little hamlet.

The press has meant the enlightenment of the many, for the first and only time in the world's history. The total number of papers issued in this country in 1890, including dailies, weeklies, tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies, monthlies, etc., is estimated at three billion, three hundred and sixty-eight million or fifty-four copies to each inhabitant. What the circulation is now would indeed be wonderful to know as this is a literary epoch in the world's history. With such an unmeasurable amount of popular intelligence, there is given the lower classes, the same stimulus as was given the upper classes in the 16th century. An energetic desire for literature not especially of the classic of Shakespeare, Bacon, Raphael or Angelo, but the literature of industry—that which is nearest the life of the people.

Travel is another educational influence. The ancient crusades vividly accomplished what written books could not—it gave Europe new and enlarged ideas. Many of the millions who swell the vast amount of travel are working men. How true is our

text here: "many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased."

How different when we saw but a few years ago, men and women who had never been outside of their own communities, living on their own narrow, prejudicial traditions. "There were villages in England in the 19th century, in which the inhabitants incited their dogs to attack any stranger whose curiosity led him to visit them." Add to any man's knowledge and you add to the world in which he then lives. Russia has especially realized this in the education of her peasantry. Now the little education they have already obtained has caused no little amount of rioting, restlessness of mind. In fact it has incited the Russian authorities to restrict the advance of education among the lower classes. In the words of Count Tolstoi, we find an order to

effect, that "gymnasias, high schools and universities will henceforth refuse to receive as pupils the children of domestic servants, peasants, etc." But if such a reaction can take place in Russia, here it cannot. We educate as one has well said, "our own masters." We cannot turn back. Knowledge will increase. Popular wants will be more and more in evidence. They will mold and change by remodeling constantly. What was good once is no longer good, it must be better. The multitude of people here in our own land have tasted of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil and have become aware of their nakedness. The masses of the people now will never be satisfied until their wants are supplied with the increased fullness of modern civilization. Public libraries, schools, art galleries, museums, parks, newspapers, etc., all have tended to elevate the "common people" to a level. The workingman has twice as much money to-day in his pocket as his father, but because he knows ten times as much, he wants ten times as much, as the capitalist—and so his discontent. The circumstances in a workingman's life are often molded by conditions under which he works. There was an age of homespun, when individual competed with individual. This was mutual as each knew the other as a fellow workman.

Then this organization extended by degrees into a factory made up of many men, but controlled by one. So the factory became part of a larger system, the town itself was appropriated by its manufacturers and so on until to-day we find many factories and systems join together and known of as "a combine." Of course the mutual relation between employer and employee was estranged as the industry grew. Each new stage has developed with it, a growing animosity, while invention has caused disturbed industry and required a more or less extended readjustment of labor. Thousands are thrown out of employment but ultimately invention adds much to this present world machine and ten thousand find employment. True those who are thrown out are obliged to have to learn something new and this obliges once again apprenticeship. But where one loses, ten gain, finding easier work and better wages, after a prescribed time. It is just here that the workingman wishes protection in some way; he fears that he will learn someday that his work, the strength and skill of his hands have been made useless by the invention of some new machine.

Combination also tends to attract the workingman to bigger and brighter advantages. The farmer's price of wheat is regulated by market, yet his help demands better hours and wages. Not obtaining it they go to the city and find employment at far better hours and wages. The fact that wheat can be sent from Chicago to England at a cheaper price per bushel, than English farmers can raise it, has compelled thousands of farm-laborers to seek city employment. Everybody, laborer and capitalist alike, desires readjustments so as to benefit himself. It is selfish. The moral question is seldom advocated in the interest of all; the good of one another as brother to brother is not the sentiment in comparing capital and labor or labor and capital. The religious view which should over shadow all, including as it does the moral, is a mocked standard. St. Paul's exhortation "to use the things of this world as not abusing them" seldom receives any consideration. Man in the use of this world's goods, yes the world's life itself, is essentially unchristian and selfish.

The honest workingman of to-day wants work not as a favor but as a right. Call a man moral and Christian who gives a man in dire necessity unjust wages reaping the harvest of plenty for himself. In the general prosperity 200,000 or less reap the harvest, all of these simply enormous, and in the face of it all workingmen are practically standing still, or worse off. But his wants are increasing with his intelligence. Not that he is poorer, but for the amount of toil and labor, in the receipts, there is a great disparity or inequality. Says Seth Low:

"There seems to be an absolute improvement in industrial conditions but can we certainly say that this has been relative?" "That the condition of the workingman in this country has materially improved is stoutly debated, but the question whether there has been most wonderful material progress in general is not debatable." "A miner knows, says Strong, a sociologist that a carload of coal can be mined, made ready for market, and loaded in one half the time that it required ten years ago, but his wages are not doubled." Nor does this mean that every body ought to receive an equal appropriation but simply his just due, and this would raise him also want. Says Strong, "the annual increase of wealth from 1880 to 1890 was \$1,741,700,000 above all expenses, many workingmen who helped swell this amount were poverty stricken, not receiving their due share, therefore they cannot feel content until justice is done them." 100 to 500 Americans receive annually

from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000,000 respectively. If a man worked 547 years and received \$1000.00 a day as wages never taking a day off he would just be worth what some of our millionaires are worth without any amount of labor in return for it. Most of these are like the lilies. "They toil not neither do they spin." Yet it is said Durham miners now coal in seams one foot ten inches to two foot thick, lying on their back for hours thinly clad while the water trickles down upon them. That such men are broken down at 50 is not strange. Nor is it strange that 80,000 miners in 1892 struck against a 7 1/2 per cent reduction. Children in New York work 12 hours a day for \$1.00 a week. Women working 12 hours in a sweat shop have been known to make 52 cents. Yet a fruit market, says Eliz. Stuart Phelps, has no trouble in filling a \$125.00 order for choice fruit. In the tenement houses, says Bishop Huntington, "revelations have laid bare multiplied horrors of its population, where 41 out of every hundred families live in a single room, and where the poorest pay more rent than the richest for each cubic foot of space and air 3819, in New York, died and were buried in the pauper field too poor to live or die decently, while two banquets costing \$10,000 and \$50,000 respectively would have given food to all and much in return. What are the conclusions. Wealth is often a well earned reward and poverty sometimes a well deserved penalty, but when once people have received these by inheritance they are generally unfit persons, in the actions. The one is just as discontented with poverty as the rich who is with his money. To those poor who have been educated, and agitate a betment as their just due there cannot be given an indifferent care. Miseries of all kinds, even in animals appeal more tenderly to-day to our sensibilities than ever before. Education has made a man look higher; it is a move upward not downward. Life has more possibilities born with intelligence, and in this struggle, realization is the goal to be obtained. Twice before in modern times has there been a deep and widespread discontent on the eve of the Great Reformation, and on the eve of the French Revolution. One freed from spiritual despotism, the other from political despotism; today we seem to be entering on a third to the end of enforced economic despotism.

It is not traveling along christian lines because man does not act as brother to brother. There is no love deep seated and widespread, but only here and there social feelings have existed. The organic efforts of capital and labor stand as two armies arrayed against each other. Working man and capitalist defy the action of one another, but Christ standing in their midst says to day as of old, "A new commandment I give you that ye love one another."

**E. G. Coleman Resigns.**  
Mr. E. G. Coleman, of this place, who has been Secretary of Climax Power Manufacturing Company ever since the organization of that company, has resigned his position. Mr. Coleman has been closely confined for fourteen years and feels that he should have a rest from active business cares. He retains his interest in the Company, which has been very profitable and will now enjoy the fruits of his labors. Mr. Coleman, who is very popular with our citizens, will continue to live in Emporium, we are pleased to learn.

**The Bachelor Girls Club.**  
The Bachelor Girls Club has been royally entertained by Miss Bryde Taggart last Thursday evening, by the Misses McDonald Saturday evening and by Miss Jettie Wiley Monday evening. We learn that a new member has been recently welcomed into the Club. The dear creature is a first cousin to an important factor of the Meat Trust and is popular with all the Bachelor Girls. At present this fair new member is the guest of Miss Nina Bryan.

**"Tacky Party."**  
The C. S. C. will give a "Tacky Party" in the City Hall on Thanksgiving evening. Admission, adults, 27 cents and (in costume) 17 cents; children under 12 years, 17 cents and (in costume) 7 cents. "Promenade" at nine-thirty prompt. A prize will be awarded the "tackiest" looking lady and the "tackiest" looking gentleman.

**Furniture Van.**  
D. C. Hayes has purchased and added to his livery stables the furniture wagon used by the Mankey Manufacturing Company. Parties intending to move will save time and expense by engaging David to superintend the work and do it up in short order.

**Killed by Cars.**  
John B. Rieley, a DaBols horseman, was killed at Altoona, on Sunday. He was returning from the west with a carload of horses and was struck by a detached caboose while leaving the train. His head was caught under the wheels and crushed.

**Assembly Ball.**  
The Philadelphia and Erie Fire Brigades of Renovo, Pa., have issued invitations for their twentieth ball, to take place Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 29th. Music by Fischer's Williamsport orchestra.

**Emmanuel Church.**  
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 27th. Morning prayer with Office and sermon at 10:00 a. m. Barnby's Anthem "O Lord, How Manifold are Thy Works," will be used.

**Baptist Church Notes.**  
Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, morning subject; "Pentecostal Power;" evening; "Troublesome Thoughts." Bible school at the close of morning worship, C. E. Crandell, Supt. Y. P. S. C. E., 6 p. m., B. Olmsted, President. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:30. We are studying "The Epistle of James." Bring your Bibles. All welcome.

**Check Sharper.**  
On Nov. 8th a man giving his name as J. Mendelson, agent for Messrs. Marks & Strauss, manufacturers of ladies', misses' and childrens skirts, New York, called at the store of H. A. Zarps & Co., at this place and after displaying his samples and taking an order purchased from Mr. Zarps a ladies coat, presenting a \$50 check in payment. Mr. Zarps accepted the check, gave the sharper the change and deposited the check in bank. Imagine Mr. Zarps' surprise when the check was returned marked "forgery." We understand this same chap played the same game upon a Montgomery merchant.

**Old Land Mark Burned.**  
Last Saturday afternoon a house owned by J. S. Wiley estate and located near the homestead, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Mrs. Haskins and family, who saved the furniture. It is said that the house was the oldest in Cameron county and was occupied many years ago by the late Col. A. C. Noyes. A wag at our shoulder says that the land upon which this house stood was located by James G. Blaine's grand father and that he lived there once. If Francis J. Chadwick were alive he could tell us all about it and no doubt would connect it with Peter Grove and his indian fights.

**They Will Come Home.**  
John Morris, Esq., for 27 years a resident of this county and employed as mine boss at Cameron mines arrived in Emporium yesterday, his first visit in several years. Mr. Morris is employed as Supt. of Clearfield and Cushman Creek Coal and Coke Company, at Glen Campbell, Pa. Since leaving here Mr. Morris has been constantly in the mining business in Pennsylvania and Virginia, at the same time being a member of the Pennsylvania Examining Board. He is well posted on the coal measures of this county. It is hoped that he may conclude to remain in Cameron county and accept his old position at Cameron mines. We were pleased to meet our old time friend and greatly enjoyed his visit to our sanctum, accompanied by Mr. John Cummings, of this place.

**Death of Forrest Garrett.**  
The remains of Forrest Garrett, who was struck by Buffalo Express on the night of Oct. 22d, while going to his home from this place, whose death occurred at the Williamsport Hospital, Friday, Nov. 14th, were brought here on Saturday and were taken to the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. E. Wheaton on Third street. Funeral services were conducted on Sunday by Rev. O. S. Metzler. The interment was made at Sizerville. Mr. Garrett's injuries were more serious than at first supposed and his death was a surprise to many. He is survived by four children who with a large circle of friends mourn his loss. His age was about 53 years. The children were all present at the funeral: Walter, of Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phalen, Renovo and Earl and Gertrude, of Gardaan.

**Fatal Accident.**  
L. P. Whalen, who came to Cameron from Smethport to work on the stone work at Cameron railroad bridge met with a fatal accident last Thursday noon. One of the guy ropes on the derrick broke causing the arm of the derrick to fall, striking the unfortunate man on top of his head, crushing his skull. Dr. Smith was called but the injured man died within a few hours. His remains were prepared for burial by undertaker LaBar and shipped to Smethport, on Friday, where it is said a wife resides.

**Fair and Supper.**  
The ladies of St. Mark's Church will hold a fair in the basement of the church beginning Tuesday evening Nov. 25 and continuing until the 29. Supper will be served every evening beginning with Wednesday. The public are respectfully invited.

**Lots for Sale.**  
I have some desirable building lots for sale at a bargain. 30-4f. C. J. GOODENOUGH.

## The Home Paper.

The local paper should be found in every home. Children who can be taught to appreciate the home paper should not grow up in ignorance. It is said to be the stepping stone of intelligence in all those matters not to be learned in books. Give your children a foreign paper which contains not one word about any person, place or thing which they ever saw or perhaps ever heard of, how could you expect them to be interested? But let them have the home paper and read of people whom they meet and places with which they are familiar and soon an interest is awakened which increases with every weekly arrival of the local paper. Thus a habit of reading is formed and those children will read the paper all their lives and become intelligent men and women, a credit to their ancestors, strong in the knowledge of the world as it is to day.—Ex.

**R. Seger's Store Burglarized.**  
Last Saturday night R. Seger & Company's tailoring establishment, located opposite Methodist church was burglarized and a quantity of custom made clothing stolen. Chief of Police Frank Munday investigated the matter and traced the thief to Cameron, where he disposed, to some Italians, nine pairs of pants. Policemen Munday recovered the pants and returned the same to Mr. Seger. The thief, who was a negro, made his escape, but first dressed himself in a new suit of clothes. A negro answering the description was arrested at Buffalo on Tuesday, while in the act of pawing two suits and an overcoat, and committed to jail for sixty days. No doubt it is the same chap.

**Collision in Emporium Yard.**  
Railroad people were considerably stirred up on Tuesday when it became known that Buffalo Express due here at 11:50 had collided with a switch engine and a freight train a short distance above the Portage bridge. The particulars as near as we can gather them are as follows: The switch engine was coming down the hill and when near Jackson's the engineer saw that the Buffalo Express was due within six minutes and dropped two signal caps. Arriving at the siding just above the yard a freight train prevented the switch engine taking a siding. A flagman was sent back to flag the rapidly approaching passenger train, the engineer of which made every effort to stop the train upon the explosion of the signal cap but the train was going at such a rapid rate that the train just slid into the switch engine, jamming it into the freight train, wrecking three cars, smashing the passenger engine and switch engine. All was excitement and every one expected to find some of the passengers killed or fatally injured, but while all were more or less bruised and shaken up none were fatally injured. The following passengers were injured:

J. C. Gault, Olean, injured on right arm and abrasion of chin.  
J. F. White, Emporium, bruised forehead.  
Mary Tait, Sizerville, left eye bruised.  
Kate Tanner, Sizerville, right eye injured.  
Murray Joseph, Olean, bruised forehead.  
Louis Poppenburg, lip cut and teeth knocked loose.  
The following employees were injured:

Newton Douglass, express messenger, ankle sprained and muscles bruised.  
J. F. Thompson, postal clerk, right hip bruised.  
J. F. Connelly, conductor, point of elbow and back injured below right shoulder.  
Ralph Goodman, supervisor, Olean, elbow and muscles of arms bruised.  
S. G. Smith, Olean, slightly injured.  
J. W. Ostrander, baggage master, left elbow bruised and silver in back.  
Dr. Smith, the company surgeon at this place, was promptly on the ground and was kept busy plastering and fixing up the injured. Taking all into consideration, it was a very fortunate accident.

It took several hours to clean up the wreck before the train could come into the upper depot and return to Buffalo.

**Hot Supper.**  
The ladies of St. Mark's Church Choir will serve a hot supper next Wednesday evening, in basement of church. Supper 25 cents. Those desiring a good meal and a pleasant time should not fail to attend.  
Next Tuesday the rummage sale and pastry sale commences.

**Enforce the Law.**  
Our officers should enforce more rigidly the law relative of bicycles on the sidewalks of the Borough. The complaints are numerous and if a few arrests were made and fines imposed it would put a stop to the nuisance.

**WEATHER REPORT.**  
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)  
FRIDAY, Showers.  
SATURDAY Showers.  
SUNDAY, Fair.

## BRIEF MENTION.

Why not prepare now for the winter by purchasing your wearing of N. Seger. The old reliable clothier.

All constables are now game wardens and any violations of the game law of the state should be reported them.

It is a mistake to imagine that all men stand on equal footing. A lot of them have had their legs pulled.

There will be a shooting match for turkeys, ducks and geese at Sizerville, next Tuesday. All sportsmen are invited.

The weather will soon be cold and you must have cloths that will keep you warm. N. Seger will fit you out at a very reasonable figure.

All smokers smoke the "W. H. Mayer" hand made cigar, the best five cent cigar on the market. Be sure you ask for it 24-f.

We cordially invite all friends of education to attend our mothers meeting at the High School Room, on Friday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Mothers don't forget.

The right kind of an ad doesn't have to have the position of honor at the top of the column to attract attention. It is like a house set on a hill and cannot be hid.—Printer's Ink.

With regret we learn of the defeat of Brother Mullin of the Emporium Press for Member of Assembly by a measly little plurality of 79. Cameron county should be ashamed of herself. But newspaper men are never appreciated—until they are dead.—Smethport Miner.

The oldest tulip popular tree in the State, which stood in Chester county near the Goshen meeting house, was cut down the other day. It was 212 years old, and 130 feet high, and it measured fifty feet from the lowest limb to the ground. The diameter was 64 inches and it cut up into 9,000 feet of sawed lumber.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The man who asserts that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer in this country, does not know what he is talking about, or he is a demagogue. The official figures show that aggregate deposits in the savings banks of this country have nearly doubled in seven years. And these deposits represent the savings of the common people in this wonderful era of general prosperity.—Ex.

## Council Proceedings.

Special meeting, Borough Council, November 14th, 1902.  
Present: Messrs. Balcom, Housler, Schweikart, Nelson, Cummings, Murphy, Marshal. Absent: Messrs. Howard, Strayer.

Resignation of Mr. Ullrich, as engineer of Electric light plant accepted. Moved by Mr. Balcom, seconded by Mr. Schweikart, that John McDonald, be elected engineer. Moved by Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that Charles Cummings be elected engineer. Vote taken, and Charles Cummings declared duly elected.

## VETO MESSAGE.

Returned without my approval, for the reason that Charles Cummings, is not a mechanic, a machinist, an engineer, or an electrician, and does not even pretend to be.

My duty to the taxpayers of this borough will not permit me to be a party to an action that places a \$10,000 electric light plant, the property of the borough, in the hands of any man who is absolutely without any experience or knowledge whatever, as either an engineer or an electrician.

We have a first-class plant, doing good work and giving satisfaction and I am unalterably opposed to taking any chances of its injury or destruction by allowing a man to attempt to run it who is utterly and completely without mechanical or electrical knowledge.

The idea that obtains in some quarters, to the effect that any one can run an electric light plant, is one that will cost this borough a pretty sum of money if it is to become prevalent in the Common Council.

Signed:  
E. O. BARDWELL, Burgess.  
Emporium, Pa., Nov. 15, 1902.

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**Enforce the Law.**  
Our officers should enforce more rigidly the law relative of bicycles on the sidewalks of the Borough. The complaints are numerous and if a few arrests were made and fines imposed it would put a stop to the nuisance.