

The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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The Bellefonte Gazette sent all over the state to find out who the Republicans favor for Governor. Why, bless your moustache, we've been telling it in the Reporter ever so often for the last ten months that it is Beaver, and didn't need waste any postage about it.

The oil craze has struck Huntingdon county, and the thing has taken shape under a high sounding name. The report says the people in Barree township mean to prospect for oil since the question has become so animated, and have issued a call for a meeting of citizens to be held at Shantytown next Tuesday afternoon. A company will then be organized to be known as the Stone Valley Oil, Gas and Mineral Company. Prominent speakers are expected to be present and several geologists, who will show that the region is immediately over the carboniferous measures.

Ex-Governor Curtin, according to the Washington correspondent of the Lancaster Intelligencer, is busy putting in shape his correspondence and other data of the war period preparatory to turning it over to a friend for historical purposes, and they say it will make a sensation when given to the public. The Governor has had numerous offers for an autobiography and publishers have besieged him with proposals. He won't listen to any of them. He has made his selection of an editor.

The Clearfield Republican suggests that Clearfield county has as good timber for Congressmen and Senators as any other, and intimates that some of the timber may be trotted out in ample time.

All right, admit it all. But old Centre can go one better. We have timber enough to man the state and national governments—President, cabinet officers, governor, congressman and senator, &c., &c. In fact Centre county has talent enough to run the entire country and do it well.

WHERE ALL WILL END AT LAST.

There is food for thought in these remarks of the Philadelphia Times: Eight hundred men with satisfactory wages, hours of labor and manner of payment, recently discharged themselves from the employ of the Third Avenue Railroad, of New York, because the corporation would not discharge seven men who had been faithful to their employers when others were faithless. The men did not want to strike; they had steady employment and satisfactory pay, but they were ordered to strike by a committee that assumes to say who shall work and who shall be employed by employers; and when the company refuses to obey an outside committee and discharge men who were acceptable, a strike was ordered on all the street lines of the city, much to the inconvenience of the public and quite as much to the profit of Jay Gould. The strike was subsequently ordered stopped on all but the Third Avenue line, where eight hundred men have refused to labor at satisfactory wages, because it is ordered by some assumed labor tribunal that the eight hundred shall earn nothing until the officers discharge seven men who are trustworthy and acceptable employees. Several days of negotiation on the subject finally brought this official answer from the directors of the Third Avenue Company:

Resolved, In the matter of the strike, that the company will not recede from the position it has taken. Its future, the interest of all classes, including the employed, and public opinion of the country, for bid. The company will not dismiss men who have entered its service during the strike so long as they faithfully discharge their duties, nor will it on such dictation reinstate employees whom it has dismissed, and it will not create unnecessary places so as to take back in a body those who have left in a body. It will not take back those who have injured the property of the company or have incited others to do so.

It would doubtless be more grateful to the now generally inflamed labor sentiment of the country, to say that they should resent the decision of the Third Avenue officials; but every man capable of sober reflection will see the position taken by those officials is the one to which all parties must come at last. And no greater calamity could befall labor than to overthrow the position declared by the New York railroad board. If it shall ever be possible for organized labor to drive employers from the commonsense, practical, business-like attitude taken by the railway direction, it would be the end of successful industrial enterprise in the land. There would soon be no employers to give employment to labor, if they are to be voiceless in the selection of agents to whom they must commit their business and their property, and while capital could live, labor would starve. All will end at last just where the Third Avenue direction has ended, and the sooner all parties accept the in-

exorable commands of law and reason, the sooner will industry and business enjoy revived prosperity. Those who advise labor difficultly may be cheered by the multitude to-day; but when homeless and breadless men suffer for the industry that labor demagogues have destroyed, those who have dared to be honest and truthful with organized industry will be most respected. The end must be clear to all who intelligently look for it; let us reach it promptly and in generous justice to all.

At a recent meeting of the Republican state committee, Col. Hastings, of Centre, gave his "experience" and said that the Republicans would carry this county next time. Mr. Hastings, we fear, has taken a rather doubtful contract for his party, and bases his hopes upon a repetition of Democratic folly, and the course of those Democrats whose labors serve only to distract Democrats and elect Republicans to office. It is true that this kind of work has whittled the Democratic majority down to a dangerous line, and given the Republicans hope. The folly has been practiced of putting worse than half Democrats upon our tickets and bargaining with the enemy on the local offices, this had a rather bad effect upon the Democratic majorities, and it's the kind of work that Republicans like to see Democrats at, as it is paving the way for turning old Centre over to the Republicans, against which nefarious work the Reporter has heretofore raised its warning voice.

Already we hear the names of three candidates, from Bellefonte, mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for state senator. Woods Caldwell will be Clinton county's choice.

Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor said at Washington last week that he would not enter politics this fall nor be a candidate for Governor nor accept the nomination for Congressman-at-large.

Gov. Curtin's labor committee is now in St. Louis to investigate the cause of the strike.

Strikes are being reported from all quarters in all kinds of employment. The base ballers are striking in every field.

Our water company is one of the best abused institutions hereabouts. For over a dozen years a small knot of ill-natured ones has made it their aim to misrepresent the company, hence we will be pardoned for only this once making allusion to it composed as it is of the oldest, best and most worthy citizens of our town—the number of stockholders being upwards of 35, whose board of managers have conducted it without pay, and founded one of the best systems, and furnish the purest water in the state, and the cheapest. Yet jealous parties have constantly misrepresented the company for the sake of breeding strife, thinking they might wreck the company and then gobble it up. Working up quarrels and getting innocent parties into lawsuits has been the seed sown by some for a dozen years.

There once was a manufacturing company here. It was wrecked and then gobbled up. Stockholders were ruined and others, all innocent, brought to the verge of bankruptcy. Injured stockholders have been heard to blame the wrecking of the C. H. Mfg. company upon certain ones, and that afterwards it was gobbled up. More than likely the same game is what such fellows would play with the water company—wreck it then gobble it up. It looks so. These fellows think the water stock should be given away, as some money has been realised on it. We believe nothing has been paid back to the suffering stockholders of the Mfg. company, although money has been made. We believe those parties who would give away other people's stock have never given away any stock of any kind or anything else whether to church, charity or otherwise. Whenever the water company needs go into the hands of a receiver we know that such parties are the very last ones our people will want to see have a finger in it, as no repetition of manufacturing company management is desired.

What queer people there be in the world, and how easy to see thro' their innocent plans.

—The Pure Lined Oil Ready Mixed Paints, sold at McParlane's, in Bellefonte, have great strength of body and covering properties; the tints or shades are superior in brilliancy and will not spot, fade, blister, peel off or become dim. It is cheaper and more durable than any other paint. Shade cards and prices sent on application.

—Solt's wire fence machine has been set up and is in operation. A very good fence, of slate and wire is manufactured, which will strike all as a useful as well as a durable fence, being cheap, strong and durable. This style of fence for many uses is more convenient than any old style and will take the place of such on account of its cheapness.

—Do you need a new suit, and do you want to buy one cheap, far below what will be asked at any other store, then go to the Phila. Branch. Lewins has just opened a splendid assortment of ready made clothing, for men and boys, and of the latest styles. Remember the Phila. Branch is headquarters for low prices.

—Were pleased to have a call from Hon. S. Gilliland, of Oak Hall.

—James Eakin, of Georges Valley, is seriously ill, having recently had several strokes of paralysis. Mrs. S. Snkey, widow of James Sankey, of Georges valley, is also ill.

POWDERLY AT WASHINGTON.

HE TELLS THE INVESTIGATORS SOME THING ABOUT THE STRIKE.

The General Master Workman Not Prepared to Suggest a Solution for the Labor Question—Object of the Knights.

Washington, April 20.—The committee to investigate the southwestern labor troubles was called to order at 1:15 p. m., and Mr. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor organization of the United States, took the witness chair. Mr. Powderly was dressed in a gray checkered suit. There were stenographers present to report the proceedings for the Gould system of railroads. A crowd of spectators were present, among them General Swayne, the attorney for Jay Gould. Messrs. Turner, Hayes and McDowell of the executive board of the Knights of Labor were in attendance, and, while waiting for the members of the committee to arrive, had a long whispered conference in one corner of the committee room.

Chairman Curtin asked Mr. Powderly to state in general terms what he knew about the causes of unrest and disturbances between capital and labor. Mr. Powderly said the question was so broad and opened up so large a field of inquiry that he preferred not to attempt to answer it without first fortifying himself with papers and documents. He preferred to answer specific questions.

Gov. Curtin then asked him what was the cause of the disturbances existing in western localities. Mr. Powderly said it had been erroneously reported that the strike was owing to the discharge by a man named Hall. This was only one of the many causes that led to a strike. He read the statement put out by the St. Louis Knights of Labor, reciting their grievances—low salaries, long hours of service, etc.

Mr. Curtin then asked what were the objects and aims of the Knights of Labor organization. Its object, Mr. Powderly said, was to protect labor against the exactions of employers. The aims of the organization were entirely peaceful, but of course, liable to be misunderstood by its own members. He assures the committee that if it were found that the Knights of Labor in the west had violated the laws of the land, the organization would be as ready to help punish them as it is to aid them in redressing wrongs. With the organization the laws of the land stand high above any organization or corporation.

When asked what was the attitude of the organization toward strikes and boycotts Mr. Powderly said it aimed to adjust all differences by conciliation and arbitration. It had never legislated on strikes, but had recently legislated on boycotts to restrain them. The matter of ordering a strike was left to the local assemblies of the order.

Representative Burrows told Mr. Powderly that Congress, the committee and the people had a great deal of confidence in his integrity, and asked him if he had given thought to the question of congressional legislation to remedy the evils complained of by the workmen, and would give the committee his views on the subject. Mr. Powderly said he had given it considerable thought, but had not yet worked out the problem. He thought that in a short time he could present the committee with an intelligent and perhaps interesting statement on the subject. Mr. Powderly then presented and read the agreement of March 15, 1885, between the Missouri Pacific company and its employees, the violation of which by the railroad company is alleged to have been one of the causes of the strike. He also went over some details of the recent strike and western troubles.

At 2:15 the committee, without finishing with Mr. Powderly, adjourned to meet to-morrow.

MR. GOULD TALKS.

He Grows Indignant at the Circular.

Washington, April 22.—There was a large crowd at the strike investigation this morning. Jay Gould was present half an hour before the committee met. When the committee assembled the resolution under which the committee is proceeding, was read to Gould and he was invited to give his views on the subject. In rather a low voice, Gould read a statement showing in detail the number of men employed by the Missouri Pacific system.

At the date of the strike he said he had 14,000 employees, while the strikers only numbered 3,700. "What followed the strike?" asked Gould, showing signs of deep feeling. "They seized the St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Texarkana, and other terminal facilities. They took possession and said, 'No man shall run a train on that road.' That is what they said!" exclaimed Gould in a voice exhibiting strong emotion. "Our loyal employees could not run a train and were deprived of the power to earn their wages. That was what followed the strike—forcible possession—I can call it nothing else—something the Czar of Russia would hesitate with his millions of soldiers to do."

He then recounted the story of his interview with Mr. Powderly and said he had not agreed to arbitration. When he came down town the morning after that interview and found the statements that he had accepted to arbitration and acknowledged the Knights it made him "mad." He then read March Irons' circular denouncing him (Gould) to the workmen of the world. He read it in a tremulous voice, showing signs of indignation and emphasizing such passages as "Gould, the giant fiend is dancing over the grave of our order and the ruins of our homes." "That is the response of the Knights of Labor," he said, "to the continuing bond of friendship we had held out."

Gould said he had enough to do to manage the Missouri Pacific Railroad, but his friend over there (Mr. Powderly) undertook a great deal more. He attempted to regulate all the railroads, all the shoemakers, all the bankers, every trade. That was too broad-shouldered, and he did not wonder that his friend had broken down under it. As to arbitration he believed voluntary arbitration would be better and more sought for than compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Burns remarked that a voluntary conference between the witness and Mr. Powderly had not resulted in arbitration, or, at least, that witness' views did not seem to have been executed at St. Louis.

The witness replied that on the contrary the company was always ready for arbitration. The point was they refused to recognize the Knights of Labor because there were 10,000 men employed on the Missouri Pacific who did not belong to that order.

Burns asked if witness knew of the issue of the order of the roadmaster for bidding employment of Knights of Labor. "Was not that a recognition of the order?" he asked; "and if so, why not recognize them for the purpose of arbitration?"

Gould replied that it was a matter of precaution, and with those threatening proclamations out he did not wonder that Mr. Hoxie had taken the precaution. It was his duty.

CITY NATIONAL BANK OF WIL- LIAMSPORT SUSPENDS.

Williamsport, Pa., April 20.—The City National Bank closed its doors this morning by orders of United States Bank Examiner Hugh Young. The suspension was in a great measure brought about by the thieving operations of E. Passmore Dietrick. He was formerly a bookkeeper in a bank. The money was stolen some four years ago and the extent of the robbery will probably reach \$50,000, and may perhaps be found to largely exceed that sum. "Passy" Dietrick was a fast young man. In the bank his duty was principally to keep the books, but he often performed the duties of paying teller and receiving teller and in that way was given the handling of money. It was his custom to abstract money daily from the bank funds, and in his capacity as bookkeeper he was enabled to cover up his stealings. He would reduce the credits given to customers on the books of the bank, always taking good care to enter the proper credit in the pass book held by the depositor. His pet schemes for concealing his swindling was by means of false footings. When suspicion rested on Dietrick he confessed his speculation. The affair was hushed by his father and brother giving security for the amount, which have since proved worthless. Dietrick is now at work at Camden, N. J., and will be arrested.

During his palmy days Dietrick was a member of the church, a prominent politician and speculated in stocks. He has a wife and three children, who now reside in Williamsport. He became infatuated with a woman named Anna Brick, with whom, it is said, he is now living in Philadelphia.

The Dietrick defalcation is not the only blow that has struck the bank. Another deficiency was of \$20,000 was discovered within the last few weeks. A full investigation will show that the bank is rotten to the core. At least one person and probably two will be arrested. One of the directors, Moses Ulman demanded an investigation and brought on the crisis.

The bank has had a checkered career. In 1869 it was started as the Real Estate Savings Bank of Holden, Lentz & Salage. Holden speculated and got the concern into trouble. It was reorganized as the City National Bank was formed in 1873, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Bodo Otto is the president and Boyd C. Caldwell is the cashier. For several years it did a prosperous business, but for the last two years it has not made any money and has sustained about \$40,000 losses by failures of business concerns. The stock was valued at \$125, and two years ago \$87 per share was paid. The bank will probably not resume. However, about \$100,000 to depositors, and every dollar will be paid.

THE LITTLE FISH WIN.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 19.—The decision in the Court in the liquor license applications was announced to-day. The matter has caused intense interest throughout the country for months past, a number of the applications having been held over from Feb. session, on account of the opposition to them.

At the argument for and against license on Monday last the court room was crowded, many of those present being members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Special remonstrances were presented against some of the applicants, and a general remonstrance against all of them, signed by about 8,000 persons, one-third of whom were voters.

In announcing the decision of the court, Judge Furst said they were of the opinion that they could not arbitrarily grant all applications nor refuse all, and that they had decided each particular case upon facts presented in relation to it. The number of licenses granted is six, two to hotels and one to a bottling establishment in this city, one to a hotel in Orbisoma, one in Dudley, and one in Broad Top city. Licenses were refused to the Lester House and the Hotel Brunswick, the leading hotels in this city.

From this position of Judge Furst we

are led to believe that some licenses will be granted by Judge Furst in this county this week.

THE STRIKERS.

New York, April 22.—At midnight six thousand employees of the sugar refineries of the eastern District of Brooklyn struck because of non-compliance with their demands. About 4,500 of the 6,000 strikers are employed by Havemeyer & Elder.

The strikers at Havemeyer's refinery began rioting this afternoon. The police were called out in full force, and with clubs attacked the rioters, but were overpowered by the strikers. The latter were armed with sticks, bricks, stones, &c.

St. Louis, April 22.—Five hundred employees of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company struck to-day because the foundry has been supplying repair materials to the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The company say if they cannot run a foundry here they will open works at Cambridge, Indiana.

EAST LEE SWEPT AWAY.

A Reservoir Broke, Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed.

Pittsfield, Mass., April 20.—At six o'clock this morning the village of East Lee, Berkshire county, was inundated and devastated by the breaking away of a dam at the Mud Pond Reservoir, Mt. Lake, about two and one half miles from the village. The pond covered many acres of swamp, and increased from its original limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water. East Lee village, whose half dozen paper mills are situated on the stream, received its first news of the accident when the flood came pouring down the streets, with water from four to six feet deep, and bringing with it trees, portions of houses, barns, fences, wagons and every form of movable property. The people fled to the slopes of the valley, along which the torrent was pouring, and saw houses mowed and toppled about like chips on a river. The flood passed East Lee, and went on down the road destroying gardens, lawns and fences, and moving smaller buildings, but it had not power to utterly wreck large houses, though the damage done will amount to many thousand dollars. As soon as possible the people went up the line of the flood toward the pond, and found the ruin worse as they approached the starting point of the torrent. The track of the flood was along the sparsely inhabited country, but what destruction there was to do for it, in wrecking three or four houses along its way, was thoroughly accomplished, and much stock besides property was lost. The scene is one of desolation, and the town of East Lee is wild with excitement.

The bodies recovered thus far are A. N. White and wife and two young daughters and Theodore King and wife. Mr. King's son and wife and Simon Dowd. Eleven bodies have so far been found, and three persons who live on the track of the flood are missing. White's carriage shops are destroyed. Harrison Garfield's paper mill is undermined. Decker's, Verran's and Gilmore's paper mills are also badly damaged, and John McLaughlin's machine shops are wrecked. The total loss of property is placed at \$200,000, besides the cost of rebuilding roads and streets.

GREAT EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 24.—The greatest labor demonstration ever held in the anthracite coal regions took place here to-day under the auspices of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association. It was strong proof of the enormous growth and power of the organization which was hardly known two years ago. All the mines suspended work and the men employed in the collieries in Luzerne, Lackawana and Northern Schuylkill counties turned out en masse.

Six bands of music and nearly twice as many drum corps were in the line, and it is estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 men in all were marching, although the route of the parade extended through five miles of streets.

While the speeches were generally directed towards what was to be done to improve the condition of the workers in the anthracite coal mines, they were especially pointed towards the necessity for insisting on the eight-hour demand which is to be formally made on May 1. Some of the speeches were of a highly inflammatory nature, and attacked the coal companies and operators in unmeasured terms for their alleged efforts to grind down and oppress the workingmen.

STRY'S FIRE STILL RAGING.

Loss Estimated at Millions of Dollars—Forty Dead.

Vienna, April 29.—The fire at Stry is still raging. The situation here is appalling. Thousands of the inhabitants are bankrupt. The charred remains of many of the victims have already been dug out of the ruins. The mayor of the town has sent a telegram to Lemberg, asking that troops be sent to Stry with appliances to extinguish the fire. The damage is estimated at several million dollars.

Many of those injured by the fire yesterday have since died. Most of the victims were children.

When the fire had reached its height the prisons were opened, but the authorities had delayed the release of the prisoners too long and fourteen of the inmates were burned to death. The pres-

ants looted houses and shops after conflicts with their owners, some of whom committed suicide. The gale was so severe that sparks were carried three miles and set fire to a number of huts occupied by the peasantry. The Emperor has donated \$2,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

THE CALAMITY AT STRY.

Vienna, Apr. 25.—The number of deaths which have resulted from the conflagration which recently devastated the town of Stry is 128. The greater number were caused directly from the flames, but many of the unfortunate people died from exposure, while some died of fright, and a few committed suicide in despair over their heavy losses. The burgomaster estimates that it will cost at least \$1,200,000 to rebuild the burned houses. The loss on private property was \$900,000. Vienna and Cracow insurance companies are liable for \$290,000 of these losses.

—Mr. D. F. Luse has repainted his dwelling in marble imitation with trimmings in granite and brown sandstone, making quite a handsome appearance, which parties might pattern after who intend painting their houses.

—Hold up for Wolf's new dress goods, ladies, their stock will be on in a few days and will eclipse anything in this section. The latest styles will be on their counters, and the best goods in the market offered. Hold up, we say, and you will not regret it.

—Mrs. Heitman, of Lebanon county, nee Keller, is visiting friends here.

—What's Aaronburg doing about its Centennial? People from a distance are inquiring.

—Look out, look in, look up, look down, for Wolf & Son's new goods now on the way from Philadelphia.

—Many of the best citizens in Penns and Nittany valleys will testify to the worth of Dr. Smith's Salve. It is not a new remedy for flesh wounds, and ugly swellings, etc., but has proved its efficacy during many years of use. At druggists.

New York, April 27.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has called a general Assembly of the Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada to meet at Cleveland on May 25. This will be a special meeting of the General Assembly to consider the general labor troubles throughout the country, and the proposed legislation with reference to some system of arbitration in disputes between employers and employees.

Latest news bring new strikes breaking out in all quarters.

FURNITURE BURNED AT WIL- LIAMSPORT.

Williamsport, April 26.—The large furnishing and storage building of the Williamsport Furniture Manufacturing Co. was destroyed by fire. The building was frame, 5 stories high and filled with furniture, mostly unfinished. Some finished stock on the first floor was saved. Loss, \$55,000; insurance, \$40,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a neighboring mill.

TWO BROTHERS SHOT DEAD.

A Kansas Mob Overpowers a Sheriff and Takes the Lives of Two Prisoners.

Anthony, Kansas, Apr. 19.—This morning the city of Anthony was the scene of a most tragic affair. About two months ago a fight occurred in the village of Danville, near this place, between two brothers named Weaver and Adel Sheard. The latter was fatally wounded and the Weaver boys were arrested and hurried away to avoid mob violence. Last week they were returned for trial, but their cases were continued for the term with bail fixed at \$10,000 each.

At one o'clock this morning a mob of 40 armed men surrounded the Sheriff's residence, where the prisoners were under guard. The guard hearing them, rushed the prisoners out of the back door and into the basement of a school building. The sheriff was taken prisoner by the mob and guarded. The deputies finding it useless to resist, surrendered. The Weaver brothers defended themselves in their struggle for life with a revolver which they had taken from one of the deputies. They were finally overpowered by the mob and disarmed. Ropes were placed about their necks and preparations were made to hang them to the rafters, but the sound of approaching footsteps frightened the mob, so they fired 15 or 20 shots into each of the brothers, literally shooting them to pieces, and mounting their horses rode rapidly away. The mother of the boys and the wife of one of them witnessed the entire tragedy.

There are 125,000,000 feet of logs in the boom at Williamsport, and there are thousands of feet on the banks of the small streams awaiting a flood to float them down.

—W. A. Taylor, of Warrior's Mark, visited the spot where James Irvin was killed last May, and says as an actual fact that no grass has grown on the spot that was saturated with Irvin's blood since the murder, although previous to that time it was invariably green in season. Irvin's throat was cut from ear to ear and the once fertile spot, covering about six feet, which was saturated with his blood, is now perfectly barren.

—WORTH REMEMBERING.—Hereafter subscribers to the Reporter, who will remit one year's subscription in advance, can retain 25 Cents as a premium for advance pay.

Any of our subscribers sending us the names of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on Reporter.