

The Centre Reporter.



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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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A number of New York strikers have been indicted by the grand jury and put under \$1000 bail for trial.

Let the 8 hour strikers bear in mind, that by cutting the figure through the middle naught remains on either side.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall is not enchanted at the bill of fare the Republican bosses hold out for this year. He denounces Mr. Beaver "as very small potatoes," but will be satisfied with his nomination should Major Montooth be put up with him; but Beaver and the "old ticket," or Beaver and Norris, the pet of the machine, Mr. Marshall repudiates in advance.

In addition the other independent leader, Charley Wolfe says the Republican party is no good and he will vote with it no longer.

Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe has quit the Republican party. In an interview with a Pittsburgh Dispatch reporter he said: "I cannot vote the Republican ticket any longer," adding his reasons, which are about the same as those which led to the Independent movement. He further stated that he is not going over to the Democratic party, but is "going to vote the Prohibition ticket." As to his attitude toward Gen. Beaver, he says: "Personally, to myself, not to Gen. Beaver, I regret that I cannot vote for him, to show his friends and my friends, that I have naught of personal enmity to him," forecasting that Gen. Beaver will be nominated in a manner which will not meet with his approbation. The interview with the reporter is somewhat lengthy, but the above are the sharp points.

Archbishop Taschereau's edict commanding the Roman Catholics in Canada not to join the Knights of Labor has caused great agitation among Roman Catholic workmen in Ontario. The following is a statement from Archbishop Lynch, the Archbishop of this Province: "The constitution of the Knights of Labor was sent to Rome for the approval of the Pope. It was returned with condemnation. An amended constitution of the Knights of Labor was then sent to the Holy See and is still under consideration. Meanwhile the church here, while awaiting the decision from Rome, does not order any Catholics who may have joined to resign, but simply forbids any Catholic from becoming a member until Rome finally decides for or against the order."

Some of the disappointed applicants for license, in this county, have held an informal conference, with a view to carry the matter of non-granting of licenses to the Supreme Court. Having all the requirements of the law, and in the absence of any charge for having violated the liquor laws, it is contended the Court had no right to refuse a license. The object of the disappointed landlords is to make a test case, and have the Supreme Court pass upon the discretion and powers of the courts below upon the subject of granting licenses.

This would be a proper move. Some judges hold they have power to refuse or grant, at discretion. Other judges think where the applicant has not violated the liquor laws and in other respects fills the requirements of the license laws there is no discretion with the court but to grant a license to the applicant.

The Curtin Investigating committee began its proceedings in St. Louis on Friday by sending in succession for several prominent business men with the view of getting their opinion of the Southwestern strike, then for Mr. Hoxie, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and several of his chiefs of departments, and lastly for the general officers of the Knights of Labor. After being closed with each of these three parties in turn the Committee announced that it would begin to take testimony next morning and afterwards would divide into two sub-committees, each to proceed on its own tour of investigation in different directions.

76 AND 80.

1776—Strike for your homes and your firesides.

1886—Strike for 8 hours.

The strike for eight hours was inaugurated on Saturday, 1, in all important cities, and has become a formidable move. Eight hours work for eight hours' pay is founded upon some reason; but eight hours' work for ten hours' pay may not look as clear to those who have the paying to do. The number of workmen over the country who have gone into the strike for eight hours as a day's work runs into scores of thousands and is likely to be the next excitement which will be general all over the country.

The Philad. Times remarks: There is a pretty general movement in labor circles where labor is rated by the day, to

enforce the limitation of a day's labor to eight hours. The movement can't be universal because in many channels of industry neither employers nor employed can afford to lessen the hours. Employers can't pay more than they are now paying in some industrial enterprises, and there are very many laborers who can't earn in eight hours what they need for the support of themselves and their families. Any attempt, therefore, to make the eight-hour rule general must be a failure.

There are many channels of industry, especially in the more skilled industry, where it can be made optional with workmen to work eight hours or ten hours, or more or less, as may be most agreeable to either party or both; and with them the question of dispute is about wages. The natural desire of labor is to command ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and the natural desire of employers is to avoid an increase of twenty per cent. in the cost of labor. In some cases employers may be able to pay it, and those with important contracts in course of fulfillment may be compelled to accept for the time any demands made upon them; but it must be obvious to all who disappointedly view the industrial situation that there are very few employers who can increase wages twenty per cent., or even half as much, and hope to have any profit from their business this year.

GIGANTIC COMBINATIONS OF WEALTHY CORPORATIONS.

A very interesting story is printed in New York concerning organizations of capitalists intending to antagonize the Knights of Labor. The story runs that from the day last summer when Mr. Jay Gould was forced to bow the knee to the Knights and grant their demands for an adjustment of grievances on the Wabash system, capitalists and corporations have been uniting to contest the demands of labor. A great union of moneyed interests has been in the course of formation. It is stated positively that the Presidents of the street railroads in New York have joined this organization of gigantic capital, and subscribed above \$1,000,000 to its fund. To this union is said to be due the defeat of the strikers on the Southwestern Gould system, the defiant attitude of Mr. Hoxie, and the defeat of the Third Avenue strikers in New York the past week.

When Mr. Hoxie turned his back on the Knights he knew \$250,000 had been subscribed by the roads leading into East St. Louis to defeat the strikers. He knew that all the railroads in the country had subscribed or were willing to subscribe hundreds of thousands of dollars to crush the Knights of Labor and the labor unions of the country. The big sugar refiners were the last to come into this big Union and subscribe to the big fund. They are more arrogant than Hoxie, and declare absolutely that they will shut down entirely rather than take the strikers back at anything like the former wages. The President of one of the trunk lines said that his company stood ready to subscribe \$500,000 to the fund at the first indication of trouble from its employes. Whether Mr. Gould is the General Master Workman of the Knights of Capital cannot be learned, but such is the report. This big fund has enabled the corporations to scour the country for non-union men, and it can be stated positively that in the event of a general tie-up of the railroads in any of the large cities these men stand ready to take the places of the strikers.

A huge organization of textile manufacturers has been discovered in New England, and includes 49 large woolen mills with the cotton mills. It has been organized to protect its members from striking workmen, and the discovery of its existence caused the sudden collapse of what threatened to be a serious strike at the Whitten mills at Taunton, Massachusetts.

A second union embracing all the important cotton mills in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts was completed in Boston lately. The society has taken the form of a mutual insurance company, organized on the basis of the respective pay-rolls of its members. It is not a corporation and has no stock. The yearly pay-rolls of the Massachusetts mills that have already joined amount to \$15,000,000. Every leading cotton mill in the state has already joined. The aims of the society are not in any sense aggressive, and its purpose is not to attack the Knights of Labor, but simply to protect its members against unjust persecution. The methods of self-defense which the society will employ have not yet been made public.

THE WEST AND THE TARIFF.

The New York Star says a western Congressman is reported as saying that his constituents insist on having cheap woolen clothing, cheap blankets, cheap lumber, cheap nails, cheap tools and implements. Without these, he asserts, "We can't live, and we mean to live—don't you forget that." He states furthermore, that when the western

farmers once see that their products are permanently down in price, they "will make short work of this tariff."

The Star has more than once warned the eastern protectionists of the intensity of feeling which exists against them and their tariff law in the West. The Congressman whom we have quoted pictures precisely the situation. The problem presented in the West is one of living. It is apparent to any close observer that our wheat growers, except under extraordinary conditions, will never again receive the high prices of former times for their products. This being the fact, it is literally true that the farmers of the Western States cannot live under the existing tariff. Moreover, the western Congressman spoke very far within bounds when he said that his constituents would make short work with the tariff "when they once see that their products are permanently down in price." Their products are not only down in price, but the farmers already know it. In the six months ending March 31 England imported from the United States 5,934,000 hundredweights of wheat. In the corresponding six months of the year before the English importation from the United States was 10,264,000 hundredweights. At the same time the English importations from India increased from 4,024,000 hundredweights to 7,486,000 hundredweights. The London Economist believes that these movements are permanent, and that the United States before long will be displaced from its dominant position as a supplier of wheat to England. What the Economist believes, the wheat grower has discovered to be true. He knows that the product of his land has been permanently cheapened and that must be taxed less if he is to continue to make a living from his farm.

It is the consideration of this condition of things that has created a strong sectional feeling in the agricultural states, which is direct against the east. This part of the country is looked upon as the principal beneficiary of the protection conspiracy, and in a measure this is true; for most of the rich monopolists to whom alone the tariff has done any good, are here. The western farmer does not know that labor in the east is in great distress by the operation of the tariff law, and that some of the manufacturers—notably the makers of woolen goods—are beginning to rebel against the conspiracy of which they have long been members. What the wheat grower sees is the reduced price which he receives for his product and the never-ending burden of tariff taxation imposed upon him. He is, therefore, not in a pleasant mood toward the east, and we can get no favors from him. He will not vote a dollar for ships, nor guns, nor forts. More than this, he will some day rise in his might, and in the words of the western Congressman, "make short work of this tariff."

JEFFERSON DAVIS STANDS UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES

On the Spot Where He Stood 25 Years Ago and Recites Some Mournful Numbers on the Dead Lost Cause.

Montgomery, Ala., April 28.—Mr. Jefferson Davis left his home at Beauvoir, Miss., yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his youngest daughter. They were in a special car in charge of a committee of citizens of Montgomery, headed by Mayor Reese, who went to escort them. The arrival at every station was the signal for a demonstration of people. Many one-legged and one-armed soldiers were waiting to see him, and all had shouts of welcome. Mr. Davis stood or sat at the rear of the car. He was too feeble to speak, but gave a hearty handshake to all.

The train reached here last night. The scene has never been equaled, and eclipsed the inaugural reception in 1861. Houses were illuminated, fire-works brightened the heavens, artillery boomed and a dozen bands played, while the shouts of thousands mingled with the roar and added to its volume.

To-day will be memorial in the history of Alabama. Every locality was represented, and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets. At an early hour the sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. The entire city was gayly decorated and on the City Hall were United States flags floating out of every window. Pictures of Confederate Generals are fastened to outside walls, while the names of General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston, Robert E. Rhodes and many other Confederate Generals fluttered to the breeze on streamers.

The Capitol was beautifully decorated, and from the topmost point on the high dome, towering far above everything in the city, floated the stars and stripes. The entire front was covered with streamers and devices, while there were suspended along the front columns immense Federal flags, reaching down almost to the heads of the speakers. More Federal flags were floating in Montgomery to-day than at any time since 1860.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the Capitol Mayor Reese advanced to the front and said: "My COUNTRYMEN: It is with profound

emotion that I present to you the foremost type of Southern manhood. Hon. Jefferson Davis, Ex-president of the Confederate States of America."

The scenes heretofore enacted were gone over as Davis advanced, and it was some minutes before he could proceed. It was the first time thousands in the crowd had seen him since his arrival, it being impossible for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Mr. Davis, leaning on his cane, with a Federal flag over him and Confederate veterans before him who had come hundreds of miles to see him and hear him, in a clear ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor of pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers, he said:

"MY FRIENDS: It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the gratification which I feel at this demonstration. But I know that it is not personal, and therefore I feel more deeply grateful because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through a terrible ordeal of war, which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrong too grievous for further toleration, she sought the peaceable solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose in her majesty; gray-haired sires and beardless boys rushed to the front. It was that which Christianity alone approved—a holy war of defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use a farmer's phrase, they might have been called seed-corn, moving on with eager step and fearless brow, to the carnival of death; and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys, and my eyes, partaking of a mother's weakness, filled with tears."

Those days have passed. Many of them have had no nameless graves, but they are not dead. They live in memory and their spirits stand out, the reserve of that column which is marching on with unflinching step toward the goal of constitutional liberty. [Applause] It were in vain if I should attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead. [Long and continued applause.] Then you were full of joyous hopes, you had every prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret, and yet that regret manifests more profoundly and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night as I approached the Exchange Hotel (from the gallery of which your peerless orator, Wm. L. Yancey, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended me, in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit), I felt, I say again, that I was coming home, coming to a land where liberty dies not, and serious sentiments will live forever. [Applause] I have been promised, my friends, that I should not be asked to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you one and all, old men and boys, and ladies above all others, who never faltered in our direst need. [Long and continued applause.] When he retired the shouts were loud and long that Mr. Davis had to go to the front again. He bowed his acknowledgments and thanks. Governor O'Neal and General Gordon followed, and each received a grand welcome.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Baltimore Losses will Foot Up \$600,000—San Francisco Losses \$800,000.

Baltimore, April 30.—The most disastrous fire that has taken place in this city for many years broke out shortly after 7 o'clock last night in the five-story warehouse 315 West Baltimore street, occupied by S. W. Floss & Co, wholesale dealers in notions and white goods. The flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and the entire fire department was called upon, but the brick wall carried the fire to adjoining buildings, and they were badly damaged before water could exert its influence. Among the firms burned out are Terry & Sons, straw goods; M. Ring & Co, clothing; Cross & Dunbar, furniture; Iwald & Mehring, carpets; Albert Bros., hardware; J. H. Medairy & Co, stationers; H. S. Jenkins, Bros. & Co, oil cloths, etc., matting; Dill, Knapp & Co, book-binders. The total loss cannot be less than \$600,000, and the insurance is mostly in our own companies.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., April 30.—The building occupied by L. E. Edmunds, furniture, and A. L. Bancroft & Co, stationers, burned to-day. Loss, \$810,000. One man was killed and several others reported missing.

A HEARTRENDING HORROR.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY ASSAULTED BY A HALF-WITTED MAN WHO DISEMBOWELS HIS VICTIM.

Francis Sorrow and Suicide of Her Husband on His Return—The Author of the Crime Lynched.

Topeka, Kansas, April 28.—Last Saturday the wife of Jacob Freimuth, a homesteader, in Seward county, was assaulted and murdered by Fritz Rubin, a half-witted German, who had for some time been enjoying the hospitality of the Freimuths, he being homeless and without friends. During the absence of Mr. Freimuth, Rubin assaulted his benefactress, then bound her hand and foot and cut her throat. He then took a rusty hoe, and while the woman was dying,

disemboweled her with the blunt instrument. Mrs. Freimuth was an eiente and when discovered the stillborn and mutilated babe lay near the mother's body. Mr. Freimuth returned home next day. On discovering the body of his wife he became a raving maniac. A neighbor in the sparsely settled country who happened to be passing, found Freimuth wild with frenzy and dared not approach for fear of his fury. He drove to the nearest settlement and told the story. A party was at once organized and went to the scene of the tragedy. They found Freimuth weltering in his own blood, having killed himself with a shot gun. A grave was dug and the remains of the unfortunate people were buried. The posse then scoured the country for the murderer and found him in a small ravine several miles away from the Freimuth place, near the Cimarron river. A fracious horse was secured and saddled. One end of a long lariat was fastened around Rubin's neck and the other end was attached to the pommel of the saddle. The horse was then started and amid the shouting of the men and the cracking of revolvers and rifles the frightened animal dashed away. After a run of nearly five miles the horse fell exhausted and the lifeless body of the murderer was loosened as the men came up. His head was almost severed from his body. The carcass was left lying on the prairie uncovered for the coyotes.

OUT ON A STRIKE.

MANY FACTORIES IDLE IN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

The Eight-Hour Demand Made, Resisted and Granted—Thousands of Toolers Out of Employment.

Chicago, May 2.—With the first of May came the demand for the 8-hour scheme to be put in operation. A number of firms acceded to the demand, but there were many that resisted it. In a few instances concessions were made on both sides. Business in railroad circles and large manufacturing establishments was virtually idle. Nothing was going on whatever, and the scene indicated that the laboring element of Chicago was enjoying a holiday. The strikers are not prone to do mischief, and if were let alone it is believed the existing state of affairs would be amicably settled. Ninety factories are closed, so are many wholesale houses, and about every institution in the city where 50 men are employed, and 40,000 workmen are idle. But very few concessions have been made, and arbitration is a delusion. The great railroad warehouses, where millions of dollars worth of merchandise were received daily were deserted all day. People are unable to account for the rapidity of the uprising. It took all by surprise. All who were asked to strike did so without the remotest consideration of results. To-morrow will tell whether or not all will shut down. Monster mass meetings at which 20,000 people were present were held last evening in various parts of the city. Speeches, some inflammatory and some judicious, were made. The purpose of the former was to fight and kill if necessary, and the latter not to give in until employers recognized the demands of their employes. The police anticipate a break of some kind and are preparing themselves for the ordeal. They believe that 45,000 men, excited as they now are, will not give in without trouble of some kind occurring, and the men say they will live or die on the eight-hour rock. The militia are drilling in their armories, ready to respond should a riot occur.

AFFAIRS AT THE QUAKER CITY.

Philadelphia, May 2.—The 8-hour agitation yesterday resulted in a number of strikes in this city, principally among cabinet-makers, and the situation gives promise of fresh troubles to-morrow morning. The employes in the Allison Car Works last evening decided that unless their demands are acceded to Monday all the men employed should be ordered out and a general strike declared. The employes of Watson Robinson's planing mill at Germantown struck yesterday for 8 hours work per day. The wood-carvers have decided to co-operate with the cabinet-makers in their stand for 8 hours. About 80 carpenters employed on John Wanamaker's store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets struck at noon yesterday for 9 hours work per day at \$2.75. At the meeting of the Carpenters' Union last evening it was stated that Mr. Wanamaker had decided to grant the concessions.

UNITED AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 2.—About 15,000 workmen assembled last night in Lucas Square to listen to the labor orators on the eight hour question. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and the unions were counseled to enforce their demands at all hazards. Many of the unions appeared in uniform bearing torchlights. The 8-hour movement among the trades yesterday was not as concerted as the men desired it should be, and the actions of the employers have been somewhat erratic.

AT THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—The 8-hour rule adopted by the various building trades-unions will go into effect in this city to-morrow morning, and as the master builders and contractors are determined to resist the demand for short hours, building operations will be practically suspended until a compromise can be effected. "What we propose to do on Monday," said a representative of the workmen's organization, "is to go to work as usual. We will work eight hours. If the bosses do not choose to employ us for eight hours a day we will pick up our tools and leave. We do not

propose to strike." From present indications 10,000 men in this city will go out to-morrow on a strike for 8 hours as a day's work.

THE DAY AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 2.—The great furniture factories, employing 12,500 workmen, were quiet yesterday, nearly every one being closed for an indefinite time, to await a settlement of the struggle for short hours. The Phoenix Works is the only establishment not affected by the situation, they having conceded all that was asked. Although a formal strike was inaugurated at most shops, there was nothing approaching disorder at any place. The men in the several other branches of industry made demands for shorter hours and more wages. No order, however, has been given by the unions, the movement in all cases coming from the shop organizations on their own responsibility and as individual organizations.

A LARGE DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 2.—The labor demonstration in this city and Brooklyn have been uppermost in the minds of the citizens of the two cities for the past few weeks, and in the last few days the interest has become more intense. As the day set for the grand demand for 8 hours work approached, there has been a concentration of that interest, and not only have the citizens portrayed the liveliest concern, but all parts of the municipal governments have been aroused. In the evening John Swinton addressed a crowd of 15,000 in Union Square.

WILL BE INAUGURATED TO-DAY.

Boston, May 2.—In this city the Trades-Union of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Plumbers Union—5,000 men in all—have resolved to demand 8 hours to-morrow, and will strike if the demand is refused.

WORKMEN PARADING IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—In response to a demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system the Furniture Exchange yesterday decided to shut down works unless the employes should accept pay for eight hours work. Six thousand workmen paraded the streets here yesterday.

EIGHT HOURS PAY FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK.

Shamokin, May 2.—The miners at Hickory ridge have agreed to accept 8 hours pay for 8 hours work which they demanded should constitute a day's work. The men at Green Ridge and Hickory Swain mines will probably ask the same terms on Monday. The miners in the Shamokin region in general have deferred demanding 8 hours work until those in Luzerne county complete their organization, when a general demand for eight hours work will do doubt be made.

THEY GO OUT ON A STRIKE.

Pittsburg, May 2.—The furniture manufacturers having refused to grant their employes their demands for a reduction in a day's labor from 10 hours to 8 hours, a general strike was inaugurated yesterday. Nearly every furniture factory in Pittsburg and Allegheny City is closed, and over 800 men are idle. The storekeepers in the two cities are also out on nine hours a day, but will return to work on Monday, the employers generally conceding the demands. The carpenters will strike to-morrow.

ASKING FOR NINE HOURS.

Rochester, N. Y., May 2.—The cigar-makers in this city commenced to work on the 8-hour plan yesterday. The manufacturers do not object as the men are paid by the piece. Carpenters, masons and bricklayers have demanded that 9 hours be considered a day's work, the carpenters asking \$2.50 for nine hours work. It is thought the men will reach an agreement with the contractors without a strike.

If a piece of charcoal is laid on a burn the pain will subside immediately, and if left on the burn for an hour, will cure it. This seems almost incredible, but as a piece of charcoal is readily procured it should be kept in every house, for immediate use, and its efficacy tested.

Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nerve will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion, and produce a state of mental and physical electricity, which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a genuine type of female loveliness, which no cosmetic can compare with. \$1.50 at druggists.

—Some time in June the new members of the Lock Haven Salvation Army will be immersed in the river. A grand banquet will be prepared and a big time is expected on the occasion.

Large doctor bills can be saved if people will place confidence in the fact that most of the ill flesh is heir to can be cured by Keller's Catarrh Remedy. Purify the blood. See adv.

—In some sections of Huntington county the farmers are plowing their wheat fields for the purpose of sowing oats, the unfavorable winter injuring it to such an extent that this course was necessary.

What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly clean and glossy.—Mrs. E. Sweeney, Chicago.

—The village of Fairview, in Erie county, was nearly swept by fire on Monday.