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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Don't be surprised if Hon. Wm. A. Wallace gets the Democratic nomination for governor. In that event Gen. Beaver will not be the next governor. Stick a pin there.

Mr. Powderly seems to have lost his command on the Knights of Labor. He is entirely too conservative to suit the hot-heads and he has been practically bowled out. So much worse for the Knights of Labor.

The House passed the Oleomargarine bill by a vote of 177 yeas to 101 nays, after fixing the tax at five cents a pound instead of ten cents. It is believed that the bill stands little chance of success in the Senate.

President Cleveland had to take out a marriage license which cost him one dollar.

The indecent manner in which the appointment of a Prothonotary was brought about, has had its natural effect, the public in general are filled with disgust, and all last week the beneficiary of the job, we are told, went begging for some competent person to take charge of the office, and that no one would agree to take it off his hands, because of the disreputable manner in which the appointment was brought about.

In New York, on 2, Herr John Most, the anarchist, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and fined \$500. His associate, Braunschweig, got nine months in the penitentiary and was fined \$350. Schenck was sent to the penitentiary for 9 months, but not fined. Recorder Smyth, in sentencing Most, expressed deep regret that the law did not permit him to impose a heavier sentence. His crimes, he said, deserved the punishment awarded to capital offenses. He told him he was the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at the bar. Braunschweig, the Recorder said, was almost equally guilty. Schenck, he thought was a dupe of his companions, but he deserved punishment to warn him and others against following the teachings of such men as Most.

The Philadelphia Ledger makes these points as to the meeting of textile operatives in that city to promote free trade in raw wool:

The meeting was an impressive one and significant as to one fact: that there are considerable numbers of our workmen who enjoy the advantage of protective duties upon their own products, who at the same time favor a measure either to reduce the amount of protection accorded to the products of certain fellow-workmen in other fields of labor, or to take the protection off altogether. Possibly they see a safe and sound policy in this, but we doubt it. The American system of protection is successfully maintained at all, must be upheld as a whole system. "Protection in patches" will not answer.

We learn that the Bohemian county swindle is bearing its fruits in this county, and that the paper of the victims is beginning to flood the Bellefonte banks. Innocent parties find themselves victimized in sums of \$200, \$300, \$500 and over. The swindlers first procured stool pigeons as a start for the swindle. The principals were outsiders and the stool pigeons lived among the communities victimized. The stool pigeons are the ones to blame, as they were willing to be used to entrap their neighbor for a little filthy lucre and to prepare a rich harvest for the outside swindlers. Fellows who succeeded in this flatter themselves they deserve a place on the Democratic ticket.

A horrible double murder was committed near Tyro Shops, Davidson county, N. C., on 5. While A. J. McBride and wife were eating supper they were murdered in their seats and the house robbed and burned, together with their bodies. Mr. McBride gave in his taxes day before, and stated that he had \$200 on hand, which is supposed to have been the cause of the murder. Alfred Long and Walter Womack, his brothers-in-law, both colored, have been arrested on suspicion.

THE LAND GRABBERS.

The swindling operations by which the public lands of the United States have been seized by alien land grabbers, who have made the name of "landlord" as disreputable in Europe as that of "brigand," deserve prompt exposure and swift retribution. While the people of this country were heedless of the great wealth of land which they felt they owned, and every workingman was happy in the belief that if all else failed he could go and take possession of the 160 acres of land which the government had in reserve for him, the land sharks of two continents have been helping themselves freely to the people's heritage. We are glad to know that the public land committee of the national house of representatives has taken this great ques-

tion in hand. The press and people of the country should urge upon congress the necessity of passing a bill that will not only put a check upon the land sharks, but also compel them to restore the fertile acres they have stolen from the people.

It is enough to make the blood of freemen boil to find that of the land which belongs to the people an English syndicate owns 3,000,000 acres in Texas; the notorious Irish landlord and rack-renter Lord Dunraven owns 60,000 acres in Colorado; Sir Edward Ried's syndicate 2,000,000 acres in Florida; the Holland company 4,500,000 acres in New Mexico; an English syndicate 1,800,000 acres in Mississippi; a German syndicate 1,000,000 acres; old Whalley, the rabid Tory member of parliament, has his grip on 310,000 acres in Kansas, and other English, Irish, Scotch and German land-grabbers have possession of large and fertile tracts in various parts of the country, aggregating in all about 20,000,000 acres, held by twenty-nine alien companies and individuals. The special Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that "in some of these cases these vast tracts have undoubtedly been acquired by irregular and unlawful methods, and in these cases investigations are now being made, with the purpose of enforcing the laws and reclaiming the lands, where this may be possible. The present congress will probably authorize a commission to examine into land grants in New Mexico and Arizona, and this commission will undoubtedly declare a great part of the notorious Maxwell land grant, now held by a Holland company, to be illegal and void. The general land office is investigating other alien estates, and has collected evidence to show clear violation of the land laws in their acquisition." It is about time an effective step was put upon such practices. The far-seeing land barons of the old world, feeling that they are losing their grip on the acres of Europe, have been transplanting the feudal system in the United States. They have worked noiselessly as the proverbial thief in the night, and congress should not scruple about compelling them to give up their ill-gotten gain.

A Democrat of the Barrens inquires whether a clerk or employe in any bank can be clear of the penalties of the primary and general election laws, if he should use its funds to "accommodate" persons free of charge, in order thus to secure their influence for a nomination to office.

We answer no, it is bribery clear, and such a party is liable to fine and imprisonment, and if elected and took the oath would be guilty of perjury. Even if the law were not strict in this regard, such use of funds would be a prostitution of a bank to the basest political uses, which depositors would object to as not being the purposes for which they put money on deposit. The writer of this has heard persons admit that they have been "accommodated" free of cost, and from the inquiry made by our friend, who, we know, is an honest Democrat who desires to have honest politics, there must be more such cases abroad reaching into Harris and Ferguson townships. Work like this is the initial to a hasty trip to Canada with a view not to come back again, and makes a very doubtful officer when put in a place of public trust.

A bill is now before the French Chamber of Deputies providing for the expulsion of the Princes of the various monarchical and imperial families living in France. The measure was fathered by Clemenceau, the Radical leader, and with some modifications, has been adopted by the Freycinet government as its own. The bill empowers the Government to prohibit all members of the families which formerly reigned in France from remaining within the country under a penalty of five years' imprisonment. The Minister of the Interior is to inform the ostracised of the prohibition against them by issuing a decree commanding them to depart. In submitting the bill the Government announced its readiness to give immediate effect to the expulsion. The preamble says that when the public abrogated former decrees it was believed the princes would respect the national institutions. On the contrary, however, they had seized every chance to do injury to the republic. The time had arrived, therefore, to put an end to the schemes of the princes.

The discussion over the matter had its immediate origin in the recent marriage of the Princess Amalie, daughter of the Comte de Paris, to the Crown Prince of Portugal. This union has been construed by the more radical Republicans as an important move of the Comte de Paris toward a repetition of his father's practical usurpation of the throne of France fifty-six years ago. The Comte, by the recent death of the Comte de Chambord, is now the recognized head of both the Orleans and Bourbon families in France. The committee of the French Chamber, by a vote of 6 to 5, has adopted the proposal for the general and compulsory expulsion of the princes, but, by a vote of 9 to 2, decided to postpone discussion on the question of confiscation of their property.

The New York Star, 6, says a private dispatch was received in the city at a late hour last night containing the news

that Terence Vincent Powderly had resigned his position as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. The telegram went on to state that the resignation was to take effect on Monday, and that his place would be immediately filled. No reason was assigned for Mr. Powderly's alleged action, but it was hinted that the resignation was the outcome of the recent introduction of the Home Club element into the Executive board.

Powderly is on record as a bitter opponent of the cardinal doctrines of this inner circle of the Knights of Labor, and when the four members of this secret organization were elevated to places on the general board, it was the universal opinion of the Knights that their chief executive officer would be compelled to resign. Mr. Powderly is a strong believer in the maintenance of the separate and distinct existence of trades unions which have allied themselves with the Knights, while the Home Club men favor the total and complete absorption of the old trade bodies by the new, gigantic organization. This is the main point of difference between the General Master Workman and his new colleagues; but there exist many minor points of difference between them. Mr. Powderly's friends in the order—and they are many—didn't see how he could conscientiously do his duty when hampered by a hostile element in the board, and these views were freely voiced by the delegates in Cleveland and on their return to this city.

The news created a sensation among the members of labor organizations in New York. The Knights universally deplored it, and predicted direful results to the order from the loss of its trusty leader. Trades unionists affected to see in the change an indication of weakness in what they deemed a powerful opponent; but at the same time they recognized the fact that the immediate result of Powderly's resignation would be to precipitate the struggle between the trades unions and the Knights.

A Miles City, Mont., special says: The Cheyennes have all gone to Tongue River, where at the mouth of Cook Creek, they are engaged in the barbarous and bloody orgies of the Sun Dances, in which novitiates become warriors, and braves by the ordeal of torture.

The Bloomsburg Sentinel is authorized to state that C. R. Buckalew is a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district, subject to the action of the conference.

It is astonishing what a turkey gobbler strut some fellows will put on when a flip-penny-bit streak of luck falls on 'em.

THE PRESIDENT MARRIED TO MISS FRANCES FOLSOM ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Brilliant and Unprecedented Event at the White House.

Washington, June 2.—The most important social event that has ever occurred in Washington transpired this evening at the White House in the marriage of President Cleveland to Miss Frances Folsom. No event of this nature of so important a character has perhaps ever been so jealously guarded from outside intrusion, or lifted so far above the level of mere curiosity. A wedding party limited to two score people, one-third of whom were composed of the highest officials of the nation, was certainly a novelty, but not even social rank, let alone the profane multitude, was permitted to view the novel event.

It had been widely spread that the White House guests would be closed against all comers except the elect after 8 p. m. The notification was sufficient to keep the public away, but as evening came a hundred or more people gathered in Lafayette Park and took what satisfaction there was in gazing at the Executive Mansion through the heavy foliage of the White House grounds. When 6 o'clock came, however, the gates were still open and the crowd took this as an invitation to enter, and in half an hour the carriage way in front of the main entrance was live with all sorts of people, the crowd growing with each moment.

Scarcely three minutes after the last guest arrived the Marine Band struck up the wedding march, and the bridal party descended the western staircase to the main floor. It was just exactly 7 o'clock A moment later the dull roar of the artillery at the Arsenal boomed out on the evening air, twenty-one guns, a Presidential salute, being fired. At the same time the chiming of the Metropolitan church, three-quarters of a mile away, pealed out with Mendelssohn's wedding march, filling the interludes between the roar of cannon. The exterior audience seemed jubilant enough to shout, but a score of blue-coated policemen, with menacing batons, was sufficiently discouraging to prevent any unseemly outbursts of enthusiasm. The crowd waited patiently throughout the two hours that the band played within, while not a soul either came or went through the big

stained glass doors.

There was no formal parade like a wedding march. It was an informal family gathering. The ceremony was concluded at 7:30, I should say. When the couple entered they assumed their positions, fronting the guests, and then Doctor Sunderland pronounced the ceremony in its briefest form. The ring was used and there was no nervous fumbling of it by the groom. When it was asked for, the President produced it promptly. The responses were uttered in distinct tones. Miss Folsom retained her composure with evident effort and Miss Cleveland was also manfully striving to be serene. All the part that the brother, Rev. William Cleveland, bore was pronouncing the benediction. There was no kneeling. He prayed that the bride might bring the graces of a Christian woman to the Executive Mansion. Then congratulations followed and we all repaired to the dining hall. The guests were seated at little tables about the room and a hot supper was served. First the health of the bride was drunk. Just before the bride and the groom came down to depart by the side exit we fairly sprinkled them with rice. They left at 9 and go to Deer Park for a week.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS

were many, but they were not exhibited, nor will a list be furnished. This is in deference to the wishes of the President. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome diamond necklace composed of a single string of brilliants. The presents from the cabinet officers and their wives were mostly articles of jewelry, though there were several beautiful presents of silverware.

THE MARRIAGE TOILET

The bride wore an enchanting wedding dress of ivory satin simply garlanded on the high corsage, with Indian muslin crossed in Grecian folds and carried in exquisite falls of simplicity over the petticoat. The orange blossom garniture commencing upon the veil in supercilious is continued throughout the costume with artistic skill. Her veil of tulle, about five yards in length, completely enveloped her, falling to the edge of the petticoat in front and extending the entire length of her full court train.

She carried no flowers and wore no jewelry except an engagement ring, containing a sapphire and two diamonds.

HOW THE GUESTS WERE DRESSED.

Miss Cleveland wore an exquisite dress, a combination of Nile green and cameo pink duchesse satin, with silver ornaments, low corsage garnished with pink roses, short sleeves, demi-length gloves in light tan. She carried a fan of pink crepe feathers.

Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sister, wore a dainty costume, on a train, of China crepe in robin's egg blue, most effectively garnatured with rare old lace. Her flowers were la France roses.

Miss Bayard was becomingly attired in black tulle in keeping with the deep mourning which she had worn since her mother's death.

Mrs. Manning's dress was of white satin in bouffant across the front with delicate lace, trimmings finished with sea pearls, square neck and elbow sleeves. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Endicott wore satin, with silver and white sapphire, draped in black Chastilly lace. Red pompon in hair and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Whitney wore a bodice of violet, with white satin and tulle skirts trimmed with violets. Diamond ornaments. Mrs. Vilas' dress was light blue silk with train strewn with daisies of silver, front of crystal and point lace and pearl trimmings. Low neck and elbow sleeves.

Mrs. Lanont wore an ivory tulle dress, demi-train with a panel of crystal and pearl on the left side of the skirt, square neck corsage edged with crystal and jet fringe, elbow sleeves and beautiful corsage bouquet of jaquemint roses.

Mrs. Rodgers, cousin of the bride, was dressed in a costume of delicate cameo pink, with brocade front.

Mrs. Codman, a relative of the bride, wore a white satin dress on train with black lace draperies and jaquemint roses.

Mrs. Hermon wore a satin dress of light orange.

Miss Nelson wore a handsome costume of corn colored satin with overdress of white antique lace, cut pompadour, with low corsage and elbow sleeves. Her flowers were jaquemint roses.

Miss Haddleston was dressed in pink silk with blue trimmings.

Mrs. Sunderland's dress was gray satin trimmed with lace, long train, square neck and elbow sleeves.

SELLING THE BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

Clearfield, June 4.—All that part of the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern Railroad which lies in Clearfield county was sold at the Court House, in this place, to-day by Sheriff Dale to Geo. F. Baer, J. M. Gazzam, C. F. Langdon and C. C. Clark for \$1,300,000. This is the amount of the indebtedness of the road. This was the first and only bid. There was rumor afloat here to-day that there would be some spirited bidding between the Beech Creek and Pennsylvania officials, but it was untrue, as there were none of the latter present. The sale of the property of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. will take place on June 11.

TRACKS BLOCKED BY WOMEN.

How the Wives and Daughters of Strikers Evasion an Injunction.

Chicago, June 4.—Two freight cars containing nails, consigned to the Rock Island Road, have been standing for a week at Cummings. Yesterday the road made an attempt to move the cars, but were frustrated by striking nail-makers of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, who induced the trainmen to abandon the attempt, as the nails had been made by the new men at the works. Sup't Chamberlain, of the Rock Island road, immediately asked for protection, and Captain Hunt, of the Hyde Park police force, started for Cummings this morning, taking with him all the available men of his force.

Several of the strikers had been enjoined from interfering with the working of the mills and the way taken to accomplish the result was entirely ingenious. Ten o'clock was the hour when the engines were expected up from South Chicago, and before that hour women and children to the number of two hundred, wives and children of former workmen, assembled with sticks in their hands around the terminus of the railroad tracks and opposite to the entrance of the nail works. Female spies were sent down the track toward South Chicago to apprise the party of the engine's approach.

While they were keeping guard a contingent was dispatched to the residence of Tom Bethel, a non-union man, who was moving to Colehour for safety. Mrs. Bethel was alone, superintending the packing of household goods, when she was startled by the beating of tin pans and the wildest hoots and yells imaginable. Several windows were smashed by boulders and she was berated roundly by the women and children until the police dispersed the party. They returned to the depot. At the same time one of the pickets came running breathlessly along the track, waving her shawl and shouting, "To the cars."

This was signaling the approach of the engine. Then there was a rush to where the loaded cars were standing. Mothers with infants in their arms and dragging youngsters by the hands hurried along. All ages were represented. The mothers grouped their little ones along the track some distance ahead of the first freight car and packed them according to age on the rails, the youngest toward the approaching engines, the mothers and the grown up daughters taking position in the rear. The engines steamed up slowly, but seeing the living obstacle on the track reversed and returned to South Chicago. Then the Amazons dispersed and on their return jeered and abused the representative of the company at the gate, calling them the most opprobrious names, the police by their presence only preventing infliction of violence by the infuriated women.

At two o'clock, when the engines appeared again, fully two thousand women and children were thronging the tracks and apparently as determined as before to hold them. Captain Hunt, with 60 policemen from Hyde Park, had reported in the meantime and attempted to clear the track, but could not do it on his own. The women, feeling sure they would not be clobbered, refused to move or moved very slowly when told to do so, and closed up again on the tracks unless absolutely held back by the officers. The engines were unable to get by them without killing them. The greatest excitement prevailed and all attempts made to move the cars proved futile.

HIS FIVE MURDERS.

Muskogee, I. T., June 4.—John Stevens, a mulatto, has been brought here charged with a wholesale murder committed near Coffeyville on Friday morning last. He was examined before Commissioner Tufts yesterday afternoon, and though he stoutly denied his guilt the evidence is very strong against him. Dr. George Pyle had sworn out a warrant for his arrest for cattle stealing, and this is supposed to have been the motive for the crime. On the morning aforesaid Stevens went to Dr. Pyle's home and with an axe attacked the occupants, the doctor and his wife and a hired man named Dykes, one at a time and left them all for dead. He then went to the house of Mrs. Kerr, who was supposed to have considerable money in her possession, and succeeded in killing her grown son and one Lewis Winters, dispatching them all with the same bloody axe.

Suspicion was fastened on Stevens from the fact that he borrowed a horse, saddle and bridle the day before, and the next morning the saddle-bag-ket was found near Pyle's home, and also tracks where he had hitched the horse. A rag was found near by, which was identified as one worn by Stevens around his feet, and when he was arrested his mate was found on the other foot. He was captured by United States Deputy Marshall Norwood and a posse of citizens. Commissioner Tufts committed him for a trial, and his hanging is a foregone conclusion.

Reports from the Northwest as to the growing grain are not as favorable as they were last week. In Minnesota and Dakota a severe drouth prevails, and in some quarters, as if to aggravate the situation, the chinch bug has put in an appearance. But little damage has been done as yet, however, and the fears of the farmers thus far are apprehensive rather than justified by facts.

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SERIOUS TALK ABOUT BEAVER.

Philad. Times: The coming of Colonel Quay, Ex-Marshal Rutan, Chairman Cooper, Chris L. Magee, Senator Davies, James McManes and other big politicians to the city last week gave rise to the supposition that the nomination of Gen. James A. Beaver was in jeopardy. It is said by those within the inner circle that General Beaver is by no means the enthusiastic choice of many of the leaders. They fear he has not the strength with the people he is popularly supposed to have, and his candidacy is considered to be rather sentimental than practical politics. They urge that a Prohibition candidate for Governor would afford an opportunity for thousands of old time Independent Republicans to forsake the regular ticket. Still they do not see their way out of the dilemma. General Beaver has been endorsed by nearly all if not every one of the conventions so far held and the opposition-to-Beaver leaders assert they cannot find the man whom they could successfully pit against him. There has been some talk about Chief Justice Ulysses Meador, but, as a gentleman remarked: "We are afraid he is too old, although he is recognized as one of the ablest men in the state. To think of nominating General Hartranf is out of the question. That would be like going back ten or fifteen years. All in all, I guess General Beaver will have to be nominated, because it would be unwise at this late day to attempt to defeat him. At the same time I believe if we had a young man and popular man available and time enough to work up a canvass he could be easily enough beaten. I do not believe that the convention can be postponed or Beaver defeated."

FIRE AT EAGLEVILLE.

Between two and three o'clock Tuesday morning, 2, the Freeman House burned to the ground, together with the contents. The inmates of the house, G. Goshorn and family, barely escaped with their lives. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. This is the second building that has been burned on the same site. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND ARRIVE SAFELY AT DEER PARK.

Deer Park, Md., June 3.—President Cleveland and bride arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning, and are domiciled in one of the cottages attached to the hotel. There are but few persons here, as there was no knowledge that the bridal party would come here. The President and Mrs. Cleveland are enjoying very quietly. A large influx of visitors is looked for as soon as it is known the newly-wedded couple are here.

A GIRL PLUNGES FROM A HIGH TOWER.

Denver, Col., June 3.—Last evening at Aspen a party of young ladies climbed to the top of the fire-bell tower, 60 feet high, to obtain a good view of the city. Epps Stewart stepped to the edge of the tower and was leaning against the corner post, when the janitor, not knowing of the presence of the ladies, seized the bell rope to call a meeting of the fire company. The sudden clang of the great bell startled Miss Stewart and she plunged from the dizzy height to the pavement. Both legs were so badly crushed that the feet had been driven to within a few inches of the knees; the bones of her left arm were broken into splinters, and five ribs on the right side were broken and torn loose from the spine. She was alive when picked up, but there is no hope of her recovery.

THE FATE OF SIX \$100 CERTIFICATES.

Boston, Mass., June 2.—A lady, whose name is withheld, dropped upon the floor of her house in Union Park on May 25 six \$100 silver certificates. Later in the day they were picked up by a servant maid, who, thinking they were advertising hand-bills, gave one to another maid, who afterwards burned it, and three to her brother, who in turn ignorantly distributed them among his friends. The two remaining certificates the girl gave to her cousin, who appears to be the only one concerned who knew their value. It is said that he and "the boys" have been having a good time on the proceeds ever since. The certificates given away by the finder's brother have been recovered.

When one sees the impure fats that are sometimes used in soap making, he is inclined to doubt the cleansing qualities of the soap. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is made from the purest refined tallow, and is guaranteed pure and healthful.

We have a lengthy communication from Bellefonte which relates to the appointment of Prothonotary. It goes back as far as six months before Mr. Brett's death and shows there was plotting for his shoes and winds up with the trick by which the appointment was secured, two weeks ago. The writer is very severe on the outrageous and indecent greed, but as the whole matter is so well understood, we must withhold the article for want of space.

Without beautiful hair no woman is beautiful. Is yours falling out or faded? The loss is vital. Parker's Hair Balsam will preserve your hair and give back its gloss and youthful color. Clean, elegant, perfect. Prevents dandruff.