

The Centre Reporter.

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NO. 30.

Perhaps by the time we issue another paper the Homestead strike and the war will be over.

There is only one candidate for Assembly on this side the county, namely our present member, Honorable J. H. McCormick, which will not make it difficult for our people to have a choice.

In Philadelphia last week, quite a number of women working in a laundry, struck, not for higher wages, or that wages were lowered, but because the proprietor put in some machinery to accommodate the increase of business. These women are fools, and don't see that they are emptying the oil from their lamps.

During the trial at Versailles of four anarchists charged with stealing a quantity of dynamite which was used in the explosions of last May day one of the prisoners named Etievant was told by the judge to stand up. Instead of complying with the order the prisoner remained in his seat and impudently replied: "Get up yourself. Why don't you get up?"

The judge made answer: "I am a magistrate and need not rise to speak to you."

Thereupon Etievant retorted: "One man is as good as another. Get up if you want to speak to me; then I will get up, too." The other prisoners followed the example of bravado set by Etievant and adopted an equally insolent mein toward the judge. Each in turn began a violent harangue and tried to expatiate on the subject of anarchism. The judge, however, refused to listen to their vapors, and after a scene of considerable disorder succeeded in silencing them.

It is a striking fact that the human race is some day going to be blind; judging from the number of persons of young and middle age one meets, who wear glasses, we are led to the conclusion that mankind is fast on the way to blindness. Thirty to fifty years ago it was only the aged and such as had a natural defect of sight, that wore glasses, all the rest considering themselves fortunate to get along without spectacles until age required them.

With many, today, spectacles are worn for style, or, as a gentleman once remarked to his wife, "It made him look professorlike to wear glasses." There are certainly a goodly number of people wearing glasses who do not need them, and are actually injuring a pair of good eyes by unnecessarily wearing glasses. An individual of sense will at any time feel thankful if he or she is blessed with eyes good enough to do without glasses. To wear glasses when your eyes really do not require them is as absurd as it would be to wear a wig when you have a full head of hair.

A serious break has occurred in the ranks of the Homestead strikers, and it is now confidently expected that before the end of the week, the mills will be running with all the old men the Carnegie Company may choose to accept.

On Monday thirty-six of the old men including several members of the Amalgamated Association went back to work. The advisory committee questions the number, but admits there has been a break. One hundred more men have been secured from outside places and Superintendent Potter confidently asserts that within ten days all the departments will be running on double turn. The locked out men are very anxious, and it is now believed that if no concerted attack is made upon the Homestead works by the strikers at the other Carnegie mills, there will be a grand series of foot races by the men to secure their old positions.

A CARD.

In order that the Democrats of Centre county may not be deceived, and my friends be misled into voting against me for the office of Prothonotary, which I ask at their hands, I desire to state, that the report put in circulation by some of my opponents to the effect: That I am not asking for the office in good faith, that I have been induced to seek the position for the benefit of others, and if elected would not assume charge of the same, is utterly false and without any foundation.

I am a candidate in my own interest and for my own benefit, and owing to the shortness of time alone, do I adopt this method of refuting in print the false statement intended to prejudice my candidacy. There is no man in Centre county that would hand over such a position to another, the idea in itself is absurd.

Let there be fairplay.

C. R. KURTZ.

ANARCHY RAMPANT.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE IAMS.

General Snowden Gives His Views on the Homestead Affair.

Major General George R. Snowden and several members of his staff, including Surgeon General R. S. Huidekoper, Colonel G. H. North, Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Cullinan and Colonel Charles Green, returned from Homestead at 8.30 Thursday morning. General Snowden went to his home at 1432 Pine street, and took a rest before he made his appearance at brigade headquarters. He had hardly reached headquarters before he was asked to talk about Homestead and the punishment of Private Iams, of the Tenth Regiment, by Colonel Streator. In regard to the latter he said:

"I have no official opinion to give on the matter at this time. I may be called on later to give it. My individual opinion, however, is that the punishment of Iams was inflicted in face of rebellion, treason, murder, anarchy and to repress a mutiny. The control of enlisted men and the efficiency and discipline of a regiment are in the hands of its commanding officer. The trial of enlisted men by court-martial is in the hands of the brigade commander. A report of the circumstances in Iams' case was made to me after the event and I was asked what disposition should be made of him. It was then that I made the order already published. I have nothing more to say on the subject."

PRaise FOR THE TROOPS.

In regard to the camp and the behavior of the State troops at Homestead General Snowden said:

"There was never a better camp that I have seen in war or peace. I have had very good accounts from the Mt. Gretna camp, and I have no doubt it was in equally as fine condition. The officers and men were willing, ready, active, prompt and vigilant. The guard duty was never so well done in our service, and I never saw it done better anywhere. Officers and men behaved themselves with great discretion in the face of the greatest aggravation. The food was excellent and bountiful and it was served promptly after the first day.

"The troops that I have left at Homestead are the Fifth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, the Sheridan Troop and Battery B., of the Second Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General John A. Wiley. He and I consider that force ample to preserve the peace. General Wiley is an efficient officer, and his troops may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves in case of need. Should any disorder arise, however, in that neighborhood beyond the control or limits of General Wiley's command, the rest of the division, as has been shown, can be concentrated there in a few hours.

"The state of affairs in that locality is very bad and threatening. All ideas of law and order, respect for private property and the liberty of citizens seem to have been obliterated in that vicinity. It reminds me of a seething volcano, ready to burst forth at any moment.

THE SITUATION MISUNDERSTOOD.

The law-abiding citizens of other parts of the State do not seem to realize the condition of affairs either now or before the arrival of the troops at Homestead. To my mind it is very evident that the authorities of the State will have to join in actual battle with anarchy and the commune. The people may as well make up their minds that the eruption at Homestead indicates the prevalence of the disease in the body politic, which extends far beyond what they have any conception of, and instead of criticising the efforts of spirited and patriotic officers to preserve discipline in their ranks the public should do everything possible to uphold them. I believe that the hour is not distant when peace and order will have to be enforced at the point of the bayonet in obedience to the Executive.

"The people of the State are not aware of the condition of affairs at Homestead. The people there organized a revolutionary government; they had their officers, their Magistrate, their council of ten. They arrested citizens without warrant, tried them before this so-called advisory committee, exiled them or inflicted such other punishments as they saw fit. They established an armed censorship of the press. The newspaper writers were compelled to wear numbers, like convicts in a prison. They resisted the Sheriff. They committed murder and they made war. Such was the condition of affairs when I arrived there.

"I believe that every member of the so-called citizens' and Amalgamated Association committees that called on me on Tuesday morning after the arrival of the troops is under arrest or has had a warrant issued for him for

violent crimes from murder down. The man Critchlow, who came to me at Munhall Station on my arrival at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and said if we had not come so soon and unexpectedly the citizens would have welcomed me, is now in prison, without bail, for murder.

ANARCHY IS RAMPANT.

"As our fathers fought for independence and the war of the rebellion was waged for union, so, unless all signs fail, we will have to fight for our homes, our liberty and our institutions in the not distant future. I was utterly astonished during my stay in Homestead at the large number of letters and periodicals which reached me from all quarters breathing anarchy and revolution.

"As we came away through the works we saw from our car non-union workmen pelted with stones by strikers. The bad feeling is suppressed somewhat, but it still exists, and as long as the situation remains as it is now the Second Brigade will remain at Homestead. It is just possible that if their stay is prolonged other regiments from other brigades may be called upon to remove them, and the First Brigade or some of its regiments may be called out again. The strikers such of them as are on the ground now for many of them have disappeared, are full of threats, and it is a common thing to hear men declare that as soon as the soldiers leave they will have the lives of any men who hold their places in the works. The ultimate result will be, I believe, that the owners of the works will regain and operate them entirely with men of their own choosing."

JONES VICTORIOUS.

The Straight Democratic Ticket Scores a Victory in Alabama.

Exact returns of Monday's election from various parts of Alabama and scores of telegrams as to the general turn of the vote, showing that the straight Democratic ticket, headed by Thomas G. Jones, has been overwhelmingly elected. Nearly every telegram states that the bulk of the negroes voted for Jones.

So far as known the election throughout the state has been a very quiet one though great interest was manifested. A novel feature was that in many places the colored voters turned out and not only voted but worked like beavers for Jones and the straight Democratic ticket and aided materially in polling large majorities for the Democrats.

Bulletins from twenty eight of the sixty-six counties in the state show handsome majorities for Jones, except in Hale county. The indications are that Jones has carried Montgomery county, where he lives, by 6000; Bullock by 2000 and Talladega by 500. In Barbour county Jones received four out of every five votes polled.

The evidences thus far are that the straight Democratic ticket has carried the day, though there is no doubt that Kolb has carried a few of the remote counties.

Intellectual Calisthenics.

"A great deal of what we call education is not education at all, but simply intellectual calisthenics," said Prof. J. J. Sellers, at the Southern. "Sciences and languages are painfully pounded into children who will never have use for them, while matters of importance to the masses are oftentimes neglected. Boys are taught Latin and left in complete ignorance of commercial law; they read Homer in the original, yet know of Herbert Spencer only by hearsay; they know more of Euripides than of Shakespeare; are better posted regarding the democracy of Athens than of the Democracy of the United States. I have heard college graduates mauling about Pericles and Petrarch who could not tell whether Gladstone was an English Liberal or an Irish policeman. They knew all about bugology and could tell whether a pebble belonged to the paleozoic or some other period, but could not tell a subpoena from a search warrant, a box of vermicell from a bundle of fish worms.

Mr. John Carpenter, of Goodland, Ind., says: "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for diarrhoea and severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels with the best results. In the worst cases I never had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one dose will do. Besides its other good qualities it is pleasant to take." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Major Singer Indisposed.

Major William J. Singer, who recently returned from Homestead to which place he was summoned by order of Governor Pattison, is at present confined to his house on East Howard street, with sickness. This is unfortunate for the Major as he is a candidate for the Democratic District Attorneyship nomination.

IS IT SUICIDE OR MURDER

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF A LEWISBURG LIVERYMAN.

A Suspicion that John Weidensaul Was Killed and the House Set on Fire to Conceal the Crime.

The police are trying to get the truth concerning the death of John Weidensaul a wealthy liveryman of Lewisburg. He was taken from a burning building on Saturday morning, 16, and on investigation, it was found that he was shot in the head. The coroner's jury found that he had committed suicide. This tragedy occurred in the house of his sweet-heart, Miss. Kate Neyhart.

Yesterday it was ascertained that his skull had been crushed by means of a blunt instrument. This was the first intimation of foul play, although Miss Neyhart, a handsome brunette, strenuously adhered to the original story of suicide. The tragedy occurred about daybreak, and after three shots had been fired Miss Neyhart ran from her house, half dressed, to the Chief Burgess' house. While she was absent two more shots were heard in the house. Then the house was discovered to be on fire.

Miss Neyhart aroused the Burgess and told him that John Weidensaul, her lover, had fired three times at her while in her home, without effect. The Burgess broke in the door, finding furniture upset and blood spattered everywhere. A trail led to Miss Neyhart's room, where the fire was burning fiercely. On the floor lay Weidensaul fire singeing his flesh. He was dead, with a large bullet-hole in his forehead. A pistol was found a few feet from him. The officers lifted the body, but found retreat cut off by fire. A ladder was raised to the window and the dead man was lowered in a blanket. The body was taken to an undertaker's.

Miss Neyhart said that she and Weidensaul were soon to have been married and that Weidensaul was jealous. More interest is added to the case by the report of the physician who made a post mortem examination of Weidensaul. They found that the bullet that penetrated the brain did not fit chamber of the revolver found by the dead man's side. This adds mystery to the case, and the authorities now believe that the man was murdered and that it is not a case of suicide.

ANARCHISTS IN MASS MEETING.

They Denounce Capital and Laud Berkman as a Modern Hero.

About one thousand Anarchists of both sexes assembled in Military Hall, in New York on the Bowery, Monday evening last, to hear Andrew Carnegie and capitalists in general denounced. Penkert, the reputed chief of the murderous Autonomist group, to which Alexander Berkman belonged, Emma Goldman, Berkman's mistress, were the principal speakers.

Resolutions calling for the immediate abolition of capital were presented and carried unanimously, but these resolutions conveyed on hint as to the means to be employed. The speeches, most of them delivered in German were rather tame except insofar as they held Berkman up as one of the heroes of the epoch. The absence of incendiary language was partly due to the presence of a large force of policemen.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast. Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.

The Great Salt Lake. Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent. Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.

All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address E. L. LOMAX, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent, t. f. Omaha, Neb.

Iams Brings Suit.

Informations were made Monday afternoon before Alderman Reilly by ex-Private Iams against Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel Streator and Assistant Surgeon Grim, of the Tenth regiment, for aggravated assault and battery and assault and battery. Warrants were issued. The charge aggravated assault was for tying Iams up by the thumbs and the assault and battery for shaving his head.

A civil suit will also be brought for damages, and the attorneys, Messrs. Dickey, Trent, Jones and Watson say they are confident of securing heavy damages for their client and also of convicting the defendants on the charges made.

There are now over one thousand men at work in the Homestead mills. On Sunday preaching was had in the mills.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Resume of the Week's Proceedings in the House and Senate. A Charge of Drunkenness.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug 1, 1892.

The Congressional dead-lock over the world's Fair Appropriation is still on, and both sides are still confident of winning, or at least they say they are. There is absolutely no ground to base an authoritative prediction on how it will end, although the chances, on account of numbers are still considered to be in favor of those who support the appropriation, if quorum of the House can be kept here—a very important "if." The extension of last year's Sundry civil appropriation expired at midnight Saturday; the Senate has passed a joint resolution extending it to Thursday of this week, but when an attempt was made in the House to pass it, Saturday before adjourning on account of the announcement of the death of Representative Craig, of Pennsylvania, Representative Hopkings of Illinois, objected, consequently the Government Printing Office and other bureaus of the Government provided for in that bill are closed to-day, and will remain closed until the old appropriation is extended or the new one becomes a law.

As Representative Hopkins is prominent among the friends of the World's Fair appropriation, it is believed that his objection was part of a plan to force the fillibusterers to allow the House to pass the new Sundry Civil bill with the World's Fair appropriation amendment. A number of compromises have been suggested, but up to this time the friends of the appropriation, backed by the Senate, which insists that Congress shall not adjourn until the World's Fair appropriation becomes a law, have refused to even consider them. Representative Amos Cummings, of New York, who is now in command of the fillibusterers, says that they will hold out until December, if necessary. The dead lock may end to-day, and may last for months; no man can tell how or when it will end.

Senator Carlisle never speaks on the tariff without giving the republicans some blows that cannot be successfully parried, and his last speech, which even so bitter a partisan as Senator Sherman referred to as "the very fair and frank argument of the Senator from Kentucky," was no exception to the rule. He dealt the protection mumbo jumbo a terrible blow in an unprotected spot when he cited fifteen general occupations, the products of which are highly protected by the McKinley law, and fifteen other trades, the products of which are on the free list, and showed by undisputable figures that average of wages in the protected industries had been reduced since the McKinley bill became a law, while the average of wages paid by the unprotected industries had during the same period increased. So much for the only real argument that protectionists have,—that protection increases the wages of our working people.

The fifteen unprotected occupations in which the average of wages has increased since the McKinley law was enacted are bakers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, cabinet makers, carpenters, common laborers, farm laborers, machinists, masons, iron molders, painters, plumbers, stone cutters, tailors, and tin smiths. The fifteen protected occupations, in which the average of wages has decreased, are bar iron, boots and shoes, cotton goods, cotton and woolen goods crucible steel, flint glass, green glass, window glass lumber, machinery, pig iron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, and woolen goods. Mr. Carlisle also called attention to another clause of the McKinley law which is responsible through the rise in the price of tin for having already robbed the people of this country of \$4,629,770, or more than one-half of the estimated value of the 508 tin plate work of Wales, thus showing that the benefit of this particular clause of the protective tariff is reaped entirely by the Welch manufacturer at the expense of the American consumers.

According to an official communication Secretary Foster to the House, in answer to a resolution, on Treasury official either asked for or obtained leave of absence to attend the republican national convention at Minneapolis. Then a good many of them were absent without leave, as they were certainly at the convention.

The House committee on Agriculture in a report upon the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture, confirmed the statement made in the Senate last week by Senator Vest, that the value of farm lands and products have been steadily deteriorating under the several protective tariff laws in force since the war, while other interests have been more prosperous and remunerative. The report says that

under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and that the more restrictive and prohibitive trade with other countries has been the worse for agriculture fared.

Quite "a tempest in a tea pot" has been raised by the charge of drunkenness on the floor of the House, made by Representative Watson, of Georgia, in a somewhat remarkable book he has written and published. A special committee is now engaged, by direction of the House, investigating the charge, and the scandal mongers are taking special delight in smirching the names of members of the House.

COBURN.

Misses Verna and Mella Meyer have gone to Freeburg, Snyder county, to attend a session at the Musical College located at that place.

Mrs. Madge Wakefield and child, and Mrs. Rishell of near Tusseyville, the former a sister and the latter the mother of W. W. Rishell were visiting at his place during the last week. On Saturday his brother John D. Rishell, a prominent druggist of Philadelphia, accompanied by John E. Beatty, of the same place also came and spent Sunday with him.

Mrs. Jacob Witmyer while out for huckleberries killed a large rattlesnake with twelve rattles. Harvey Hoover killed two of the same kind the same day. These kind of snakes seem to be plentiful. Jacob Emerick one day last week killed a large one with eight rattles, while on his way to Coburn.

Mrs. Andrew Vonado one day last week while out on the mountain for huckleberries was prostrated with the excessive heat, friends came to the rescue and she was taken to a house not far off and restoratives given her; in the evening she was able to return home.

Mrs. T. B. Everett is at present lying in a very critical condition with heart disease.

Mrs. P. H. Stover while visiting her husband who works in Treaster valley met with a very serious accident last Thursday, she and her husband were on their way to the station and were traveling on a railroad trolley on a tram road when the trolley broke and she was thrown violently to the ground sustaining a deep cut on the head and receiving other injuries. She is in a very precarious condition at present.

The evening train from Bellefonte has been discontinued it not having paid the company to keep it on.

"Squire Garthoff had a quiet wedding on Saturday evening, the contracting parties being Mr. Carl W. Haight, of Cherry Run, Union county and Miss Cora B. Robison, of Ingley.

The evening train on Friday killed a valuable cow for Jacob Emerick, esq., near Green Brier.

THE TITAN OF CHASMS.

A Mile Deep, 13 Miles Wide, 217 Miles Long, and Painted Like a Flower.

The Grand Canon of the Colorado River, in Arizona, is now for the first time easily accessible to tourists. A regular stage line has been established from Flagstaff, Arizona, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, making the trip from Flagstaff to the most imposing part of the Canon in less than 12 hours. The stage fare for the round trip is only \$20.00, and meals and comfortable lodgings are provided throughout the trip at a reasonable price. The view of the Grand Canon afforded at the terminus of the stage route is the most stupendous panorama known in nature. There is also a trail at this point leading down the Canon wall, more than 6,000 feet vertically, to the river below. The descent of the trail is a grander experience than climbing the Alps, for in the bottom of this terrific and sublime chasm are hundreds of mountains greater than any of the Alpine range.

A book describing the trip to the Grand Canon, illustrated by many full-page engravings from special photographs, and furnishing all needful information, may be obtained free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill.

Anarchist Bergman may get a heavy salting. J. G. A. Leishman entered an additional information against Bergman, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. This with the charge of felonious assault and battery made by Inspector McKelvey and the six charges preferred by Secretary Lovejoy makes eight counts. The total bail required was \$24,000. If convicted of all these charges he will serve thirty-four years in the penitentiary. No attorney appeared for the prisoner. It is said a fund is being raised by New York "Reds" to defend him.

—If you want a light spring and summer overcoat, the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can satisfy your wants in a most satisfactory manner to you, both in price and quality.