



CAPITOL CHAT.

INFORMATION OF A WEEK FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

A Brief Review of What Government Officials are Doing for the Country's Good.

WASHINGTON Oct. 10, 1892.—The republican complaint of a lack of campaign boodle is made for no other purpose than to deceive. They have today a larger fund at the disposal of their national committee than was used by them in the campaign of 1888. This is no hearsay or guessing, but an absolute fact. Finding themselves so well fixed for cash; the republican national committee appointed Mr. L. T. Michener, of Indiana, who is Col. W. W. Dudley's law partner, in this city, confidential financial agent for the Western states that are considered doubtful, with instructions to spend any amount that he may after personal investigation consider necessary to keep those states in the republican column. Mr. Michener is now making that personal investigation, giving his first attention to his own state about which the republicans are very much alarmed.

Mr. Harrison knows from experience the value of having a few good offices to dangle in front of the political workers of his party, therefore no one was surprised when he officially announced that none of the numerous existing vacancies would be filled until after election. He wishes the impression to go out that the men who do the most telling work for him will have the pick of these places. Among the most desirable vacancies are an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; a first Assistant Post Master General; a Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The fall session of the U. S. Supreme Court opened to-day. The only business transacted was the swearing in of the new member, Justice Shiras, of Pennsylvania, and the official call of the Court on the President.

With all his faults, and they are certainly numerous enough, Commissioner Raum has the merit, he is grateful to Mr. Harrison for not having long ago kicked him out of the Pension Office, and he is showing his gratitude by leaving his official desk upon the stump. This week the Commissioner will endeavor to get in some fine work for Harrison at the encampment of the Union Veterans legion, at Indianapolis. He will then go to Illinois, where he is supposed to have some influence with the soldier vote, and make all sorts of promises to those who want to get on the pension roll as well as to those already on the roll who are applicants for an increase in pension.

Mr. Harrison's order to members of his Cabinet and the heads of department to take the stump for him was a shrewdly managed bit of politics. Mr. H. was far too smart to shock those who believed it wrong for member of his official family to leave their duties to engage in political work, but "there are other ways to kill a dog" etc. A few days "Lige Halford, the President's Private Secretary, gave out a short but very carefully worded interview, in which he stated in substance that instead of being opposed to members of the Cabinet and other prominent officials going on the stump, as had been reported (doubtless by order), the President strongly favored their taking that method of rendering an account of their stewardship to the people. Now wasn't that a neat way of notifying the officials to get up and hustle? It had an immediate effect, and about every official who is of sufficient prominence to be listened to has already made arrangements to take the stump. It is said that Attorney General Miller, who lately stated in a published interview that he was opposed to federal officials making political speeches and believed their proper duty was to devote their time to what they were paid for, has been told that he must talk no more such foolishness during the campaign. He was excused for making the "break" because, as Mr. Harrison said, "Miller knows nothing about politics."

A new method of working the Department clerks for political contributions has been put into operation, which its originators claim is no violation of the Civil Service law. The clerk receives from his state republican association a circular letter asking him if he has any "suggestion" to make that will be beneficial to his party to call at a given address, and when he calls he is politely informed that he has been assessed five per cent of his salary, and that he had better lose no time in handing in the cash. One of these circulars was sent to a Missouri democratic clerk, who after calling and satisfying himself of the nature of the scheme laid the whole matter before the Civil Service Commission.

Pat. Egan, U. S. Minister to Chili, now here, says Mr. Blaine will take the stump for Harrison, but he will have to do so before Washington people will believe it.

AARONSBURG.

A Tramp Preacher's Sudden Death. A Series of Accidents.

Jeremiah Winkleblech is suffering from throat trouble brought on by a cold contracted in the corn field.

Another of Mark Mooney's children died of diphtheria, making the third within two weeks. There is still one child sick but will recover.

W. H. Phillips is now absent in Ohio, visiting his parents and brothers and sisters. He took with him his daughter Elsie, and expects to be away about two weeks.

Rev. David Shoemaker and wife and daughter Mrs. Stevenson, with her children, were in town for a few days visiting at Joseph Jordan's and at Mrs. Deshler's.

The cornet band have a teacher instructing them at present from Livonia, in the person of Mr. Kale. For the past year he taught the band at Livonia, Brush Valley, and the band at Green Burr, in Sugar Valley.

Thomas Yearick and wife are in Philadelphia making their annual visit to their sons. They first went to Mifflinburg and attended the centennial there, thence to New Berlin, and then on to Philadelphia.

Harry Mensch, in attempting to climb on a wagon while in motion slipped and his feet got into the wheel and before the driver of the wagon was made aware of it, the clothing was all torn off the boy and he was badly frightened.

A child of Charles Bressler, while playing in company with some other children, fell and broke its arm. We venture to say there is not another family in the valley that has had as many limbs fractured as Mr. Bressler's has had.

Joseph Horst, the tramp preacher who has traveled through these parts for many years, dropped down in the road last Friday evening near George Shafer's and was carried into his barn and died in a few minutes after being carried into the barn. He was quite an old man and in feeble health.

DELAMATER CONVICTED.

The jury in the embezzlement cases against the Delamaters returned a verdict of guilty as to George Wallace Delamater and not guilty as to the other defendants. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal upon the first ballot Tuesday night. Mr. Delamater received the verdict without flinching. The defense will apply for a new trial, and will also question the legality of the act of 1888.

The defendant was a state senator for many years and the Republican candidate for governor in 1890. The embezzlement charges were the outgrowth of the failure of the Delamater banking company in December, 1890.

The charge upon which ex-Senator Delamater was convicted was statutory embezzlement; that is, the firm received deposits knowing themselves to be insolvent. Since his defeat for governor and the Meadville bank failure, the ex-senator has been practicing law at Seattle, Washington, and it has been said that he was likely to become prominent in politics on the Pacific slope. He has even been talked of for congressman. The penalty is a fine of not less than the sum of money embezzled and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than six years in solitary confinement and at hard labor.

Charles J. Harrah, president of the Midvale steel works, and a strong Republican, recently declared in favor of free raw material. The Philadelphia Press ventured to question some of the Mr. Harrah's statements. He replied meeting the points of the Press, and furthermore thus treated the wage question as it relates to the iron and steel industry:

The tariff, as I understand it from the standpoint of all the Republican speakers that it has been my privilege to hear, was made chiefly for the benefit of the wage workers and the American mechanic. Will you kindly inform me how much of the benefit derived by the manufacturer from the McKinley bill goes into the pocket of the laborer or mechanic? What particular steel mill is it that is paying higher wages today than it paid in 1882? I confess I know of none, but then, perhaps I am ignorant in this, as on the other points.

Mr. Harrah will have no difficulty in finding mills that are paying much less.

Do not let a bad fruit season worry you; Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts produce the fruit flavor. Try them when you bake cake again. Price 10 cents a bottle.

Potatoes wanted.—G. O. Benner.

HIGH TREASON.

THE HOMESTEAD LEADERS DEFIED THE LAW.

Chief Justice Paxson Declares the Homestead Strikers by Their Organized Defiance of the Law Place Themselves Outside of its Pale. The Advisory Committee Committed High Treason.

The unusual spectacle of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state sitting as a judge in the court of oyer and terminer of a county in the state, was witnessed by a large crowd in the criminal court room at Pittsburg on Monday morning when Chief Justice Paxson charged the grand jury as to what constituted treason against the state in the cases against the members of the Homestead strikers' advisory committee.

Upon the bench sat chief justice, Judges Stowe, McClung, Porter and Kennedy, while in the clerk's portion sat Judge Slagle. The room was crowded almost to suffocation. When court opened Judge Kennedy turned to the grand jury, and said that charges of treason having been made against certain persons, it seemed meet for the county court to request the highest judicial officer of the state to deliver the charge. After detailing the causes leading up to the Homestead strike, Justice Paxson said:

"The mutual right of the parties to contract in regard to wages and the character of the employment, whether by the piece or by the day, whether for ten hours or less, is fixed as any other right which we enjoy under the constitution and laws of this state. It is a right which belongs to every citizen, laborer or capitalist, and it is the plain duty of the state to protect them in the enjoyment of it.

Coming up to the formation of the advisory committee and the party taken by it in the strike, he said:

"It is alleged that the advisory committee did more than to induce others not to accept employment from the company; that it allowed no person to enter the mill of the Carnegie steel company, and even permitted no strangers to enter the town of Homestead without its consent; that it arranged an organization of a military character, consisting of three divisions with commanders, captains, etc., the captains to report to the division commanders, and the latter to report to the advisory committee."

He then detailed how the authority of the sheriff had been defied, the arrival of the Pinkertons, the following and finally the mobilization of the state troops adding:

"We can have some sympathy with a mob driven to desperation by hunger as in the days of the French revolution, but we have none for men revolting exceptionally high wages in resisting the law and resorting to violence and bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights, and entailing such a vast expense to the tax-payers of the commonwealth. It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in a sudden outrage, with good provocation, it is a deliberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their rights."

The men had a right to refuse to work and persuade others to join them, but the moment they attempt to control the works and resort to violence they placed themselves outside the pale of the law.

"If we were to concede to doctrine that the employee may dictate to his employer the terms of his employment and upon the refusal of the latter to accede to them to take possession of his property and drive others away willing to work we would have an anarchy. No business could be conducted on such a basis; that doctrine when once countenanced would be extended to every industry."

ORGANIZED DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

The justice then defined as treason the organization of a large number of men in a common purpose to defy the law, resist its officers and to deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. It is a state of war, said he, when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the state to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of former employees.

"Every member of such asserted government, whether it be an advisory committee or by whatever name it is called, who has participated in such usurpation, who has joined in a common purpose of resistance to the law and a denial of the rights to other citizens, has committed treason against the state. While the definition of this offense is the designing or overturning of the government of the state, such intention need not extend to every portion of the territory.

"It is sufficient if it be an overturning of it in a particular locality, and such intent may be inferred from the acts committed. If you find from the

evidence that the defendants have, or any of them has, committed, participated, and aided in any of the acts which I have defined to you as constituting the offense of treason, it will be your sworn duty to find a true bill against the party or parties so offending.

THE ROAD TO ANARCHY.

"We have reached the point in the history of the state where there are but two roads for us to pursue; the one leads to order and good government, the other to anarchy. The one great question which concerns the people of this country is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order.

"The company had the undoubted right to protect its property. For this purpose it would lawfully employ as many as it saw proper, and arm them if necessary, as long as the men employed by the company as watchmen to guard and protect its property acted only in that capacity and for that purpose.

"It matters not to the rioters nor to the public who they were nor from whence they came. It was an act of unlawful violence amounting at least to a riot upon the part of all concerned in it. If life was taken in pursuance of a purpose to resist the landing of the men by violence the offense was murder and perhaps treason.

THE DUTY OF THE STATE.

"The rights of the men, as before stated, were to refuse to work unless their terms were acceded to, and to persuade others to join them in such refusal, but the law will sustain them no further. The moment they attempted to control the works and to prevent by violence or threats of violence other laborers from going to work there, they placed themselves outside the pale of the law.

"It is the duty of the state to protect every citizen within her borders. In this there is no distinction between the laborer and the capitalist; it protects each with equal impartiality. When the state fails to do this it fails in its duty as sovereign, and it will protect with a firm hand the individual laborer from the tyranny and unlawful demands of organized labor.

"The law should be so enforced from the Delaware to the Ohio that the honest laborer can work for whom he pleases and at what wages he sees fit, undeterred by the bludgeon of the pistol of the assassin."

Homestead Strikers Scared.

The charge of Justice Paxson to the grand jury is an absorbing theme for discussion throughout the town of Homestead. The general opinion is that it augurs ill for the accused and they will have to make a defense in court before a jury. As a result there is some movement on the part of certain members of the advisory board to secure witnesses to prove that they were not members of the board at the time the alleged treasonable accounts were committed.

At the same time the locked out men are becoming very impatient at the tardiness of the grand jury in reporting upon the suits against the Carnegie steel company, and the impression is gaining that the bills will be ignored.

COBURN.

Occurrences During the Past Week About the Town.

John Hoffa took in the Lewisburg fair on last Friday.

James E. Harter and wife spent Sunday with friends near Madisonburg. The mountains present a very beautiful appearance with their variegated foliage.

On last Saturday a party of our nimrods shot a deer, the first one of the season.

S. M. Ulrich has taken the contract to stock Guisewite's saw mill in Little Sugar Valley.

The streams in this section are very low; much lower than they have been for a long time.

G. R. Stover, station agent, and his estimable wife are off on a short vacation to the Eastern cities.

Mrs. W. H. Kresamer, of Sengertown, is spending a few days with her numerous friends at this place.

George Ocker, of Centre Hall did a few days repair work for Luther Guisewite, at his grain house last week.

The Evangelical Sunday school of Paradise church will observe Childrens day on Sunday evening the 16th inst.

Our town was enlivened somewhat for a short time on Saturday evening, by the appearance of three Russians, with two well-trained bears, which kept the crowd in good humor by their queer antics.

Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder has been in use for years. Farmers prefer it to all others, and they get their money's worth, as each package contains one pound. Sold by all dealers.

Chestnuts wanted.—G. O. Benner.

"NOT GUILTY."

CHARLES SWENDEL ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

The Jury Renders a Verdict of Acquittal in the Swengel Murder Trial in Snyder County.

The case of Charles W. Swengel charged with the murder of his wife, Anna, by poisoning, terminated in the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty on last Friday evening. The trial took place in the Snyder county court, at Middleburg.

In the REPORTER last week the evidence in substance was given up to Tuesday evening, when the prosecution closed and the defense opened.

Swengel was placed on the stand and was subjected to a rigid examination by both the prosecution and defense, and witnesses were heard by the defense until Thursday evening when the counsel began their argument. The argument was opened by District attorney Miller on Friday morning, who reviewed the evidence dwelling particularly on that that pointed out the domestic infelicities. He was followed by H. U. Grim, for the defense, in an able argument. Jacob Gilbert, on the part of the commonwealth replied. The arguments of the attorneys consumed the entire forenoon of Friday and at the close of Gilbert's argument Judge McClure adjourned court until after dinner.

At 1:30 o'clock court convened and Fred Bower opened argument for the prisoner, dwelling particularly on the point of conviction of the prisoner on circumstantial evidence. His argument lasted about one hour and a half. When Mr. Bower concluded, Thomas J. Smith, on the part of the commonwealth followed in an eloquent address, and covered the ground gone over by his colleagues, and argued for over one hour.

At 3:45 Hon. J. C. Bucher, of Lewisburg, counsel for the prisoner, opened the concluding argument for the defense. He opened his argument with a preliminary statement regarding the new role in which he appeared before the Snyder county jurors. He had for twenty years presided over that court in the capacity of President Judge and when his defeat occurred last fall for reelection to the position which he had so long filled he could scarcely realize it. The scepter had departed from Judah, he said, and he felt it with full force, but he accepted the situation and stated that he was sorry he had ever left the position of an advocate, and that he would go to work to do his duty as a lawyer.

The able jurist then proceeded to riddle the evidence on the part of the commonwealth, and he summed up the evidence showing its weak points. His argument lasted about two hours, and when he concluded his argument the prisoner was so affected that he was in tears for the first time since the trial began. The flow of oratory which came from Judge Bucher was never before witnessed or heard in the courts of Snyder county. His argument was convincing, and at times his audience was in tears, being touched by the pathetic plea he made for the prisoner. The court house was crowded during the afternoon when it became known that Judge Bucher would begin his argument with those who desired to hear him in his new role as an advocate.

The audience was spell bound and not once during those two hours, did one person leave his seat to leave the court room. When he closed the argument court adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

At seven o'clock Mr. A. W. Potter, for the commonwealth, opened the concluding argument, and endeavored to offset the impression made by Judge Bucher. His argument lasted over one hour. Judge McClure immediately began his charge to the jury, which lasted about forty minutes. It was an able and impartial charge. All the evidence in the case was summed up and he instructed the jury that when there was any doubt on any point said doubt should be given for the benefit of the prisoner. He concluded his charge at 9:20 and the jury went out to determine on the verdict.

The audience slowly left the court house, and there was little conjecture as to the result of the verdict of the jury. The sentiment throughout was that Swengel would be acquitted, and it was expected that the jury would only be a short time in arriving at a verdict. The people slowly dispersed to their homes, but many still remained on the streets hoping for a verdict from the jury before retiring.

At 11:30 the ringing of the court house bell announced the fact that the jury had agreed on a verdict, and brought the populace from their homes to the court house. The jury had filed into the court room, which was about half filled in a few minutes. An officer was sent to bring the prisoner and at 11:45 he was brought in. The roll

of jury was called and all responded to their names, and when asked by the clerk what their verdict was, all responded in unison, "not guilty." The verdict was no sooner announced than young Swengel leaped from his seat, shook hands with the jury and thanked them and Judge McClure. His mother fell to weeping, bordering on hysterics, and while muttering "Thank God" shook hands with the jurors and Judge McClure, and thanked them for acquitting her son. It was a most dramatic scene and one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it.

During the entire trial young Swengel sat in almost the same position in the court room. He was seated at a table, and leaned his head on his left arm. It was supposed by all in attendance that he would be acquitted, as the evidence was all circumstantial and of a nature upon which he could not be convicted. He is quite a young man, and the confinement left him pale and thin. His parents and sisters sat by his side during the trial, along with several other of his relatives.

THE FIRST MAP.

A Valuable Historical Document in a Lock Haven Man's Possession.

William P. Mitchell, surveyor of Lock Haven, according to the Democrat of that place has in his possession the first map of Pennsylvania ever printed. The said map was gotten up by James Nevil for William Scull and bears the date of April 4, 1770. The map is directed to Williams, Richard and John Penn, proprietary owners of the province of Penn. But eight counties are marked. They are Northampton, Berks, Cumberland, York, Chester Philadelphia, Bucks and Lancaster. The above mentioned counties were all that there were in the state at that time. All that was known of the remaining portion of the state was that was gleaned from surveyors and explorers. Of course much of the remaining territory had been surveyed previous to that time and the country in this section was partly settled. Fort Pitt, where Pittsburgh now stands, is marked on the map, as is also Bald Eagle's nest, near where the town of Milesburg now stands.

The big spring or fountain from which the town of Bellefonte received its name and now receives its water supply is marked as the Big Spring. So that it is evident that surveyors visited this section previous to 1770. The map in question is printed on light parchment and pasted on muslin. It was purchased by Mr. Mitchell from the state of Major A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore. It is certainly a valuable relic and one well worth preserving. What changes have taken place since that map was made. Where are the Penns? Not one person who bears their name sleeps beneath the soil of the Keystone state. Not one of their descendants own a foot of land in the state they created. The site of Fort Pitt is occupied by two rich and populous cities. The big spring furnishes water to a town of nearly 6,000 inhabitants.

The Bald Eagle has flown from his nest; where once the smoke of his wigwam curled now stands a prosperous village. The changes of the past century have been many. From eight counties we now have sixty-seven. Who can tell what the changes of the next hundred years will bring? None, no not one.

This year being the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, all the large towns and cities are celebrating the event and doing honor to Columbus by gorgeous pageants. The children of the schools participate in the parades, and the decorations are profuse along all the streets. New York, Philadelphia and other large cities have given several days to the celebration of the event, each day's program having something new.

Americus Vespuccius got the country named after himself but Columbus gets all the honors. In 400 years, from 1492 to 1892, great events have followed the discovery of the New World, and no 400 years in the world's history chronicles greater and more important things.

OLD CENTRE O. K.

There is nothing wrong with the Democracy of old Centre; as far as we can learn the entire ticket, national, state and county, will receive the undivided support of the Democracy. The opposition have not yet been able to pick a flaw anywhere. A united Democracy means 800 majority for our nominees in this county.

Happy the Empire state—she is out of debt. Comptroller Campbell notified Governor Flower that the State of New York is practically free of debt. The obligations of the State now outstanding aggregate \$450,000, while the cash balance in the treasury is nearly \$2,000,000.