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LABOR TROUBLES

CHICAGO IN A STATE OF INSURRECTION.

Wild Scenes Enacted in the Windy City.—Railroads Tied Up and Property Destroyed.—The Government Takes a Hold.—Anarchism Afloat.

Chicago for the past week has been the scene of the wildest disorder and riot, which had its parallel only in the great fire which destroyed the city. Riot after riot has followed and much valuable property has been destroyed. The city is the center of one of the greatest strikes in the history of the country. Business and inter-state commerce is paralyzed, the mails delayed, and disorder in general prevails.

The trouble dates back to May 6th, when the employees of the Pullman car shops at Pullman, Ill., struck for higher wages. The wages of the men had been reduced several months previous by the company, with the understanding that when business improved, the company would restore the old rate of wages. The men submitted to this, until last April, when a wave of unrest swept over the men, and they demanded a restoration of wages, claiming the improvement permitted it. The company refused, and about 4,000 men struck.

For several weeks the battle between the strikers and the company waged, each side remaining firm, and refusing to concede a point to the other. The Pullman shops were closed down and the strike finally assumed a favorable phase for the company.

At this stage the American Railway Union, a labor order at the head of which is a man by name of Debs, became interested in the strike, and the union determined to bring the Pullman company to terms, by ordering members of the order to refuse to handle or go out on trains to which were attached Pullman cars. The A. R. U. has great strength in Chicago and the west.

The railroad employees refused to handle trains carrying Pullman cars, and struck rather than do so. The railroads were obdurate and took a firm stand, and over 40,000 men were out on a strike, and for several days few trains were moving in or out of Chicago and throughout the west, and many roads were completely tied up. Riot and disorder naturally followed.

The scenes in the city of Chicago are to the old residents a vivid reminder of war times. The broad expanse of lawn on the historic lake front, from the Chicago club far south of the Auditorium, is dotted with the white tents of the regular army from Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Brady, while sentries patrol the sidewalk to compel the crowds of on-lookers to keep at a respectful distance.

The regulars number 1,200 men and the National Guard 5,000 men. In addition to this the entire police force, including the reserve substitutes and new men, a total of 3,300, is available for special emergency call. This makes a total of 10,000 armed men that at less than an hour's notice can be placed in the field against the mob.

The town of Pullman is guarded by a company of the state militia in anticipation of an attack by the mob upon the company's shops. Thursday the sky about Chicago was lighted up with the glare of the flames from 200 or more freight cars that were burned in the Ellison yards on the Grand Trunk by the strikers. The loss to the different roads from property destroyed will be enormous. It is thought that 500 freight cars were destroyed by the strikers.

Wild scenes were enacted on Thursday on a stretch of railroad territory occupied by the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island, and running south for some three miles from the board of trade structure in the heart of the business district of Chicago. Within this strip, hardly more than a block in width, and fringed on either side with tenements or the humble homes of railroad men and other wage workers, a mob that aggregated not less than 25,000 men, women and children had complete control. Nearly a score of cars were overturned on the main tracks, others were fired, switches were unlocked and rendered useless, regular troops were jeered and police hooded at and dared to do their best or worst.

The riotous demonstrations began shortly before noon Thursday, at Thirty-ninth street and the Lake shore tracks, at the crossing of the Union Transit lines, over which trains from the stock yards are connected with the Michigan Central, on the lake front for the east. Word came to a mob that had gathered there, that with the aid of the cavalry and deputy marshals, a heavily loaded cattle train for the New York Central road had been moved out of the yards and was on its way over the transit line. The mob, numbering over 2,000 moved

west two blocks, to where several empty freight cars stood on the main track. The mob needed neither machinery or tools or battering rams for its purpose. Its leaders possessed the strength born of frenzy. There was a rush for the freight cars and in the twinkling of an eye two of them had been turned over completely, trucks upwards, effectually blocking the track over which the approaching cattle train was making its way. The train was not in sight and so the mob retraced its steps to the tracks of the Rock Island and Lake Shore. Here it proceeded to overturn cars by wholesale. Two were placed across the crossing of the belt line in order to rivet the obstructions to the cattle train in the event of the blockade farther west being raised. Then other cars were turned over on the Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks at the rate of two to a block for nearly a mile southward, while the mob hooted and yelled and chattered the crash made by each car as it turned a somersault.

The seat of war in the great railroad strike was transferred on Sunday to Hammond, Indiana, just across the border line and where, from an early hour, mob violence reigned supreme. Two companies of regulars were dispatched to the scene.

One man was killed and several fatally wounded in a pitched battle which followed.

Shortly after daybreak the north bound train on the Monon road reached the depot. It was surrounded by a crowd of strikers, boys and women, and the engineer and fireman were peremptorily ordered to get down from the cab, and they were quick to obey. One of the strikers then took possession of the engine and the train was side tracked. A telegram was sent to Chicago asking for military assistance to get the train out. At 11.30 o'clock company D, of the Fifteenth infantry, thirty-five strong, arrived in two coaches.

The crowd was now nearly 2,000 strong and realizing the fact that reinforcements were necessary, a detail was sent to the telegraph office with instructions to wire to Chicago for more troops.

In the meantime Major Reilly ordered Captain Hartz to clear the tracks to the side walks with fixed bayonets. The regulars advanced, the mob retreated and for the time being was held at bay.

This condition of affairs continued intermittently until four o'clock when the train that had brought the second detachment of regulars was run into the Monon yards. Just as it was brought to a standstill several box cars were dumped on the track a block and a half to the north. About the same time the Monon mail train came in from the south, carrying mail matter.

A company of regulars was ordered to the state line but had hardly passed before the mob assembled at the State street crossing, when a rope was thrown around a Pullman car standing on a side track a few yards north, with the evident intention of throwing it over on the main track and preventing the further passage of the train. There were regulars on the engine, regulars on the roof and regulars at the car windows, all of them waiting for just such a condition as was now imminent. An officer on the locomotive gave the word and toward west and toward east a volley was poured from engine, roof and windows. Some of the bullets went overhead, many more ploughed the ground, a few took effect. Without waiting for further orders the regulars made for solid earth and with bayonets fixed made a dash for the mob on both sides of the track. This maneuver, however, was hardly necessary. Obscured by the smoke, the mob had taken to its heels like frightened geese. Not a few threw themselves headlong on the prairie where they laid flat so thoroughly scared that it was a matter of indifference to them whether the soldiers trampled them down in the charge or not.

The shedding of blood was in obedience to orders issued by General Miles to shoot any person caught in the act of blocking the highway of interstate commerce or of destroying railroad property used in the carriage of United States mails.

On Monday President Cleveland issued a proclamation ordering the strikers and mobs to disperse to their homes, and discontinue the riot and violence, and allow trains to run. This has done more towards clearing the atmosphere and bringing the mob element to a sense of its responsibility than could have been accomplished by all the self-projected conciliation and mediation committees in a month. The proclamation was printed in the English, Bohemian and Polish languages.

The city was comparatively quiet on Monday and Tuesday. Trains were run with but little blockade. As a last resort all the unions in Chicago moved to get out on Tuesday evening

if a settlement was not immediately made, which would put over 100,000 men on a strike.

Tuesday a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Debs and the strike leaders, and they were taken before a Justice on the charge of interfering with the business of the United States, obstructing the mails and also of preventing and hindering the execution of the laws of the United States. They are out on \$10,000 bail.

The strike leaders say they will call out every union man in the United States if a settlement is not secured. A committee called on the Pullman company requesting an arbitration, but the company said they had nothing to arbitrate.

The Strike Broken.

The strike in Chicago and the west is broken. Trains, freight and passenger, are departing from Chicago and other points, on time.

The only trouble seems to be in Sacramento, Cal., where there is a disposition to oppose the troops.

Debs and other strike leaders have been arrested, and will be tried for their misdeeds.

The President's action had a good effect.

CANADA THISTLES.

Law Imposes a Penalty for Permitting Them to Grow.

Complaint is made that the Canada thistle is being permitted to grow along fences in several portions of this valley. All who have had to contend with this troublesome and fast growing weed know the great difficulty there is to get rid of it. While nearly all our readers know that it is against the law to permit this weed to grow the little effort that is being made to exterminate the thistle indicates that the memories of the owners of land on which these weeds are allowed to thrive have become somewhat rusty as to their duty. For the benefit of such we herewith print the law and the penalty on the subject.

It shall be the duty of every person or persons and of every corporation holding lands in this commonwealth, either by lease or otherwise, on which any Canada thistle or weed commonly known as Canada thistle, may be growing, to cut the same, so as to prevent such weeds or thistles from going to seed, and the seed of the same from ripening. Any owner of land refusing to comply with the foregoing shall upon conviction pay a fine of fifteen dollars.

If any person, persons or corporations so holding land as aforesaid, on which Canada thistles are growing and likely to ripen seed thereon, shall neglect or refuse to cut and destroy the same, any aggrieved party that may be injured by such refusal to cut the thistles, shall first give the owner five days' notice in writing to such persons, to destroy such weeds; if the owner still refuses to have the thistles destroyed, the aggrieved party may enter upon or hire other persons to enter upon such premises and cut down and destroy such Canada thistles, and the person doing the work can recover from the owner by law compensation at the rate of two dollars per day.

Got His Finger Smashed.

On Friday, Professor Clarence Davis, who is serving a term in "Fort Condo" on the hill, was fooling around his cell door and accidentally pushed the same shut on the middle finger of his right hand, smashing that member so badly that the only thing that could be done was to amputate it. Drs. Seibert and Hayes performed the operation. While the same was being done Davis was put under the influence of ether, and it is said that when he regained consciousness he first laughed, then sang, and then began to cry and pray, fearing that he was going to die, and it required five minutes' time and the most eloquently persuasive powers of the two doctors to convince him that he wouldn't and get the man quieted down.—Daily News

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Stephen Kaserak and Elizabeth Uoaky, of Phillipsburg.

Samuel L. Condo, of Rebersburg, and Mary Jane Kleckner, of Millinburg, Union Co.

Walter H. Weaver, of Clearfield, and Mary A. Baney, of Snow Shoe.

Elmer E. Owens and Lizzie Swartz, of Phillipsburg.

J. F. Watson, of Clarence, and Stella B. Kelley, of Snow Shoe.

Harry E. Fleisher and Ellen M. Confer, of Potter twp.

Harry Hull, of Bellefont, and Mary Glenn, of Snow Shoe.

James I. Bryon and Melissa Barger, of Baggs twp.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON THE STRIKE COMMENDED.

The Authority of the Federal Government to be Maintained at any Cost.—The Tariff Before the House.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Grover Cleveland's marvelous backbone was never more creditably displayed than in the crisis now upon the country. He recognized from the first that the first and foremost duty of the President of the United States is at all times to maintain the authority of the Federal government, which was defied by the stopping of mail facilities guaranteed to the people by the National government, and by the refusal of rioters to obey the judicial orders regularly issued by the United States courts, and he did not hesitate to order that the army be used to uphold the authority of the government. No one can regret more than he that men should have been killed by the militia, but he is not blind to the fact that it is better that men who openly defy the laws should be shot down than that red-handed anarchy should be in control even for a single day of any portion of our country. He intends that the people shall enjoy their mail facilities and that the dignity and authority of the U. S. Courts shall be maintained no matter what the cost may be in money or blood, and his entire cabinet and an overwhelming majority of Congress, regardless of politics, are behind him.

It is a matter for regret that several Democratic governors of states and a few Democrats in Congress should have confused the question of states rights with the patriotic policy which the President has adopted. It is a mistake. There is—there can be—no connection between the two. Nothing has been done by the administration to interfere with the rights of any state, and nothing will be done. It is for the preservation of the rights of the National government that the President has ordered that the tied up Pacific railroad shall be operated (as provided for in their charters) as military post roads, and that U. S. troops be used to see that the mails are not obstructed upon any railroad and that government property is protected.

The government that does not maintain its own authority cannot retain the respect and allegiance of its people. The United States government claims no authority to interfere with railroad or any other strikers, but when strikes are made the means for the propagation of anarchy and the defiance of National authority it may be relied upon to act, as long as President Cleveland is at its head. There is nothing in common between a patriotic American and the teachings of anarchy, and there cannot be a doubt that President Cleveland will receive the thanks of all good Americans for the promptness and decisiveness with which he has acted in suppressing anarchist tendencies.

There is no mistaking the sentiment which caused the Democrats of the House to vigorously applaud the plain words of Chairman Wilson concerning the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, which the House refused to concur in and which are now being considered by a Conference committee of fourteen members—seven Senators and seven Representatives. Mr. Wilson said concerning the work of the Ways and Means committee of the House: "The committee performed their work honestly, deliberately and to the best of their ability. The bill was based upon the principle that, in gathering revenues, taxes should be levied upon finished products and not upon raw material, which was in accordance with a great fundamental Democratic idea. The bill comes back from the Senate and does not recognize that principle. Only wool and lumber have come back undisturbed by the Senate amendments." The Conference committee held its first meeting today. Daily meetings will be held and progress will probably from time to time be reported to the House and Senate, but it is hardly possible that the committee can conclude its labors inside of two weeks, although there are not more than twenty-five of the amendments over which there will be any serious difficulty in coming to an agreement.

It can be stated on the authority of leading Democratic Senators that there is no foundation for the stories sent out from Washington, that Senator Hill was to be read out of the party by a Democratic caucus. There is a general feeling of regret among Democratic Senators that Mr. Hill should have voted against the tariff bill, and a few of them have said harsh things of him, but there is no disposition to force him out of the Democratic party. On the contrary, the disposition is to treat him so that he will not be disposed to take himself out of the party. Secretary Carlisle has been quite sick

for a week past and he has not yet sufficiently recovered to actively resume his duties at the Treasury, but he attends the cabinet conferences which are daily held at the White House with President Cleveland to decide upon the telegraph reports hourly made to General Schofield of the movements of the army and the condition of affairs at Chicago and other places where there are disturbances.

A CHURCH BARRED TO MOURNERS.

The Deacons Refused to Allow a Strange Preacher to Enter.

A funeral barred out of a church at Pottstown was the result of an old row in the congregation. A child of Ephraim Brunner, of Glasgow, was to be buried at the Hill Church cemetery, and Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, was engaged to conduct the services. The Brunner family was notified by Deacon Jacob D. Weller that they could not have the church if Rev. Misher, the regular pastor, did not conduct the ceremonies. When the cortege arrived at Hill Church the doors were locked against the mourners. Rev. Evans told the deacons that he would hold the services at the grave, which he did. Goshenhoppen classis and this congregation have for some time had difficulties between them.

Rev. Evans is an able Reformed minister, a native of Gregg township, where his parents still reside.

One Profession that is not Crowded.

Amid the multitude of announcements of collegiate graduation one fact stands out in bold relief: The continued shortage in preachers.

While the other leaf and profession, law and medicine, are already overcrowded, the new output of graduates is as long on lawyers and doctors and as short on ministers of the Gospel as in the preceding years. Most of their hopeful young fledglings know, at least dimly, that there are from five to ten years of fierce and unremunerative struggling before them ere they can hope to attain a practice that will make them independent, and that the chances for the beginning are ten to one that they will never reach that coveted eminence. And most of these college boys know when they chose their professions that there was plenty of room in the ministry, and that the way to honor and a comfortable living was far smoother and shorter in that direction. A majority of the denominations lack for ministers and offer fair salaries. No one can say that the preacher's work is harder than the business man's. Why, then, do our young men so unanimously pass it by?

The reason will probably be found in the ruling characteristic of the age. The growing desire for wealth. The possibilities of extreme wealth that exist in a commercial or professional career are not to be found in the ministry. Hence, the young man passes the latter by, though by choosing the ministry he would in all probability have been a D. D. long before he shall have secured a remunerative practice as a lawyer or physician, or a large business in trade or manufacturing.

Power of the Press.

The immense power a local newspaper possesses in attracting trade in the town in which it is published or diverting it into other channels can hardly be estimated. Further, it is a matter that is seldom considered as an important factor in a town's prosperity, for the simple reason that business men generally do not give it a thought. He who will partially consider this assertion will be convinced of the truth of it. The local paper is very naturally biased in favor of the place of its publication and if given a fair living patronage by home business men will guard well their interests just as the merchant guards the interests of his individual customer. But if a niggardly support is doled out to it, and it is compelled to solicit custom from neighboring cities, it cannot in justice to those patrons exert itself in behalf of its own town as it otherwise would. Try a system of liberality in the matter of advertising expenditure and mark the result.

The Cause of Fainting.

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the most common being a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment by ignorant people in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head on pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

JULY PREDICTION.

Rev. I. R. Hicks Tells the People What to Expect.

Rev. I. R. Hicks in his July number of the World and Works gives a forecast of the July weather. The month will open with storm movements intensified by the equinox of Venus and the new moon. The 2nd and 3rd will be centers of the storm movements. Violent storms will probably appear from the 2nd to the 4th. These storms will be attended by a very warm wave that will be followed by a cooler one. A severe warm wave is due from the 7th to the 11th, and this wave will culminate in heavy electrical storms with rain, hail and wind. Unless storms appear about the 8th, 9th and 10th the heat will continue until the 13th or 14th. Seismic disturbances are expected in many parts of the globe. Many storms, much cloudiness, local cloudbursts and heavy downpours will figure in the storm period from the 17th to 21st. Heavy hail storms may also come in this storm period. Great heat may be expected on the 25th and 26th. Cooler weather will follow this brief but hot wave. The last July period runs from the 29th to August 3, and hot weather is promised at this time. The greatest general heat will be reached in the last days of July and the first week in August.

Racy and Rich.

The Montgomery News, of Hillsboro, Ill., thus expresses its views on I. R. Hicks' refusal to permit his weather forecasts to be published in the papers.

Rev. I. R. Hicks in the June number of *World and Works* has given notice that hereafter he will not permit publishers of newspapers to reprint his weather forecasts. He claims that by allowing the papers to publish them they have filled the land with the products of his unrelenting toil at the sacrifice of his only means of support. As his journal is copyrighted he can of course prosecute any paper that publishes his forecasts without permission. Hence the readers of the *Montgomery News* will have no more Hicks weather unless they subscribe for *World and Works*. No more storm periods, no more earthquakes, no more reactionary disturbances, no more equinoxes, no "unlooked for downpours," no more conjunctions, adverbs, adjectives or prepositions of Jupiter and Neptune. Hereafter our readers will have to be contented with common, old-fashioned North Carolina weather. The cyclone may crack its tail around our homes but it will pass by unheeded. Earthquakes may shake the dishes off the cupboard shelves, spill the molasses and scare the cat in the dead hour of night, but we will think it is the mules kicking in the barn. The rumble and roar of the thunder may sour the milk in the cellar, but the children will imagine it's the old man snoring. Spots on the sun may come and go and create no ripple on the surface of our tranquility. Comets may sail around in the sky as thick as bazzards in hog cholera time, but we will heed them not. Meteoric stones may pelt us in the back of the neck and we will cuss the neighbor's children for throwing rocks. Stars may shoot athwart the heavens in flocks and herds and droves, but we think they are lightning bugs and go to bed undisturbed.

We are sorry for some of our readers who have been in the habit of buying umbrellas when Hicks predicted rain and building storm cellars when he said there would be cyclones, but as far as we are individually concerned, Hicks can take his old weather and go to thunder with it. It don't suit us anyhow.

A New Coin Needed.

The *Detroit Journal* favors the coining of a nine-cent piece, in deference to modern business usage, which has apparently abandoned the dollar and half-dollar as standards of value in the price list of commodities, and adopted in their stead the more alluring ninety-nine cents and forty-nine cents. That the mark-down figures have become factors in retail business is certain; and that their use is destined to become more general is likely enough. The idea of cutting rates on the decimal system hardly grates upon conservative sensibilities; yet if shopping women can shape the economic policy of the country it is not at all unlikely that she may yet dictate its system of coinage in accord with her sweet will.

—A postal card to the Registrar, will bring the 120 page year book, showing the five departments—College, Academy, Ladies' Institute, Music School and Art Department, and cuts of the ten buildings of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa. Next year begins September 13, 1894.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, \$15 to \$18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.