

The Centre Democrat.

F. E. & G. P. BIBLE, Proprietors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson

TERMS: \$1.50 per ANNUM, in Advance.

VOL. 7.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

NO. 7.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum in Advance
FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

Cleveland locked his mouth with a pad lock and threw the key into the deep blue sea.

ITALY is about sending an army to Africa to co-operate with England. There has always been friendly intercourse between England and Italy, and Italian interests in Africa while not so extensive as those of its Ally, makes Italian interference necessary. The Italian press is wonderfully united on the question of an expedition to the Soudan, and an expedition is now on its way to Suakim.

Curtin McClain the Milford county murderer is making a desperate struggle through his attorneys for a new trial. The murder was brutal and unprovoked, and no doubt exists as to McClain's guilt as he confessed to having committed the deed, although the confession was expunged from the record. The defence asks a new trial on "technical irregularities" the loop hole through which so many murderers have escaped hanging.

The question of American citizenship will come up for definition sooner or later through the acts of the nihilist, dynamiters and communists, who are constantly plotting against the peace both of Europe and America. If these fellows are American citizens, then they are violating the laws of the United States by their conspiracies. If they are subjects of foreign governments, then they are violating the laws of hospitality as well as the laws of the nation and are fit subjects for extradition. If American citizens, they can have no grievance against foreign governments, as the United States are at peace with all the world. These men cannot become citizens of the United States for the purpose of making war on friendly nations and sheltering themselves under the American flag.

We perceive that the CENTRE DEMOCRAT records the name of every fellow who calls and happens to pay a subscription to that paper—as if such days were "red letter" ones in its history. Poor devils—we rather guess such visitors to that establishment are like the visits of angels, few and far between. And the poor silver dollars are so eagerly grasped and so hardly squeezed by the two editors, that the very eagle squalls with pain.—*Watchman*.

Since the *Watchman* editor "stuck fast" to the campaign fund last fall he has been "flush," and now holds up the poverty of the editors of the DEMOCRAT to the view of the public.—The *Watchman* man never squeezes a dollar. Oh, no, he just rolls it up in cotton and lays it away gently, and on Sunday he puts that dollar in the church collection. We suppose that is where he put the \$1400 campaign fund of last fall.

GENERAL DAVIS, of the Doylestown Democrat, is mentioned for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, the nice plum General Hartranf fell into four years ago and to which he has just been reappointed for another term. If President Cleveland proposes to give Collector Hartranf a rest in his life-long business of office holding, General Davis would be a first class man to put into the office. He served gallantly in the Mexican war as well as in the civil war. But Republican administrations always passed him by in honoring deserving Union soldiers. A Democratic administration can wisely improve on this neglect.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

The *Post* has struck the nail square on the head. Pennsylvania has no more deserving Democrat, and as the position is now filled by a soldier, his successor should be a soldier. Gen. Davis is a veteran of two wars, a gallant officer, an honest man, and a sterling Democrat. No man would fill the office more acceptably than he.

Khartoum.

The fall of Khartoum is a disastrous conclusion to the English occupation of the Soudan. The policy of Gladstone which was originally to save English interests in Egypt and the Soudan, has been severely criticised both in England and on the continent, not as to its correctness as a matter of statesmanship but as to the inadequacy of the force employed.

The fear that a large English army in Africa would be considered as an army of conquest by Europe, should never have entered the head of the English premier, or if it did he should have banished it as unworthy of himself and the government he represented. It is always better to have more men in a fight than are absolutely necessary, than not to have enough. With all the experience that England has had with Mohamedans and Arabs since Richard the First crusaded in Palestine, she has never learned that the foe she has to contend with is the bravest, wildest and cruellest of all savage warriors. The discipline, valor and improved arms of a few thousand English soldiers cannot withstand the terrific onslaughts of ten times their number, of trained warriors animated by a religious zeal unknown to christianity, whose death in the cause of their faith gives them instant entrance to paradise and the society of Houris. The Mohamedan welcomes death with a joy the christian rarely feels. From childhood up he is taught that death to him can have no terrors, that happiness beyond conception awaits him, in a paradise that appeals both to his poetic and sensual nature. He is a born soldier and is set apart as the defender of his religion and country. He asks no quarter and he gives none. Napoleon at the battle of the pyramids when the Mameluke cavalry charged the solid squares of the French army and even backed their horses on to the bayonets in order to break the French ranks, said, "these men fight like devils." So they did, the ancestors of these very French soldiers bore testimony to that fact on the plains of Palestine five hundred years before. So they fight to day, and with modern weapons. The folly of the English Ministry will be their own down-fall and may cost England more than her Egyptian or Soudanese interests. The religion of Mohamed is the religion of millions in India, and if a new prophet comes with victorious arms and unfurls the sacred banner of Mohamedan revolt, India will shake to its very centre.

Englishmen are sluggish and hard to arouse, but when once aroused they are to be feared. Mr. Gladstone by his vacillating course has aroused the nation and he will feel its wrath. With a great crash we look for his ministry to tumble. It will now take three times as many men to do what one could have done a year ago. What will England do, withdraw or fight? She dare not withdraw. India hangs trembling in the balance. Vigorous, active and aggressive work in the Soudan, may yet save English interests and Gladstone's Ministry.

The County Statement.

The County statement shows the county to be practically out of debt with a surplus to its credit of \$15,065.59. This remarkable showing is due to the business principles applied to the affairs of the county by the Board of Commissioners. Messrs. Grist Wolfe and Campbell deserve the greatest credit for the condition of the county. The Democratic party of the County is to be congratulated that it has re-elected two such worthy officers. The statement is clear, and shows all receipts and expenditures. The balance in favor of the county while not in cash is collectible and is in striking contrast with the 89,000 dollars of indebtedness of three years ago.

The *Watchman* reproduces its silly tirade against the business men of Bellefonte because they fail to advertise in that paper with the "largest circulation." The article is maliciously false in almost every statement and is calculated to create a bad impression in the county and among the city merchants. If the editor of the "paper with the largest circulation" wants business men to advertise with him let him tell the truth about their business and not misrepresent things so outrageously. Business has fallen off in the past year, but from causes which any man with ordinary intelligence is familiar. The hard times, low price of grain, reduced freights to other points which allows country merchants to fairly compete with Bellefonte, the stringency of the money market, and the lack of employment throughout the county are some of the causes and then to the failure of the merchants to advertise in the *Watchman*. We desire to call the attention of our business men and our Board of Trade to the importance of advertising in the *Watchman*. Three thousand dollars paid into the treasury of that paper would have saved three hundred thousands of dollars worth of trade to our town. Just think of it, gentlemen. You have actually lost three hundred thousand dollars because you have not advertised in the right paper. Each one of you no doubt after reading the remarkable editorial in the *Watchman* of the last two weeks took yourself down into the cellar and sent for your clerk to come and boot you, but the application came too late.

We have known for some time that you were missing a golden opportunity to acquire wealth, but have waited patiently on our down town contemptuously to speak out. He does speak but after you have lost three hundred thousand dollars. As Shakespeare and Logan both would say "this is the most unkindest cut of all." Let our merchants rush to the support of the great advertising medium.

THE Magisterial candidates in Philadelphia have been assessed the modest little sum of \$500, each, for campaign expenses. They, however, object to paying that amount because it is entirely unnecessary, and as one of the candidates puts it, "Half the boodle will be stolen." The latter reason is perhaps where the shoe pinches. Candidates don't object to paying the legitimate expenses of a campaign, but when they know that half the fund will be stolen it is not so pleasant to contribute. The duty of county and city chairmen seems to be simply to collect money from candidates, spend one third on legitimate work give one third to bummers and loafers and the chairman pockets the other third. We are glad to know that the fellows are beginning to kick all around. The one thing necessary to all political organizations is that their executive officers shall account to some body for the way in which the money is expended. Another means of defence from political pick-pockets is to sit down on every rooster who wants to be made chairman. Some fellows always seek the position when there is a large fund to be collected. Sit down on that fellow every time, he is after the spoils, not of office but of the officer.

The roar of the British lion will soon be heard in the jungles of Africa. It's a little late, but the beast is in a passion now, and every Englishman is gouging him with a sharp stick.

J. J. Campbell, Assistant Postmaster at Goldsmith, Indiana, was arrested on Thursday and committed to jail on a charge of stealing registered letters. Twenty one unopened letters were found on his person, some bearing dates of June last.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for January will show a reduction of over \$5,000,000.

March of Anarchism.

AN AMERICAN SOCIETY WHICH AIMS AT THE OVERTHROW OF LAW.

An exposé has been made by the *Press* of the existence in this city of a band of Anarchists, numbering about 1000, and connected with an international association of considerable proportions, the purposes and aims of which are "agitation for the purpose of organization; organization for the purpose of rebellion." They seek to overthrow the present system of law by any method—dynamite, murder and nitro-glycerine. The different branches levy a tax for the distribution of printed matter when called upon by the Central Committee of their city. All money not assessed as for "actual service" is supposed to be devoted to the support of the main organization. The Anarchists of this country are governed by Chief Executive Committees located in New York and Chicago respectively. Johann Most and Justus Schwab are the leading spirits.

In this city the most prominent Anarchist is Anton Koberlain of No. 1230 Callowhill street. The Philadelphia headquarters are at No. 1133 Callowhill street. The seven "groups," or branches, have as many places of meeting. The headquarters of the Central Committee is also that of Branch 4. Following is a list of the sub-stations, as given by the *Press*:

Branch 1—Meets every Sunday at Frederick Beenbauer's saloon, No. 476 North Third street.

Branch 2—Meets in Henry Grau's saloon, No. 2146 North Second street.

Branch 3—Meets in Ernst Huss' saloon, No. 525 Bainbridge street.

Branch 4—Meets in Foster's saloon Nos 1131 and 1133 Callowhill street.

Branch 5—Meets in saloon of John Schmidt, No. 147 Levering street, Manayunk.

Branch 6—Meets at No. 1708 Poplar street.

Bohemian Branch, No. 7—Meets in Boser's saloon, 1124 North Third street.

The *Press* says it is alleged that 500 of the members of the Philadelphia branches are armed. The number of Anarchists in New York city is put at 7000; in Chicago at 4000, and Pittsburg is fourth on the list, Philadelphia being third.

ANARCHIST "GROUPS" IN PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 8.—The story that Anarchist were armed and drilling here, and that dynamite was stored in various parts of the city, seems to have some foundation. In an interview with a reporter of the *Dispatch* to-night a prominent police official stated that he had reliable information that dynamite was stored in at least one place and that a large supply of guns had lately been received by the Pittsburg Anarchists, which he thought, had been shipped from Chicago. The parties having these arms, he said, were foreigners—not workmen out of employment, but Anarchists. Herr Joseph Frick, a prominent Socialist, to a reporter of the same paper admitted that the Anarchist in this city were armed and that they had their regular nights for drilling. He said there were "ten groups" and about 4000 members in Allegheny county.

CLEVELAND, O., February 8.—F. K. Geger, of No. 62 Linden street formerly an agent of the International Workingmen's Association (Anarchists), says there are four groups of the Order in this city with 200 members and many sympathizers. Two are Bohemian and two German. A fifth, American, will be organized tomorrow. He says the workmen here are ripe for a riot and that unless the times improve the greatest revolution the world has ever seen will be inaugurated. The Socialists are

increasing in numbers here very rapidly. Geger is a railroad clerk.

SOCIALISM IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, February 8.—The moderate Socialists held a largely attended meeting on the West Side this afternoon. Speeches were delivered in English and German concerning agitation to secure the adoption of their principles. Another large meeting was held on the North Side, at which the moderate Socialists and the Anarchists divided the time in discussion. The Socialists counseled moderation and agitation; the Anarchists, as usual, the use of dynamite, which, as one speaker remarked, would make one man equal to a thousand. He favored defiance of all law.

Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10th, 1885.

EDS. DEMOCRAT.—The exciting legislative topic of last week was the Governor's veto reported in my last, and the attempt of the ringsters to secure votes enough for the bill to make it a law notwithstanding. The end came on Thursday. The House resolved to remain in session until the bill should be disposed of, and the war of words was at once renewed. After nearly a four hour session the House, become impatient of the windy battle, and called for the "question" so lustily that those of the "country members" who had been loaded with speeches but had not yet found an opportunity to fire themselves off, abandoned the attempt, and the yeas and nays showed that the Governor's good law and good sense had won a victory over the greedy gang.

A bill to divide county printing between the two news papers of largest circulation and opposite politics will be pretty certain to meet with the opposition of the papers belonging to the majority in every county. It was introduced by Senator Hughes.

In the House a plan to make an appropriation for an unknown sum in favor of the Normal Schools of the state, by means of unlimited mortgages upon the school buildings to the payment of which future State appropriations shall be applied has made its appearance. Mr. Green, of Berks, falters the idea.

Nice little Junketing expeditions have put in their appearance: last Friday the appropriation committees of both houses, or more strictly speaking, part of both committees, took a nice little trip in a special train to Huntingdon to inspect the Reformatory in progress of erection at that place. Sergeant-at-arm Patterson of the House had charge of the party, and soon the good opinion of all his guests. They report a good time a good dinner and a good reformatory.

Next Friday the House judiciary general committee will visit Philadelphia to see whether or not it will be wise for the state to purchase the House of refuge at an expense of \$500,000 or to (say nothing of 250,000 more for rebuilding and refitting it) to be used as another reformatory "Reform" seem to have the floor.

A Fight of 81 Years.

In 1804 Andrew Gregg, then a member of Congress, introduced a bill to adjust and pay the French spoliation claims, but it failed to pass. Since that time there have been forty-four reports made by Committees of Congress favorable to their payment, none of which, however, brought the necessary statute.

During the present session of Congress, Ex-Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, who is a grandson of the Andrew Gregg mentioned and a member of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to pay the claims which has been passed.

Thus after eighty-one years of effort those interested in the claims are to receive justice. It is a singular coincidence that both the first and final successful attempt for the settlement of a controversy that has covered so close to a century should have been made by grandfather and grandson.—*Union Leader*.

Governor Curtin informed us that several Centre countians would receive remuneration for losses sustained by their ancestors, among others Dr. Geo. Fairclamb of Bellefonte.

Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock were put in full blast Tuesday—with the exception of one or two departments where the improvements are not quite ready. The furnaces were put in full blast on Saturday in order to test the improvements put upon them, and they were found to be in good shape and no trouble is expected in regard to the working of the machinery. Residents of Braddock are jubilant over the good news. The topic of conversation was centered in the fact of the great steel works resuming operations after long and wearisome inactivity. About 3,500 workmen, who have been idle for months will go to work; and the dull, lifeless feeling which has prevailed in that usually active town will disappear and give place to prosperity. During the past month the business men of Braddock, in consequence of the idle workmen, have experienced unusually dull times. Their trade generally is confined to the working people who were employed in the steel works, and were in consequence during the latter stage of the depression compelled to sell almost entirely on credit. Now that the work will start up these men naturally feel delighted with the prospects, and rejoice that prosperity will once more take up quarters in the town.

In regard to the reduced wages, a member of the Amalgamated Association stated last night that no steps would be taken in regard to pushing their claims for a settlement of the difficulty concerning the scale prices. "It is necessary," said he, "that these men should go to work, and we have deemed it best not to interfere at this time. A great many of the men employed in the steel works had but little ready cash when the works shut down, and it became necessary to contract bills in order to keep themselves and families. Now when the opportunity presents itself whereby relief can be offered, it has been deemed better to defer action on the scale question to some other time."

The news of a resumption of work at Braddock has occasioned a great deal of encouragement among the iron workers in this city, and it has forcibly illustrated the fact that better and more prosperous times are rapidly approaching. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of idle workmen in this neighborhood has greatly decreased in the past two weeks. There is a growing feeling that the worst stage of the business is passed in all branches of trade there is a better feeling. A prominent manufacturer said yesterday: "The iron trade is slowly but surely improving, and the demand is growing better every day."

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to create a Bureau of Forestry. The bill provides for a Chief Bureau and clerks, whose duty it shall be to collect statistics in regard to forest destruction with a view to future legislation. Any proper legislation for protecting the forests of Pennsylvania would be regarded with much satisfaction by the public, but there is no use for multiplying needless officers involved in the creation of a bureau. The Philadelphia Record makes the point clear. The officers or Secretary of the Commonwealth could, if authorized by law, collect all the information that is required on this subject. Or there is that great hulk of a Bureau of Internal Affairs. Does not that bureau contain all the official means and appliances that could be provided by this proposed Bureau of Forestry? The Bureau of Internal Affairs collects statistics in regard to railroads, labor, wages and manufactures. Why, then, can it not be required also to gather such information and statistics as may be needed concerning the forests of the State? This bureau contains the old Surveyor General's Office, a department which now has little work to do, and which is especially adapted for this service of collecting forest statistics. The bill to create a Bureau of Forestry only betrays the itch of office making. Instead of establishing this bureau, there are several that ought to be abolished and their work transferred to the regular departments of State Governments.

Suit was begun on Wednesday in Cleveland, Ohio, against Mrs. James A. Garfield, by a woman named Thankful Tanner, for \$25,000. Thankful was run over by Mrs. Garfield's carriage on December 22d, while in the public square, and she now alleges that she was seriously injured.