

The Centre Democrat.



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

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

BOYCOTT the gamblers.

JIM RICHMOND would make a "dandy Mayor."

THE Philadelphia Press prints a picture of John Kelly and labels it Gen. Beaver.

EVERY Congressman with an interest in a silver mine, voted for the continued coinage of the 80-cent dollar.

THE first duty of a citizen is observe the law himself, and then to see that the law is respected and observed by others.

THE night cars were taken off the traction roads in Philadelphia for the "cause of decency." There is some hope for the Quaker City yet.

THE next time the railroads out west employ deputies they should give them pop guns. Boys should never fool with fire arms in a crowd.

CONGRESSMAN O'Neal, chairman of the Labor Committee would be a good man to head the committee to investigate the strikes in Missouri and Texas.

CENTRE COUNTY is having a little boom in the papers. Our Jim has the Republican gubernatorial nomination in his pocket, and the pocket sewed shut.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company takes coal belonging to private individuals and manufacturing companies, by the car load. The Bellefonte Iron & Nail Company has been idle for two weeks for want of coal. Would this not be a good subject for Congressional investigation?

THE Philadelphia Press tells a great cock and bull story about war between Wallace and Randall. As Mr. Wallace is not in politics and has left matters severely alone even in his own district the story is unwashed linen. It would not be healthy for the republican party of the State if the canny Scotsman should come to the front. Not any eighty or forty thousand when Wallace is in the field.

DWYER, a gambler, pick-pocket and cut-throat generally, tried to incite the mob in East St. Louis to "kill and burn," while prominent Knights of Labor begged the crowd for "God's sake" to "refrain from such work." Had the crowd known who was urging it on to "kill and burn," it is altogether likely that gambler Dwyer would have ornamented a lamp post.

OUR neighbor the Watchman unkindly accuses us of cowardice. If our friend will refresh his memory the least little bit, he will no doubt withdraw the charge, or if memory fails him, a reference to the files of the DEMOCRAT in the Watchman office would suggest the use of some other word. The weakness in our spine is purely imaginary. As to the use of innuendos, our neighbor again forgets himself, since "the way-faring man, though a fool" seems to have "caught on."

NEW YORK has a plucky little woman running a bakery employing non union hands. She was boycotted by the Union, and since that time has been making hundreds of dollars each day. She says her bakers are clean, honest and faithful, and she is determined to retain them. She gave them permission to join the union but they refused. She is now employing additional help. The ladies took up her fight and are patronizing her liberally, and wealthy people are sending her checks ranging from \$3 up to \$150 with instructions to supply the poor to that extent.

Home Rule.

Whatever may be the fate of the present Home Rule measure of Mr. Gladstone, certain it is that a new light has broken upon the people of the British Isles; and what was considered an impossibility three months ago is a probability to-day and will be an accomplished fact within a year. Mr. Gladstone's bill which to the Conservatives and Tories is almost revolutionary in its provisions, is to the liberals and Irish nationalists moderate and conservative. The only solution of the Irish troubles is local self government. This, Ireland demands as a right, and this the liberals concede. To what extent local self government shall be hampered in Ireland by imperial laws will depend on the compromises and concessions which the Liberals and Parnellites may be forced to make the Tories. Whatever the result may be, at this moment every thing looks bright for Ireland.

Americans who concede the right of self government to all people are prone to find fault with the stupidity not to say tyranny of the most liberal of English ministries because England has not been accorded the same right possessed by the English colonies in all parts of the world. The trouble has been that the questions of race and religion which have no place in a question of government or Home Rule have always obtruded themselves on the public of England and Ireland to the exclusion of more vital subjects. Just why Protestant and Catholic Irishmen can not join in the affairs of government in Ireland as well as they do in England or America is not clear to anyone. Within recent years the bigotry and intolerance which have characterized the inter course of Protestant and Catholic Irishmen with each other have given place to broader and more liberal views on religion and government. The question of Irish unity and Home Rule is far more vital than the theological doctrines and religious disputes which set Irishmen clawing at each other's throats, or cracking each other's heads because of a green ribbon or an orange rosette. To-day the leaders of the Home Rule movement in England and Ireland are Protestant and their ablest and most untiring lieutenants and advisors are Catholics. "Ireland first" is the motto of those engaged in the movement for Irish liberty. England recognizes after centuries of tyrannical legislation and military occupation that Ireland cannot be coerced into good humor; Ireland after centuries of struggling of rebellions and bloodshed is convinced that freedom must be conquered from the English in their Halls of legislation, and by peaceful means. Thus both nations begin to recognize what was patent to the world long ago. Ireland should be governed by Irishmen. There can be no argument on this proposition. Every American will say Amen to it the moment it is stated. This proposition is to be met by the English people. How they are to be governed, and what political union is to exist between the two countries, can be determined and adjusted without any conflict. But Home Rule must come. The ice has been broken, and it will be a glorious day for the English speaking people of the world when local self government exists wherever the English common law is the form of judicature.

SOME of the boys in the New York public schools struck for half an hour's recess and a half holiday on Friday. The "stern parents" promptly fanned the seat of war with shingles, straps, etc., and peace now reigns in Warsaw. When the old man strikes the boys give in.

NEW YORK boodle Aldermen are hunting "the flowers that bloom in the spring;" except those who languish in durance vile.

Manhood and Demagogues.

The chief obstacle to the prompt and fair adjustment of labor disputes is the demagogue who assumes to lead workmen by appeals to passion and lawlessness, and he is always backed by hoodlums and thieves who want anarchy and plunder to shame organized industry.

The one voice that rose above the din of disputing demagogues in the Knights of Labor was that of General Master Workman Powderly, and he has made manhood so grandly assert itself as to stay the hand of lawlessness even under the gravest provocation in St. Louis.

The chief obstacle to just legislation in Congress on the labor question is the political demagogue who assumes that he need only appeal to the ignorance and cupidity of labor by supporting the wildest legislative schemes, to assure the support of organized industry for re-election. The political demagogue who is never silent in Congress, is forgetful of the fact that American industry is intelligent; that it is interested as much in the rights of property as it is in the rights of labor, and that, however misled by sudden flood-tides of passion, it is honest and just in its aims.

The one voice that rose above the din of Congressional demagogues on the labor question, was that of Senator Hawley, whose honest and manly speech is given in to-day's paper. Hawley speaks for Congress as Powderly speaks for labor, and they sublimely contrast the manhood of industry and statesmanship with the blatant demagogism that is dishonest with all interests as it is dishonest with itself. When the considerate judgment of industry comes to choose leaders, it will turn from the demagogues of both politics and labor to the heroic integrity of such as Hawley and Powderly.—Philadelphia Times.

A Physician's Suicide.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., April 7.—Dr. Frank Lindley, a practicing physician of Mill Run, this county, committed suicide by blowing his brains out in front of the Yough House this evening. He had been drinking heavily for some days past. This evening he entered the bar room of the hotel and drank a glass of seltzer with a friend. He was apparently perfectly sober and when he carelessly asked the barkeeper to see the latter's revolver, for which the two had been dickering, the weapon was unhesitatingly handed over. Lindley grabbed the revolver and ran out upon the sidewalk. Immediately afterward there was a report and when the bystanders reached the spot they found the unfortunate man a corpse. He had calculated the shot well. The ball, which was a 38-caliber, entered his brain at the base of the ear, taking a forward and an upward direction and causing instant death. The body was taken to Porter's undertaking rooms.

Dr. Lindley was a bright young physician, but his career has been clouded by excessive indulgence in drink. He made a similar attempt on his life about a year ago. At that time he aimed at his heart, but the bullet struck a rib and glanced off. Deceased leaves a young wife at Mill Run. His mother resides here and a brother, Dr. L. Lindley, practices medicine at Perrysville.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Morrison providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the labor troubles was passed by the House. The committee will consist of seven members.

TEN more New York boodle Aldermen were gathered in.

LONDON, April 13.—The Earl of Shaftesbury committed suicide while riding in a cab to-day.

More About the Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—When daylight broke over East St. Louis it found peace prevailing but that peace was an armed peace; dead men lay in their humble homes and heaps of ashes marked the places where incendiary fires had raged, while the centre of the city and the various railroad yards had been converted during the night into armed camps. As telegraphed last night, the torch was brought into requisition, and fires were kindled at six different points. The reaction came to-day, and the storm of the passion, blood and fire was followed by a calm, but though the fury of the tempest was hushed, mutterings of the tumult were still heard, and it is evident that it will take a long time for the bitter feeling against the men who did yesterday's deadly work to disappear.

All the afternoon great excitement prevailed, and with the night came the torch bearer. At about half past 9 o'clock flames were seen in the Louisville and Nashville yards. A large crowd, among whom was Mayor Joyce, hurried immediately to the scene. Company H. of the Fifth regiment, which had already arrived from Decatur, was immediately ordered down to the yards. Nothing was done for some time to check the blaze. Finally Mayor Joyce, seeing that the flames were spreading rapidly, ran to the bridge approach and turned on an alarm for the St. Louis fire department. Engines Nos. 12 and 23 came across the bridge at a gallop and soon had their hose attached to the bridge pipes and were sending a stream into the flames. The blaze was soon extinguished, but not before one car belonging to the Wabash had been burned and several others badly damaged.

The fire in the Louisville and Nashville yards was apparently the signal for the mob to apply torches to railroad property indiscriminately, and soon a half dozen fires lit up the skies. The first flames discovered were ascending from a number of box cars, situated about midway between the Broadway crossing and the Cairo Short Line round-house. The crowd who had assembled around the Louisville and Nashville depot to see the cars burning hurried at once in the direction of the new blaze, and men rapidly gathered from all parts of the city. Four cars were totally destroyed by this fire and several badly damaged.

While the fire was still in progress at this point an immense blaze shot up near the Short Line round house. Everybody at once rushed in that direction. It was then about 1 o'clock. The flames could be distinctly seen from the Relay depot, and company I from Vandavia, under command of Captain Washburn, which had just arrived, was ordered to the scene. The fire at this point was started in the oil rooms of the Cairo Short Line, and the flames soon communicated to the scale house and to a great many freight cars which were standing on a track just south of the oil rooms. The fire burned fiercely and the sky for miles all around was illuminated. People living at a distance from the scene of the conflagration imagined that the whole southern portion of the city was afire and were greatly terrified. Many persons who lived in the immediate vicinity, thinking that the flames would surely be communicated to their own dwellings, ran out into the streets, wringing their hands and moaning over the misfortune which threatened them.

The flames of the oil and scale house were still burning fiercely when the word came that the Cairo Short Line lumber yards, just south of the cork factory, were on fire, and everybody ran in that direction. The lumber in the yards was of the very finest description, and was to have been used in the building of cars. Nearly all of it was

destroyed, but just how many feet there were could not be ascertained. While the fire in the lumber yard was still raging and the blaze at the scale house and oil shops was still plainly distinguishable at a great distance, a train of twenty cars standing on the track leading from the main line of the Pittsburg road to the dyke, and also a string of about twenty five cars on the short line tracks, about eight hundred yards east of the round house, were set afire. Both of these trains were completely destroyed.

The entire damage cannot yet be computed but parties in positions to know estimate it roughly at \$75,000. The ruins of the oil shop and scale house were still smouldering this morning, and all that remained of the fifty two cars destroyed were the wheels, bolts and brake rods. Several passenger cars of the Cairo short line, which were on a track not far from the scale house, would certainly have been destroyed had not one of the privates in Captain Washburn's company, who is an engineer, taken an engine from the round house and drawn them to a place of safety. As it was three of them were badly scorched. It was found this morning that the trestle work which joins the Pittsburg track over a creek back of the rolling mill had been burned so badly as to make it unsafe for trains, and consequently no coal trains could be taken to the dyke to-day.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1886. An excursion party from Boston, numbering about five hundred persons, has been spending the week in viewing the various points of interest at the National Capital. Among other features which the enterprising tourists' manager had guaranteed for a fixed price was a shake from the President's hand, and in compliance with this condition of the contract the entire party was escorted to the White House on Thursday, where they were afforded a cordial reception by the President. The bill providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the accommodation of the library of Congress has been passed by both Houses, and now awaits only the signature of the President to become a law. The building will, when completed, have cost about \$3,000,000. It will be erected upon the square between 1st and 2d streets, directly east of the Capitol. The bill is the same that has passed the Senate several times, and has been reported favorable to the House in every Congress. Mr. Singleton has been very energetic in his efforts to secure the passage of the bill.

Public interest has been awakened upon the subject of the proposed national exposition to be held in Washington in commemoration of the discovery of its great republic. The project has at last got before Congress in shape for simultaneous consideration by both Houses, and is certainly worthy of the favorable attention of every member. It is argued that if the government can appropriate liberal sums for the representation of our interests at foreign world's fairs, that there can be no reason why it should not give a like impulse to a purely domestic enterprise. As to the proper place in which to hold the exposition there can be no doubt. Washington as the Capital of the Nation is the city which every traveler, American or foreign, feels that he must visit. During recent years it has gathered within its borders the cream of American society, political, financial, artistic and literary, and no other place could with equal fitness be selected for such national display as has been proposed.

Nothing that has been published since Mr. Cleveland became President has given him so much annoyance as the story of his having had a serious difference of opinion with Mr. Manning just before the latter was stricken down. As a matter of fact there has been no such disagreement. The President believes, in spite of the doctors' opinions to the contrary, that after a short period of rest Mr. Manning will again be able to assist him in his councils, and he has not for a moment entertained the idea that he is to lose him from his Cabinet. The great social event of the after

lent season is to be a grand charity ball to be given at the Chinese Legation on the 26th of this month. The object of the ball is to raise money for the Garfield Hospital. The Chinese Minister has placed the entire Stewart Castle at disposal of the lady managers. Mrs. Gen. Ricketts, Mrs. Gen. Logan and other prominent society ladies are interested in the success of the affair.

On Wednesday last no little excitement was occasioned by the circulation of a story to the effect that the Washington Monument had cracked. People collected from all parts of the city, and hundreds of opera glasses were pointed in the direction of three long dark streaks, which divided the white surface of the monument about forty feet from the top. The matter was however soon explained by Col. Casey, the engineer in charge, who stated that the joints in the monument had become filled with dust, which had been washed out by the rain and thus gave the appearance of cracks, while in fact the monument was as solid as ever.

The House on Monday last, by a vote 152 to 68, passed the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. The bill provides a pension of \$8 a month to all honorably discharged survivors of the war, and to surviving widows of deceased soldiers. Should the bill pass the Senate in its present form, it will call for an annual expenditure of \$5,000,000.

Notwithstanding the changes in the House rules, which it is thought would expedite business, the calendar is daily becoming more crowded, and it is not all likely that an adjournment will be reached before August 1.

The steady and persistent efforts which have been made during the past year to secure a revocation of Land Commissioner Spark's famous order of April 3 1885, suspending final action upon certain classes of land entries, was terminated on Thursday by the issue of an order by Secretary Lamar revoking the decision. H.

The Farmer Turned Up \$12,000.

While Joe Coughman, a well-known farmer of Gatesburg, S. C. was plowing in his field, beyond the Saluda river the plowshare turned up a quaint looking old earthen pot. Continuing his row, Mr. Coughman paid no attention to the pot, but on the return trip he stopped to examine it and found it contained gold coin. At the Gatesburg bank the cashier examined it and pronounced it \$12,000, in a half dozen hours half the country people were plowing Coughman's field. The coin is old and quaint, and bears evidence of having come from different nationalities. How or when it was deposited is not conjectured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—The Times Topeka, Kan., special says State Labor Commissioner Belton, in an interview to-day, expressed the opinion that if the Missouri Pacific officials continued their discourteous treatment of the officers of the Knights of Labor, a general boycott against the Gould system would be ordered. The commissioner said that some time ago the Western roads, at his request, gave him figures regarding their scales of wages, from which he made a tabulated statement, demonstrating that the Missouri Pacific paid an average of 38 per cent. less wages than any other road.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 13.—Twenty-five thousand dollars, the forfeited bail of George Q. Cannon, was paid into the Third District Court yesterday by his bondsmen, Bishop Sharp and ex-Mayor Little. In two other cases of forfeited bail, the bonds being for \$10,000 each, the money was not paid, one of the sureties, Mayor Armstrong, declaring that he wished to fight the payment. The others were willing to pay without a suit.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Territories, by a vote of 6 to 5, has decided to report favorably Mr. Springer's bill for restoring the large Oklahoma tract of land to the general public domain. This would throw more than 6,000,000 acres open to settlement, which are now being preyed upon by the cattle kings, mostly foreigners. The bill will go through if it gets a chance.