

# 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.

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## The Centre Democrat.

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

THE Clearfield Democrat says Hon. S. R. Peale of Clinton is a candidate for congress, and will announce himself in Centre county.

THE spirit that animated Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans at the pass of Thermopylae sputters and burns in little Greece yet.

EIGHTY-FIVE speeches are to be hurled head foremost at the new tariff bill. Speech writing for congressmen is a profitable business in Washington.

MR. EDWARD C. KNIGHT, who has been in business fifty years, was tendered a banquet by the business men of the city at the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON entertained a large party of distinguished gentlemen, at Donegal farms, his country seat. The general is in elegant health considering his age.

A Washington lady has a plan for elevating the Mormon women. The best way to elevate the Mormon women is by elevating their polygamous husbands—at the end of a rope.

THE dispensers of federal patronage will soon have a new lot of goods for the fall campaign, which they are preparing to offer at reasonable rates. Terms of sale and price list furnished on application.

THE senatorial nomination of this county will not go to a "straw" man or a "dummy" candidate. The man who carries the county for the senate will carry it "for keeps" and not to trade. Paste that in your hat.

THE anarchist massacre in Chicago has put American laboring men to thinking, and the foreign assassins who seized the present labor troubles as a cloak to their damnable plans for murder, plunder and—will now fill the vengeance of American law, backed by American labor. Judge Lynch would be the proper officer before whom Spies, Parsons and that ilk should be tried.

HENRI ROCHEFORT the editor of a Paris paper fought a duel with M. Portalise the other day. Four shots were fired by each man with no other result than a waste of ammunition. But it would have been a waste of ammunition if both had been killed. If we were to fight a duel and had our choice we would take it a la Henri Rochefort. No undertakers in ours if you please.

THE greatest enemy that the laboring man has, is the loafer and bummer who advocate the cause of labor on the street corners and in the gin mills of great cities; the loud mouthed apostles of laziness, men "born tired," who earn their bread by the industry of their wives, or flourish through the credulity and gullibility of their fellow man. To this class belong many of the men who have been foremost in the recent strikes. They are men of the Martin Iron stripe, and the sooner the labor organizations of the country get rid of the noisy blatherskites who have fastened like barnacles to their various orders, the better it will be for all.

THE Knights of Labor should cut off one or two Knights of leisure who are hanging on the ragged edges of the organization in this neighborhood. It is said that a certain gentleman in town, who is best known by his corner loafing habits and his hearty dread of labor, has been trying to induce the men at Mann's axe factory to strike. That fellow should be led out of any industrial establishment he enters, and should be booted by the men until he gets sense enough to get in out of the rain.

LOOKING over the political conditions of the Twentieth congressional district the most casual observer can see the demoralized condition of the democratic party. There are many causes for this demoralization, some perhaps local others incidental to senatorial and congressional troubles. In the coming campaign harmony is of the utmost importance to democratic success. There are two men in the 20th district who can give the party entire and perfect harmony, make the election of the county tickets in each county a surety and save a democratic congressional district from wreck. These men are Gov. Curtin and Gen. W. H. Blair. Gov. Curtin should retire as he promised, two years ago when he sent a certain gentleman into Lewisburg with that olive branch to Hon. A. H. Dill. Gen. Blair should retire because he is not regarded as a democrat by the democracy of the county or of the district, and both should retire because they have had honor and power enough at the hands of the party which they betrayed two years ago. Will the democrats of this county forget that the judicial nomination was put up at public auction in the public square at Bellefonte, the purchase money to be the congressional nomination for Mr. Curtin? Will they forget that two days before the election the celebrated letter went out broadcast over the county with instructions to trade off the county ticket for Mr. Curtin? Will they forget that the same parties who were willing to sell out the judicial nominee of this county before the election actually sold him out at the election? We think not. Right here is a good place to retire. In the monastical seclusion of private life these gentlemen can do penance for their great wrongs to the democratic party of the county and district.

Two drummers driving from Grayson to Pawnee, Kansas, lost their way and finally came to a shanty. In it were two beds; on one lay a woman who looked like a living skeleton, on the other were dead bodies of a man and five children. The woman could talk and told this story: "My husband, Howard Ballinger, had been sick a long time. Five weeks ago we were very nearly out of provisions, and I sent my son 22 years of age, to Grayson to get some provisions. We waited and waited for his return, but he did not come. After awhile the children took sick, and one by one the little ones died. My husband was the last to go, he dying last night." The drummers had a lunch with them, and giving it to the woman, went out to find help. Several people from Grayson said that they saw young Ballinger in town, and he said he was going to San Francisco.—Exchange.

THE apostles of dynamite who undertake to spread abroad their devilish doctrines in English-speaking countries will have the largest liberty of speech, but not a grain of toleration in practice. Free speech and fair play run yoked, but there is no fair play in the fight of the dynamiter. He is a skulking miscreant there is no room for in countries where people govern themselves.—Record.

IF the various rumors which are afloat concerning the building of furnaces and the sale of valuable ore properties in the vicinity of Bellefonte were to be taken at a discount of fifty per cent., the margin would be large enough for a boom in building lots and a corresponding increase in rent.

HON. HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, of Lock Haven, has been appointed Associate Judge of Clinton county, by Gov. Pattison to succeed W. W. Rankin, who resigned to accept the Postmastership of that city. This is a well deserved appointment.

THE Philadelphia Times regards Powderly's address as a dynamite bomb to the Anarchists.

## Lynch Law Advocated.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—Rev. J. T. Riley, pastor of the Fifth Avenue M. E. church, last evening delivered the last of his series of sermons on "Capital and Labor." He took several texts for his sermon, the first being James v: 7, "Behold the husbandman waiteth for the fruit of the earth;" second, Galatians, vi: 7, "What he soweth so also shall he reap; if he soweth the wind he shall reap the whirlwind," etc.; third, II Corinthians ix: 6, "If a man sow bountifully so shall he reap bountifully," etc., and Ecclesiastics, vii: 5.

Preliminarily he said he had heard of one manufacturer who had said he was tired of hearing Mr. Riley denounce capital, and he would see at the next conference that he would be given a \$600 charge some place where he could air his views as much as he pleased. Mr. Riley said he had never denounced capital, but those who use it to oppress their fellow-men.

The law of progress, he said, was the law of wealth. When God said "Cursed be the ground for thy sake," he did it for man's advantage. It is well that the ground is hard to till and to cultivate. Land is that upon which all wealth depends. A great glass manufactory may rise, and spread, and change and fall. When the earth is not cultivated, when agriculture is not practiced, if the ground does not produce anything, all manufactures fail. If land goes down, all else goes down with it. Little by little is progress, but many persons do not prefer to live that way. Nature has a bank account that will last for all time. If a run should be made on that house it would still hold out for a billion years. It affords little by little; it pays no attention to angry passions. A man may go into his workshop in a fit of passion and destroy everything, but if he goes to the fields he is answered by silence. There is a great temptation to be rich. Every rich man would have honor if he could buy it, or have a developed intellect if he could buy it. But he who has knowledge must get it by burning the midnight oil.

He would say to every young man that the law of progress is to be steady; to be up early in the morning with a sober head and a clear conscience. Care, hopefulness, contentment, a purpose to do all that can be done. Be patient with little.

What a man sows he shall reap. He would say, and challenge contradiction that corporations, men of money, men of means, have for years sown the seed of carelessness in this country like the autumn leaves of the forest. No loyal son of America can look upon these facts as history records them without sad emotion. The haste to get rich has led people to ignore the laws. He cited the Haymaker homicide at Murraysville, where two rival corporations met each other as armed mobs. They sowed the seed of lawlessness, yet cry out when they reap the fruit.

He also referred to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which cried out because it could not get into Philadelphia. That same company at a point in Ohio where another road wanted to cross its track placed four engines and a train of cars on the track. The rival came up with three great "mogul" engines and, he was glad to say, pulled the four B. & O. engines and cars out of the way. That corporation had men there to violate the law. The great corporations of the country violate without stint the laws of the country, and hire men to violate them. He referred to the effort of a company to get a pipe line under the West Penn road, and had 100 men hired to violate the law. Out West great capitalists were violating the law by grazing thousands of cattle on the nation's land and the territory of the poor Indians. When the President said that by virtue of the power vested in him they

should move, if it required the whole United States army to make them move, they moved under protest. It is a wonder that we are as quiet as a nation as we are. The great danger is from the top, as it has never been from the bottom of society. When the great Mogul turns off capital it cries out, yet it has lived, taught, compelled men to violate the laws. Is it any wonder that they sometimes violate them in their own way?

He referred to the Standard Oil Company and the Bell Telephone Company. The latter sent the Speaker of the House \$100,000 in stock "for the little kindness he could do." Corporations try to corrupt everyone, from the President down to the policeman. The man who wrote that letter to Speaker Carlisle should have been sent to the Penitentiary for life. Yet the country goes on licensing and cultivating these things, and if an unfortunate workman asks for a little deliverance from his hard lot, capital cries out against it.

There is a great cry about the tariff. There is a high tariff needed to protect the workman. Capital sends for thousands of Hungarians and Swedes, and Poles and Chinamen to cheapen labor. The speaker believed an American citizen as good as a foreigner if he behaves himself, yet if an American citizen is in New York and wants to go to Chicago he has to pay \$26 to \$27, while from these Swedes brought here for cheap labor, what do they ask from New York to Chicago? Why, just one dollar. The whole principle is conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. They have been blowing the wind and now they are reaping a little cyclone out in Chicago.

There is a remedy. The nation will stand if she pursues this course. He was not in favor of lawlessness and was opposed to strikes; to a man illegally putting his hands upon the property of his neighbor. But he held that the spirit of lawlessness sown by capital was responsible. He was opposed to force. He believed the men who use the bomb and dynamite should be slaughtered at once. "For myself, I can say," he continued, "I am willing that it be done without Judge or jury. No workman has a right to destroy property let alone take life." But he held that the men against whom he had before warned workingmen were responsible for this. The men who do not work should be dealt with by severe penalties of the law. The time is coming when it will be done. No man has a right to eat who does not work.

The first remedy is good laws, and to get them there must be good men to make the laws. The nation is trembling from bad laws and bad law-makers.

The second remedy is good, fearless, honest officers. People may say, "But we can't get them." He held that they could be obtained, that there are plenty of good, honest men who will execute the laws, even at the point of the bayonet, and if they had to lay down their own lives.

The third remedy, a cultivated class of voters; intelligent men to stand back of the law, the lawmakers and the officers, and see that all are good.

He was in favor of the rich being made obey the law, and of the wage worker keeping the law.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 9.—Patrick Egan President of the Irish National League of America, has this evening forwarded the following cable to Mr. Parnell:

To Charles S. Parnell, London: The statements of the Standard, Globe, Daily Telegraph and St. James' Gazette, charging our countrymen with instigating Socialistic riots in Chicago, are unfounded libels. Not a single Irishman was among the Anarchists, while most of those who fell defending public order were of our nationality. This latest evidence of malice on the part of the English press has greatly helped our cause among the American people.

PATRICK EGAN.

—Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

## Chicago Again Enjoying a Reign of Peace.

CHICAGO, May 10.—All the railways in the city resumed operations this morning, and are carrying all freight offered without limit. The Baltimore and Ohio set its men to work this morning, conceding them an 8 hour working day with 9 hours pay. It is not known what effect this concession will have upon the other roads.

The Chicago and Northwestern Company had no places vacant for the strikers who desired to return to work this morning.

The Chicago Malleable Iron Works started up in full blast this morning, 800 men being employed at 9 hours pay for 8 hours' work.

The laboring men at Pullman held a meeting to discuss the 8 hour question, and to decide upon some course of action. District Master Workman Murphy, of the Knights of Labor, said 8 hours' work should be secured and let the matter of wages take care of itself. It was decided to send another committee to the Pullman managers to-day and repeat the original demands.

The switch shanty of the Chicago and Western Indiana Road at Fortieth street and Stewart avenue was burned last night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A canvass among the men who took the places of the strikers on the Fort Wayne Road disclosed the fact that they were willing to quit, and, accepting passes, returned to their out-of-town homes. The old hands were taken back.

The Wabash strikers were notified that they would have to agree to quit the Freight-handlers' Union. They agreed to do so, and all returned to work. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago refused to take back its old men. The company said it had a full complement of new men, and would not discharge them. The strikers left very much dejected.

The Grand Trunk took back all its old men.

One hundred out of the 150 Illinois Central strikers responded to the Company's notice that, after this morning, none of them would be taken back, and returned to work. The old pay and the old hours will prevail in the freight-houses.

All the freight-handlers who struck in the Michigan Central freight-house went back to work this morning. When the committee called on the Chicago and Alton they were told that none of the strikers would be re-employed.

The Lake Shore strikers were all reinstated at the old rate of pay.

The 50 men who were employed at the Chicago and Atlantic freight house returned to work this morning on the same conditions as before they struck.

At the Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight house some of the strikers were taken back.

The only mill in the lumber district to start up was that of P. Woehler & Co. Here 80 men went to work at 8 hours with 9 hours' pay.

Later in the morning all the sash, door and blind factories in the district started up. About 150 men went to work. They will get 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work. The planing mill men said they would start up, but could not, as they are dependent on the lumber yards for material.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in the lower wards of Allegheny and some parts of this city to-day by the distribution of anarchistic circulars in large numbers. The circulars were printed in German and English and urged the workmen to revenge the killing of McCormick's men and to burn, pillage, wreck and destroy and to eat and drink and be merry. The circulars were distributed so cleverly that no suspicion of their character was entertained until a thousand of the copies had been given out. In this city there are seven groups of anarchists with a total membership of not more than 150.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 10, 1886.

The attempt on the part of the workmen to secure the adoption of the eight hour rule in Washington has resulted in an almost complete prostration of the business interests. A week has passed since the general lock-out was declared, and yet with the exception of a few instances in which persons having unfinished buildings under the construction have conceded the eight hours demanded, both sides are still firm in their determination to maintain their positions. Although hundreds of workmen are idle, and the prospect of a final settlement of the difficulty indefinite and uncertain, still the best of order prevails and no breach of the peace is anticipated. The laboring men in Washington are in fact quiet and law abiding citizens, and are outspoken in their condemnation of acts of violence, such as have occurred in Chicago and other cities during the past week. The building of an unusual large number of houses during the present season had been contemplated, and it is hoped that the present difficulties may be settled and building resumed before the season is far advanced.

Now that the bill providing for the new library building has become a law, the committee intrusted with the duty of selecting a site meet with a serious hindrance, owing to the excessive value set by the owners upon their property. The amount appropriated by the bill is only \$550,000, which it was thought would be amply sufficient to purchase either of the squares east of the Capitol. Some of the owners ask three or four times as much as the assessed valuation of their property. Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, who owns a house upon one of the squares, asks the government the modest sum of \$90,800 for his property, while one of his neighbors, Mrs. General McKee Dun wants \$78,000 for her house. The aggregate asked for the square north of East Capitol Street is \$803,363, and for the square south \$765,044. The committee has decided to ask the owners of the property on the south side to reduce their estimates an average of one third, which will bring the aggregate within the limit of the appropriation. Should this be refused, necessary legal steps will at once be taken to secure the condemnation and appraisal of the property.

Notwithstanding the efforts of its opponents to secure a reconsideration, the River and Harbor bill, which takes over \$15,000,000 from the Treasury, passed the House on Thursday. Eighty-five members voted in favor of Mr. Holman's resolution to have the bill sent back to the committee with instructions to cut down the items until the aggregate should not exceed \$8,000,000, and 157 declared themselves opposed to such a check to the sums to be distributed to their respective districts.

The Mexican pension bill is likely to undergo some material changes in the Senate. Senator Logan has introduced the amendment increasing the rate for total helplessness to \$72 a month.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia is engaged in examining the charges of offensive partisanship filed by Albany Republicans against Matthews, the colored Recorder of Deeds, for the District. It is thought that this investigation will not prevent, though it will of course delay, his confirmation, and will continue Fred Douglass in office for some time to come, as his resignation is to take effect on the confirmation of his successor.

The warm and pleasant weather has had the effect of reminding Congressmen that the season is far advanced, and that it will be necessary to expedite business in order to reach an adjournment before the summer has passed. Two or three night sessions have been held during the week, and work upon the appropriation bills is being pushed along as fast as possible.

The \$800,000 mail subsidy bill has passed the Senate by a much larger majority than its friends had expected. The chances of securing its passage in the House is considered extremely doubtful, and the enemies of the scheme declare that they will be as much surprised if they are in the minority in the House of Representatives as its friends would have been had they failed to carry it through the Senate.

Washington has long been the recognized matrimonial Mecca of America, and the present season has witnessed no decrease in the number of bridal pairs who seek to seclude themselves in the sylvan shades of the National Capitol. The numerous public buildings, parks and grounds afford rare advantages to tourists of this character, and the White House for some unaccountable reason, appears to be just at present particularly attractive to brides.

H.