

The Centre Democrat.

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

REV. DR. NAVIN president of the Franklin and Marshall College and a distinguished Divinity of the German Reformed church, died at Lancaster on the 6th inst., aged 84 years.

GLADSTONE proposes to stand or fall by his home rule bill. The "grand old man" is used to both positions, and whether he stands or falls he has the courage of his convictions.

IF Cleveland puts his nose out the front door of his cottage at Deer Park, forty-nine reporters level their lead pencils at him, and the telegraph flashes the startling news to the world that the President exhibited his nose to the admiring multitudes.

SOME of our Republican contemporaries are having the night mare over Mrs. Cleveland's bridal presents given her by the members of the Cabinet. These same fellows slept easy when the great speechless President was receiving thousands of dollars in presents and distributing offices in return.

MAXWELL the murderer of Preller, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and the verdict certainly seems to be in accordance with the evidence. It is said that he is completely broken down. Nothing but his inordinate vanity and brazenness sustained him during his trial, and now that he is not gazed upon by hundreds of silly women his vanity fails him, and he becomes a common murderer, with the heart of a chicken. His crime was deliberate, premeditated murder, for the purpose of robbery and has not a justifiable or extenuating feature in it. He chloroformed his victim, robbed him, and then crowded his body into a trunk and fled. Justice swift and sure has overtaken him. He richly deserves to be hung.

THE call of T. P. Rynder chairman(?) of the N. G. L. party, is out and that party will gather itself together for the final delivery of the political Israelites from bondage. Mr. Rynder annually assembles himself together and fights a brilliant campaign on paper. This distinguished individual, who is a resident of our sister town of Milesburg, is a perpetual motion politician with very aggravated ideas of his own importance as a factor in the solution of all the ills real or imaginary, which afflict the body politic. The G. L. party which exists only in the imagination of its chairman was a good thing, it served as a resting place for troubled souls like Mr. Rynder and enabled both the great parties to rid themselves of several thousand sore heads, disgruntled politicians and agitators. There is a brilliancy of cheek and gall about Mr. Rynder's "Call" and "address" which is positively startling. Just think of the great apostle of labor who has not earned a dollar by honest toil for years, calling together the representatives of a class with which he is and has been for years at variance from his very habits of life. When was Mr. Rynder known as a laboring man at his own home? What following has he in his own town? A "representative of the laboring classes?" Ye gods and little fishes what a sample of the "horny handed son of toil." If Mr. Rynder will get down to hard labor and earn his bread "by the sweat of his brow" instead of by his wits, we will give him credit for honesty at least. Meanwhile the convention is preparing itself to assemble. When all is ready Mr. Rynder will say to himself "the hour having arrived the Convention will proceed to convene," and the little boy in the back pew will shout, "Let'er convene."—Schlah!

Whom Shall We Nominate?

Whom shall we nominate for Governor, is a question that suggests itself to our party leaders throughout the state, and should engage the attention of every thinking man in the party. There is no dearth of material, nor would the party go far wrong in the selection of any one of the prominent men who have been spoken of, for the nomination, but to select the man who combines the greatest elements of strength, who is earnest, able, fearless and aggressive in his democracy, who can harmonize the discordant elements in the party, and present an united front to the enemy will require no little thought on the part of those making the nomination. We are in the minority, the Republican party may be considered as "solid" for Beaver and his nomination is, and has been assured for over a year. We cannot hope that in this year of grace any considerable number of the enemy will assist us to the governorship. There will be no serious defection from Beaver this fall. The temperance people, the liquor men and the various labor organizations of the state, are elements of uncertainty that neither party can trifle with nor indeed cater to. A fair man and an honest party deliverance on questions before the people of the commonwealth will place the democracy in fighting trim. The strength of our party lies in the rural districts, where law and order are the principles that govern men's lives, any bid for the votes of a distinctive class for the temperance vote, the liquor vote or the labor vote, will be resented at the polls. Side issues must be ignored and the party placed firmly and squarely on the principles that lie at the foundation of good government. Of all delusions we should beware of false gods. If democracy is not broad enough for the happiness and well being of every man in the state then all the isms that ever flourished will fail. A Democratic candidate on a Democratic platform is what is needed. No narrow singled-idea man, no prohibition or whiskey howler, no labor agitator, or monopolistic advocate, but a square honest Democrat, alive to the interests of his party and his fellow citizens, who will maintain the rights of our citizens and enforce the laws of the State; in a word, a Democrat, by all means nominate a Democrat, pure and simple.

The Attempt of the Law and Order League

The attempt of the Law and Order League of the borough of Washington to enforce the law in regard to closing places of business on the Sabbath, has brought about a curious state of affairs in that little town and has created intense excitement among the staid people of ye ancient burg. Tobacco stores, restaurants, barber shops, drug stores etc., were ordered to be closed. The restaurants and tobacco stores refused, but the others including drug stores promptly closed. The greatest inconvenience arose from the closing of the drug stores. The druggists positively refusing to sell any drugs or medicines or to fill any prescriptions. It is often very hard to draw the line between good and evil, but the fanaticism of those who are always looking after the morals of their neighbors, frequently drives people to one extreme or another. Of all stores or shops it is the most important to the well being of a community that a drug store should be open on Sunday. The lives of people often depend on the filling of prescriptions, and a druggist has no more right to refuse to sell or furnish medicine on Sunday when required than he would have to refuse to sell on a week day. People can purchase their groceries, cigars or any of the necessaries of life on Saturday, but one never knows when he must buy medicines until the necessity arrives. Perhaps the druggists of Washington may force the Law and Order League of that borough to draw the line at common sense.

Anarchism.

The developments to be made before the June Grand Jury in Chicago which is to resume its investigation of the Anarchist conspiracy promises to be as startling as the Seattle expose. The schemes of these modern assassins are as deep laid and cunningly planned as they are, deadly. And the American public will awaken to a full realization of the volcanic fires that burn beneath the surface of certain classes of society in our great cities. The power to destroy life in these days of dynamite, nitroglycerine and fire-arms is simply appalling, and the means of protecting life from these destructive agencies are zero. The devilish disposition manifested by these foreign anarchists has been kept in control in times of peace and quiet, by a wholesome fear of detection and punishment. But in seasons of unrest like the present, when detection is at least doubtful, their murderous intentions become actions, and the Haymarket massacre is the result. The strong arm of the law, and the strictest of laws against the use of explosives will cure the evil in part, but the license, which under the guise of "free speech," these agitators use in exciting the multitudes to violence, should be restricted. The American citizen is to blame in giving countenance to riotous assemblies of any class of people. The courts of the country are open to the oppressed, and the public can hear any man's grievance through the press. Obedience to the law is the first duty of every man, and no one has the shadow of right to redress his own wrongs without having first appealed to the courts for redress. Anarchism and Socialism can have no place in the hearts of Americans, and the sooner it is crushed out of those foreigners who curse the land with their presence, the better.

Home Rule.

The defeat of Mr. Gladstone places the question of Home Rule before the people of England in their capacity of voters. What the result may be at the election is of course unknown. At the present time Home Rule candidates would fare badly but many things may happen between this and election day which may put a different phase on the question. Home Rule is a fixed fact, at least as an experiment it is bound to come. It may not come this year or next, but the bold move of Gladstone for a settlement of the differences between the English and Irish by local self government for Ireland, has prepared the English for the inevitable. An Irish Parliament will have no terrors for an Englishman a few years hence.

The English taxpayer will soon awake to the enormous burdens imposed on him by a standing army in Ireland. Coercion he knows is a failure and an experiment such as an Irish Parliament will be welcomed when he finds that his pocket book is less severely squeezed. The fear of Catholic supremacy which has always been the scare crow to the north of Ireland Irishman has already lost its force. The bigotry which has long cursed the green isle, is fast disappearing, and under the beneficent influence of local self government will diminish year by year. Protestant and Catholic Irishmen get along together in America as well as any other class of people, and why not in Ireland?

THE Pennsylvania Reserves have gone to war again—at least the friends of Cols. A. Wilson Norris and B. W. Grimeson have. The "rocket" in the happy republican portion of that organization is political, however, and no great loss of life will result.

—Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

Startling Disclosures.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 6.—The United States Grand Jury has found indictments against ten leaders of the recent anti-Chinese riots in this city. The jury's report, which was submitted yesterday, is an extraordinary document. It alleges that evidence has been laid before the Grand Jury sufficient to convince them that there exists throughout the country a treasonable organization known as the "Red American International Workingmen's Association." This organization is described at great length. Among other things the report says:

"This association, with all its branches, is essentially anarchical in theory and practice. The main articles of its creed are arson, robbery and murder. Its proclaimed purpose is the overthrow of our Government and the erection on its ruins of a so-called Socialistic commonwealth. The policy pursued by this association is to secure control of all labor organizations and particularly of the Knights of Labor; to see to it that the officers of all labor organizations are chosen from the scientific Socialists; to employ every means to produce discontent among the people and to stir up on all occasions and at all times as much strife and agitation as possible.

More than a year ago the Pacific coast was selected as the most favorable ground on which to start a movement for the subversion of the Government. Last fall branches of this organization were established at Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and other points on Puget Sound. The agitation of the Chinese question was to be made at once the pretext and cover for the treasonable operations of the band of Scientific Socialists. The labor organizations were, although unknown to the main body of the members, systematically worked to promote the treasonable objects and purposes of the Scientific Socialists. All the disturbances and outrages on Puget Sound for the last six months, arising nominally from the agitation of the Chinese question, were really fomented, incited, guided and produced by this association whose real aims and designs have been studiously kept from the knowledge of the workmen of labor organizations.

"The Scientific Socialists of the 'Red American International Workingmen's Association, are shown by unmistakable evidence before us, secretly instructing their deluded ignorant and brutalized followers in the means of practically applying dynamite, how to seize armories and military stores; how to prevent the departure of troops from concentrating points; how to preserve order in centres of insurrection; how to imprison and destroy men of property and influence. To accomplish this end this association instructs its members to be particularly active in labor organizations. This red-handed body of assassins has settled upon our portion of the Union as the first point of attack. They say in their secret circulars: 'The Pacific coast particularly, by reason of its peculiar population, its natural wealth, its position, is such that a few determined men could isolate it from the balance of the world for months of time, and the agitation already started over its whole area is peculiarly fitted to be the first to lead off in the active work when the time for that work shall come.'

THE Philadelphia Times is just now engaged in exposing the bogus employment bureaus of that city. These bureaus have for years robbed the poor of Philadelphia of thousands of dollars and the Times is doing a good thing in exposing their swindling games.

THE head of the republican ticket is already securely fixed on the republican dog, and the bosses are looking around for a suitable tail.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1886.

The event so anxiously looked for and discussed with so much ingenuity by the gossips of the nation, has taken place, and the title of the "first lady of the land" has formally passed from the sister to the wife of the President. It is known that in many of the foreign countries it is customary on the celebration of any great event, for the king, prince or potentate to manifest grace and clemency by restoring to liberty prisoners who have suffered long confinement. Although President Cleveland has as a rule been slow to interfere with the operation of the law, and the judgment of courts, he performed an act of clemency upon his wedding day, in granting a full and unconditional pardon to B. F. Biglow, who, as receiving teller of the National Bank of the Republic, in this city, was convicted of embezzling the funds of the bank, and sentenced to serve a term in prison for five years. The President had carefully examined the papers in the case several days before, and after deciding to grant the application the papers were retained upon his desk in order that the act of pardoning might be consummated upon his wedding day. There has scarcely been a topic of conversation during the week, excepting the White House wedding, and even now, that several days have passed, and the happy couple are spending their honeymoon at a point distant from this city, the interest seems to have scarcely abated. Those who were present pronounce the affair a success in every respect. The program which had been previously arranged, was carried out in all of its details. The decorations of the White House were of an elaborate character, and it is said that the building never presented a handsomer appearance.

Aside from the President's wedding, which has so eclipsed all other events, the week, which commenced with Decoration Day, has been an interesting one. Although thousands took advantage of the holiday for a days outing, and all of the resorts along the river and various railroads in the vicinity of the city were occupied by excursion parties, still the effect was scarcely noticeable at the attendance upon the memorial exercises in the soldiers' cemeteries. The various statues throughout the city were garlanded with flowers by a committee of the G. A. R., and the usual solemn and impressive ceremonies were enacted at Arlington and the other cemeteries.

Congress has been busy, the Senate in the discussion of the Candian fisheries trouble, the taxation of railroad land grants, the Chinese indemnity bill, and other important measures, besides passing unanimously a bill to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens, and to prohibit corporations, excepting railroads, canal and turnpike companies from owning more than five thousand acres of land, under a penalty of forfeiture to the government.

The anti-oleomargarine bill which has occupied so much of the House during the past two or three weeks, was passed on Thursday by a very handsome majority, and it now remains to be seen as to what disposition will be made of it in the Senate.

Although the general impression prevails that the present Congress has been idle and that much of its time has been spent in talk, the records show that a greater amount of work has been done for the same length of time than during any former Congress. It is true that a large proportion of the great number of bills that have passed have been of a private nature, still the number of general bills has been greater than ever before. The records also reveal the fact that the number of reports from the committees in both Houses are far in excess of any previous session.

MADE MAN AND WIFE.

The President and Miss Folsom Joined for Life.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Miss Folsom arrived safely in Washington shortly after 5:30 o'clock this morning and was met by Colonel Lamont. The train was composed of four cars and President Robert's private car, the latter being occupied by Miss Folsom and her party. She was dressed in black, and wore a wrap of the same color to protect her from the morning air; stylish hat trimmed with black and white ribbons, and black kid gloves. She was escorted by Col. Lamont to the carriage and driven direct to the White House, with Mrs. Folsom who was dressed in black, and looked a little tired, and Mrs. Rogers of Syracuse.

About 6:30 this evening the wedding guests began to arrive, their carriages rolling up to the main door of the mansion through the great iron gates on Pennsylvania avenue. The first arrival was Secretary Lamar. He was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster General Vilas and wife, Wilson P. Bissel, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Secretary Manning and his wife. Removing their wraps in the state dining-room all the guests proceeded to the Blue Room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland.

THE following is a complete list of those present: Mrs. Folsom, mother of the bride; Rev. N. W. Cleveland the President's brother; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt the President's sisters; Thos. F. Bayard Secretary of State; Miss Bayard; Daniel Manning Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Manning; William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, Mrs. Endicott; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Whitney; William F. Vilas, Postmaster General, Mrs. Vilas; L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Lamar; Daniel Lamont Private Secretary to the President; Benjamin Folsom, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers Seneca Falls; Miss Cadman, and Miss Huddleston, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Harman, Boston; relations of the bride, Miss Nelson, New York; A. S. Bissell, Buffalo; the President's former law partner; Dr. and Mrs. Bryon Sunderland, Attorney General Garland, although invited was not present.

For a few minutes the guests chatted gaily, but the conversation was quickly suspended at 7:15 o'clock, when the selected orchestra from the Marine Band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familiar strains of the wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and all eyes were turned to the doorway to catch the first glimpse of the coming bride and groom. Starting from the western corridor on the upper floor, the President came slowly down the staircase with his bride leaning upon his arm. They were unaccompanied, even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the central corridor the bride and groom entered the Blue Room and took a position near its southern wall, which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodding palms, tropical grasses, and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene and colors of massive banks, scarlet begonias and royal Jacquinet roses mingling with the blue and silver lines of the frescoed walls and ceiling gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brilliant interior. The delicate ivory shades of the bride's wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The President was in full evening dress, with turndown collar, white lawn necktie, and enamel studs.

TYING THE KNOT.

A hush fell upon the assemblage as Doctor Sunderland stepped forward to his position fronting the wedding couple with the Rev. William Cleveland (the President's brother) at his left hand. In distinct tone of voice and with a deliberate utterance the doctor began the simple and beautiful wedding service as follows:

For as much as we are assembled to observe the holy rite of marriage, it is needful that we should seek the blessing of the great God, our father, whose institution it is, and therefore I beseech

Continued on Fifth page.