

# The Centre Democrat.



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

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

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## The Centre Democrat.

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

CALVIN WELLS the owner of the Press is booming himself for U. S. Senator. That's right, Calvin should have a boom. Matthew will no doubt smile on the little boomlet as he walks off with the senatorial cake.

ELLEN DUANE GILLESPIE, a great grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin, was married to Dr. E. P. Davis, of Chicago. Mrs. Davis' grandfather Wm. J. Duane, was Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, and refused to withdraw the deposits from the United States banks.

FIFTY dollars is the figure asked by a month old paper for fighting part of the county ticket. If T. B. U's services when trying to defeat the Democratic ticket are worth fifty dollars what would they be worth if he were earnestly supporting his party? But then it is something to be "born of Democratic parents" you know.

PROTECTION to American woolen manufacturers gives you "all wool and a yard wide" goods with four ounces of cotton to twelve of wool. There is not a yard of "all wool" goods goes into a suit of clothes unless it is imported. The American manufacturer although protected is bound to work in a little cotton among his wool.

We cannot gratuitously advertise even a newspaper, and we must respectfully decline any controversy with the concern over the mountain. We always welcome a "foeman worthy of our steel" but we don't believe in using heavy artillery against an enemy armed with a pop gun. Life is too short to waste any time on the Belleville editor of the Times. By consulting our columns these parties can learn our advertising rates.

M. S. QUAY will be Senator Mitchell's successor in the United States Senate. Matthew won't shine as an orator, he will have no place in the Y. M. C. A. of Washington. The "amen corner" of the church will not be startled by his heavy amens, but Matthew will be around all the same. The boys will know him and the political wires of the country will tingle with the electricity of Matthew's fingers. Matthew is a law unto himself a political enigma, a fair representative of one thing and that is Matthew himself. He will be a working Senator and will serve his friends and then the state.

LIEUT. GOV-ELECT DAVIES, spent a day last week with Senator Alexander at his charming residence below town. The Senator and Mr. Davies were in the Senate four years together and became fast friends. Mr. Davies was no doubt consulting his Democratic friend as to his new duties as presiding officer of the Senate, and Senator Alexander doubtless gave him some valuable pointers. Well there is one thing about American politics that is gratifying and that is, that the bitterest contests cannot break up friendships and old associations, and Senators Davies and Alexander met as political opponents but as the warmest friends.

MR. CLEVELAND, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut has 1898 more votes than Lonsbury his Republican competitor and yet under the law of the nutmeg state the election will be thrown into the house and Lonsbury will be elected, the House being Republican. The candidate for Governor to be elected by the people must have a clean majority over all, there was in the field. The man having the highest number of votes will get left. If that law is not a relic of the dark ages then there are no relics and there are no dark ages.

## The Knights of Labor.

There is a revolt among the Chicago Knights of Labor against Powderly's order to the men to return to work that threatens to shake the organization to its foundations. The success of the Knights in their battle with capital depends on the wisdom of the Executive Board and Master Workman Powderly. Heretofore the Knights with few exceptions have obeyed the commands of those in executive authority implicitly, no open revolt has ever been threatened and Mr. Powderly's course was emphatically endorsed by the Richmond convention that unanimously re-elected him. He is, and has been opposed to strikes and has used his influence and authority to avert threatened strikes and to settle those in operation. The order has grown to such an extent as to become unwieldy, and unless the directions of Powderly and the executive board are followed out it will sink under its own weight. There are many things for organized labor to learn in the conduct of its affairs and not the least among these is the cutting loose from all socialistic tendencies. The recognition of the equal rights of unorganized labor to sell its services to the highest bidder. The right of the employer of labor to hire whom he pleases and to control his own business affairs. Obedience to the laws of land, a proper respect for the property of corporations as well as private individuals. These are a few of the principles on which social order and good government depends. On these Master Workman Powderly has the proper ideas. No man or organization of men, be they laborers or capitalists, has the right to say to the humblest individual in the land, you shall not work for this man or that, or for one dollar a day or less. Labor must organize to counteract the baneful influence of the vast aggregation of capital centered in the numberless monopolies of the country, but labor should obey the counsels of the wise heads who are to the fore in their movement. The Chicago strikers are bringing on their order an amount of insubordination which will destroy its usefulness. The elements of distrust and revolt which are found in all labor organizations need weeding out of the Knights or its life will be short.

## Who gets Turkey, Who Crow.

The statement made recently by Wm. L. Scott of Erie, that Mr. Andrew Carnegie drew out of his steel rail works at Braddock during a period of 300 days a profit of \$5,000 a day, or \$1,500,000 for the 300 days, induces the "Parsee merchant," Mr. J. S. Moore to dip into figures illustrating the share of profits that go to the workmen. Mr. Moore does not object to Mr. Carnegie's \$5,000 a day profit, but charges it to the excessive duty at that time on steel rails which was, we believe \$28 a ton. As this duty was for "the protection of American labor," he makes this presentation of the share labor got:

There were employed in the city of Pittsburgh in the census year of 1880 in the iron and steel manufacturing business the following hands:

Males above sixteen years old.....	14,869
Youths and boys under sixteen years old.....	1,063
Females.....	16
Total hands.....	15,948

These wage earners received during that year, which was one of great prosperity, \$8,072,110 in wages, we may divide the earnings of these hands as follows:

14,550 males, at \$1.50 per day, for 300 days.....	\$7,560,000
1,063 boys at 50 cents per day, for 300 days.....	159,450
Ten women, at \$1 per day, for 300 days.....	3,000
Total.....	\$7,722,450

My calculation makes the total only \$42,200 more than the actual sum paid. Let us see what the tariff does for the protected manufacturer and protected man. In 1880 the total amount of capital invested in Pittsburgh in the iron and steel trade was \$25,190,000. Suppose this Englishman owns one-fifth of this capital, or

say \$5,000,000 and he makes \$1,500,000 profit per annum, his investment yields him exactly 30 per cent profit. Of course he may only have had \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 as an original investment. This Englishman's investment, owing to our villainous protective system, give him \$5,000 a day profit, which is equal to about the aggregate daily earnings of 2,780 men at \$1.80 a day for each man. And \$1.80 is fully the average wages of men working in the Pittsburgh iron and steel works. Or if the workmen who cry for protection wishes to see this inequality put before him in another form, let us call ten hours labor by master and man the equivalent for a day's wages. The protected English millionaire in Pittsburgh receives every thirteen seconds the full day's wages of a workman, and every minute during the ten hours his profit is nearly the days wages of five workmen.

As these figures are the most reliable attainable, although probably not strictly accurate, the showing made is pertinent and suggestive. Especially it is so when taken with the fact that a proposition at the last session of Congress to give the workmen of Pittsburgh cheaper clothing for themselves and families, cheaper blankets and carpets, cheaper salt meat and fish, cheaper sugar, and cheaper houses, was kicked out of court as a free trade measure, not deserving of consideration.—Post.

## The Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A large meeting of the stock-yards strikers was held this evening at Germania Hall, when an order was read from General Master Workman Powderly, declaring the strike off, and advising the men to go back to work on Monday. Mr. Powderly stated that he considered the strike for eight hours impracticable at the present time. The meeting received the order with many expressions of dissent, but the discipline of the Knights of Labor prevailed, and it was resolved to obey the mandate of the Master Workman. Thus the great strike is ended.

The following is the letter from General Master Workman Powderly which was read at the meeting:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1886.—T. B. Barry, Chicago: In a circular issued March 13, 1886, I stated the policy of the Knights of Labor on the eight-hour question. That circular was read and approved by the General Executive Board before it went out. It was afterward approved by the entire Order. In opposition to that circular the men at the stock-yards struck for eight hours. The Order of the Knights of Labor was not brought into the controversy, hence no action was necessary. During the session of the General Assembly the men at the stock-yards struck again. You were sent to try and settle the strike, but in case of failure the Order was not to be involved or asked for assessments. You settled the strike by ordering the men back at old hours. They have, in violation of law and your order and without notifying us, again struck for eight hours. The Board instructs you and Carleton, who will be with you today, to settle the strike by putting the men back at the old hours until the Order of Knights of Labor takes definite action on the eight hour plan. If the men refuse, take their charters. We must have obedience and discipline. By order of General Executive Board.

T. V. POWDERLY, Chairman.

## Prosperous Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 15.—For the first time in several years there is no strike of any consequence in Pittsburgh or the surrounding district. Every furnace, iron-mill, glass factory, tannery, oleomargarine factory, foundry, cooper-shop, oil distillery and other factory is in full operation, and if the coal mines are not running it is for want of water, not of orders. Labor leaders claim that there is a larger proportion of the workmen of Pittsburgh employed at the present time than in any other city in the Union. They attribute the absence of strikes principally to the introduction of natural gas and the government of the workmen of the locality by sliding or yearly scales.

## The Three Mill Tax.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15.—In the Supreme Court this morning, in the cases of John Hunter, John G. Adair and Joseph B. Barry, appeals from Common Pleas Nos. 2 and 4 of Philadelphia, the judgment of the lower court was sustained. These cases involve the questions as to whether or not the act of 1885 known as the Revenue act, under which a three-mill tax has been levied upon mortgages, &c., meant to tax the mortgages, &c., of individuals only, and not those owned by corporations; and if such was the legislative intent are not corporations still liable to a like tax under the act of April, 1884, and April, 1846. Those questions have never been decided by the Supreme Court, and as they involve the collection or loss by the State of nearly a half million dollars per annum, a prompt decision of the cases was of vast importance. In a case known as Fox's appeal the Supreme Court has decided this tax law constitutional. The corporations that are parties to these appeals are the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Pennsylvania Insurance Company. The appellants are officers of the law charged with the assessing and collecting of taxes in the city of Philadelphia. Having returned these corporations' taxable property and demanded the taxes upon the same, the corporations filed a bill in equity to enjoin the collection of such taxes on their mortgages. On June 19, 1886, a preliminary injunction was granted against the tax collector in Philadelphia, enjoining the collection of three-mill tax from corporations and this injunction has been made permanent by the decision of the Supreme Court to-day. The cases were taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, and were argued before that tribunal two weeks ago by Ellis A. Ballard and Rufus E. Shapley on behalf of the Commonwealth and R. C. McMurtrie, George Tucker Bispham, and John G. Johnson for the corporations.

## Oil Fields in Somerset.

SOMERSET, Pa., November 15.—Although for twenty or thirty years past the lower end of this county has been regarded as oil territory, yet not until about a year ago was any effort made toward its development. At that time a company was organized and operations commenced on White Creek, in Addison township, where they have been working at intervals ever since. Yesterday they were rewarded for their perseverance, and struck oil at a depth of 500 feet. The flow was eight barrels during the day and is said to be increasing. Oil men pronounce it a high grade of lubricating oil, and are impressed that the oil territory extends south through Washington, Fayette and Somerset counties into West Virginia. A company has been organized and are leasing large tracts of land through this territory.

## A Magic Box.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—An automatic box is being put up on the lamp posts in Brooklyn to supply the public with postage stamps, postal cards, a pencil and postal letters envelopes. At any hour of the day or night a citizen may go to one of these boxes and drop a penny into it, at which there will appear a postal card and a pencil with which to write a letter. If he has a letter already written and merely wants a postage stamp to mail it, he may drop two pennies in the box, at which, presto a two-cent stamp will come out of it. These convenient boxes are already in use in London and are much liked there. The boxes in Brooklyn are an improvement on those in London. They look like writing desks and are 75 inches high by 17 inches deep. Each box is divided into several drawers, one for stamps, one for postal cards, one for stamped envelopes and one for letter paper. There is a spot for dropping a coin over each drawer. When the proper coin drops in, it sets in motion a bit of machinery which pushes out the articles wanted.

## The Cost of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The annual report of Second Auditor Day shows that during the last fiscal year the sum of \$17,673,468 was drawn out of the Treasury on requisitions issued by the Secretary of the Interior on account of Indian maintenance, leaving unexpended balances on those accounts of \$442,533 and \$234,803 respectively.

The Auditor says that the accuracy and perfection of the system of records by which the public property of the Indian service is traced is evidenced by the fact that only three packages of the many thousands carried under contracts of 1884 have failed to reach their points of destination. It appears from the report that while the clerical force of the office was reduced from 191 to 181 during the year, the amount of money involved in disbursing officers accounts audited was increased from \$20,077,330 in 1885 to \$29,363,108 in 1886.

The Auditor says that several new classes of claims have been presented during the year, and most important of which is that of officers and ex-officers of the army for a readjustment of their pay accounts since 1838, in which they shall be credited whatever time they may have served as cadets or as enlisted men. As a test case to determine their validity is now pending before the Supreme Court, it is not deemed proper to comment on this class of claims further than to say that at least 2,200 officers or their representatives are interested, and that the cost of readjusting the account on the basis claimed to be proper by the officers would not be less than \$1,500,000. The prosecution of these claims is cited as an evidence of the necessity of a statute of limitations.

## Pennsylvania's Vote.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 11.—Returns from all the counties in the state but eight show the following vote: Beaver, 373,902; Black, 330,906; Wolf, 28,224; Houston, Greenback Labor, 3,683.

In counties from which returns have been received the vote is 736,715, against 672,281 four years ago. The increase as compared with the vote of 1882 is about the per cent. which the ratio, if sustained in the rest of the State, will make the total vote, about 811,000, or an increase of nearly 67,000.

The Greenback Labor vote was dwindled from 23,996 to less than 6,000. The Prohibition vote has increased from 3,196 to over 30,000.

The vote for Beaver will exceed 400,000, and that for Black will be greater than that received by Pattison when he was elected by over 40,000 plurality. Black will fall short of Cleveland's poll about 30,000, while Beaver will be 70,000 behind Blaine. The vote will be short of that of the last Presidential election about 89,000.

A protective tariff puts millions of dollars each year into the pockets of a few protected manufacturers, and clothes in rags each year millions of laborers.

—James D. Fish, the ex-president of the Marine bank, now serving a term in the New York penitentiary, is said to be rapidly breaking down, mentally and physically. Application has been made to President Cleveland for a pardon, and it will probably be granted, if the President is satisfied that it is not a mere trick to get the old man released.

ERIE, Nov. 14.—Charles Bohall was sentenced yesterday to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor in the northern penitentiary for the murder of little Rosabelle Groger, the infant child of his housekeeper. Bohall, who is a giant in size and strength, first tried to starve the child, and finally smothered it by holding his hand over its mouth until it was dead.

## Washington Letter.

The annual report of the Health Officer presents a very encouraging statement in regard to the increased healthfulness of the District of Columbia. As compared with 1885, there is a decrease of the death rate to the extent of 449 lives and a comparison with the reports for several years past, shows a most gratifying improvement.

President Cleveland and his party returned from Boston on Tuesday afternoon. The President was much pleased with the reception tendered him by the people of Boston, and says that he will always consider it as one of the most thoroughly enjoyable events of his life.

During the past week Operi's wonderful painting entitled "Farthest North" has been received by the War Department, and is now upon exhibition in one of the corridors of the War Department Building, and has attracted very great attention. The picture is of huge proportions, being eight feet in height, and twelve feet in length, and represents Lieutenants Lockwood and Bairnart of the Greely Expedition in the act of taking their last observation to ascertain their latitude. The painting was made from photographs and sketches and under the personal supervision of Lieutenant Bairnart and Major Greely. The artist Albert Operi, who is a son of Operi the composer is at present in the city as the guest of Lieutenant Bairnart. The painting arrived here on Tuesday in a special car. On account of its size and value the express companies refused to handle it, and as it was too large to go into an ordinary car, a hay car had to be procured.

His Imperial Highness, Prince Komatsu, and his suite arrived in Washington early in the week, and were driven at once to the Arlington Hotel where apartments, previously secured, had been specially fitted for their reception. During their stay in the city they called upon the President and Secretary of State, and visited the various points of interest. A dinner was tendered the party by Minister Kuki, at the Japanese legation. The entire party wore European dress, and the Princess is described as an exceedingly beautiful woman. In speaking of the various cities that he had visited during his journey around the world, the Prince said that Washington was his ideal city, and that he would be pleased to reside here. The broad avenues and well paved streets, with pretty gardens dotting it, all combine to make it by far the prettiest city in the world.

The sculptor, M. Bartholdi, is expected in Washington during the present week upon business connected with the statue of Lafayette. The models have all been received but one and it is probable that the latter will be selected during Bartholdi's visit. The question as to a site has not yet been definitely decided upon. It has, however, been decided that the statue shall not be an equestrian one, and Bartholdi is opposed to having it placed in any one of the public parks where it would be hidden by the foliage in the summer time, but wants it placed upon some one of the avenues where it would be seen. The models, which are now stood in the attic of the War Department building, have been carefully arranged for inspection by the Commission.

The President's new house upon the Tenallytown road has been renamed by Mrs. Cleveland, and will hereafter be known as "Oak View." It is expected that Mrs. Folsom will occupy the house within a few days, and will make it her future home. It will of course be frequently visited by the President and it is probable that he will eventually make it his permanent home.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10.—A special from Roanoke says: Judge J. A. I. Lee, president of the Roanoke Zinc and Silver mining company, sold the mines near this city last night to J. H. Bartlett, of London, England, for \$600,000 cash.