THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT. BELLEFONTE, PA., AUGUST 24, 1899.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Industrial Problem the Theme of Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Tells How the Continual War Between Them May Be Ended-Lessons Drawn from Recent Strikes.

[Copyright, 1899, by Louis Klopsch.] Washington, Aug. 13.

In this discourse Dr. Talmage suggests how the everlasting war between capital and labor may be brought to a happy end. The text is I. Corinthians 12:21: "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee."

Fifty thousand workmen in Chicago ceasing work in one day, Brooklyn stunned by the attempt to halt its railroad cars, Cleveland in the throes of a labor agitation and restlessness among toilers all over the land have caused an epidemic of strikes, and somewhat to share of this money. Now, suppose the better things I apply the Pauline thought of my text.

You have seen an elaborate piece of machinery, with a thousand wheels and a thousand bands and a thousand pullevs, all controlled by one great water wheel, the machinery so adjusted that when you jar one part of it you jar all parts of it. Well, human society is a great piece of mechanism controlled by one great and ever revolving force-the wheel of God's providence. You harm one part of the machinery and you harm all parts. All professions, interdependent. All trades interdependent. All classes of people interdependent. Capital and labor interdependent. No such thing as independence. Dives cannot kick Lazarus without hurting his own foot. They who threw Shadrach into the furnace got their own bodies scorched. Or to come back to the figure of the text, what a strange thing it would be if the eye should say: I oversee the entire physical mechanism. I despise the other members of the body. If there is anything I am disgusted with, it is with those miserable, lowlived hands. Or what if the hand should say: I am the boss workman of the whole physical economy. I have no respect for the other members of the body. If there is anything I despise, it is the eye, seated under the dome of the forehead, doing nothing but look.

I come in, and I wave the flag of truce between the two contestants, and I say: "The eye cannot say to the hand: 'I have no need of thee.'

That brings me to the first suggestion, and that is, that labor and capital are to be brought to a better understanding by a complete canvass of the whole subject. They will be brought to peace when they find that they are identical in their interests. When one goes down, they both go down. When one rises, they both rise. There will be an equilibrium after awhile. There never has been an exception to the rule. That which is good for one class of society will be good for all, and that which is bad for one class will eventually and in time be bad for all. Every speech that labor makes capital postpones the day of permanent adjustment. Every speech that capital makes against labor postpones the day of permanent adjustment. When capital maligns labor, it is the eye cursing the hand. When labor maligns capital, it is the hand cursing the eye. As far as I have observed, the vast majority of capitalists are successful laborers. If the capitalists would draw their glove, you would see the broken finger nail, the scar of an old blister, the stiffened finger joint. The great publishers of the country for the most part were bookbinders or typesetters on small pay. The great carriage manufacturers for the most part sandpapered wagon bodies in wheelwright shops. While, on the other hand, in all our large manufacturing establishments you will find men working on wages who once employed 100 or 500 hands. The distance between capital and labor is not a great gulf over which is swung a Niagara suspension bridge. It is only a step, and the capitalists are crossing over to become laborers, and the laborers are crossing over to become capitalists. Would God they might shake hands while they cross. On the other hand, laborers are the highest style of capitalists. Where are their investments? In banks? No. In the railroads? No. Their nerve, their muscle. their bone, their mechanical skill, their physical health, are magnificent capital. He who has two eyes, two ears, two feet, two hands, ten fingers, has machinery that puts into nothingness carpet and screw and cotton factory and all the other implements on the planet. The capitalists were laborers, the laborers were capitalists. The sooner we understand that the better. Again, there is to come relief to the laboring classes of this country through cooperative associations. I am not at this moment speaking of trades unions, their surplus together and become their own capitalists. Instead of being dependent upon the beck of this capitalist or that capitalist, they manage their there are 813 cooperative associations. They have 340,000 members. They have a capital of \$18,000,000, or what corresponds to our dollars, and they do a business annually of \$63,000,000. Thomsays: "Cooperation is the one and the frank with their employes. Take them only relief for the laboring populations. This is the path," he says, "by which they are to come up from the hand to immense amount of common sense in the mouth style of living to reap the the world. It is always safe to appeal rewards and the honors of our ad- to it. vanced civilization." Lord Derby and John Stuart Mill, who gave half their come to the laboring classes of this lives to the study of the labor question, country through the religious rectificabelieved in cooperative institutions, The cooperative institution formed in warded in proportion as a community Troy, N. Y., stood long enough to il- is Christianized. Why is it that our

come of such an institution if it were rightly carried on and mightily developed.

"But," says some one, "haven't these Institutions sometimes been a failure?" Yes. Every great movement has been a failure at some time. Application of the steam power a failure, electro-telegraphy a failure, railroading a failure, but now the chief successes of the world.

"But," says some one, "why talk of surplus being put by laborers into cooperative associations, when the vast multitude of toilers in this country are struggling for their daily bread and have no surplus?" I reply: Put into my hand the money spent by the laboring classes of America for rum and tobacco, and I will establish cooperative associations in all parts of the land, some of them mightier than any finaneial institutions of the country. We spend in this country over \$100,000,005 every year for tobacco. We spend over \$1,500,000,000 directly or indirectly for rum. The laboring classes spend their laboring man who has been expending his money in those directions should just add up how much he has expended during these past years and then suppose that that money was put into a cooperative association and then suppose he should have all his friends in toil, who had made the same kind of expenditure, do the same thing, and that should be added up and put into a cooperative association. And then take all that money expended for overdress and overstyle and overliving on the part of toiling people in order that they may appear as well as persons who have more income-gather that all up, and you could have cooperative associations all over this land.

I am not saying anything now about trades unions. You want to know what I think of trades unions. I think they are most beneficial in some directions. and they have a specific object and in this day, when there are vast monopolies-a thousand monopolies concentrating the wealth of the people into the possession of a few men, unless the laboring men of this country and all countries band together they will go under. There is a lawful use of a trade union, but then there is an unlawful use of a trade union. If it means sympathy in time of sickness, if it means finding work for people when they are out of work, if it means the improvement of the financial, the moral or the peligious condition of the laboring elasses, that is all right. Do not artists band together in an art union? Do not singers band together in Handel and Havdn societies? Do not newspaper men band together in press clubs? Do not ministers of religion band together in conferences and associations? There is not in all the land a city where clergymen do not come together, many of them once a week, to talk over affairs. For these reasons you should not blame labor guilds. When they are doing their legitimate work, they are most admirable, but when they come around with drum and fife and flag and drive people off from their toil, from their they are nihilistic, then they are communistic, then they are barbaric, then they are a curse. If a man wants to stop work, let him stop work, but he cannot stop me from work. But now suppose that all the laboring classes banded together for beneficient purposes in co-operative association under whatever name they put their means together. Suppose they take the money that they waste in rum and tobacco and use it for the elevation of their families, for the education of their children, for their moral, intellectual and religious improvement, what a different state of things we would have in this country and they would have in Great Britain! Do you not realize the fact that men | easily occur to you. This will go on work better without stimulant? You say, "Will you deny the laboring men this help which they get from strong drink, borne down as they are with many anxieties and exhausting work ?" I would deny them nothing that is good for them. I would deny them strong drink, if I had the power, because it is damaging to them. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life because I found that in the harvest field, while I was naturally weaker than the other men. I could hold out longer than any of them. They took stimulant and I took none." I know a gentleman very well who has over 1,000 hands in his employ. I said to him some years ago when there was great trouble in the labor market: "How are you getting on with your men?" "Oh," he said, "I have no trouble." "Why." I said, "have not you had any strikes?" "Oh, no," he said. "I never had any trouble." "What plan do you pursue?" He said: "I will tell you. All my men know every year just how matters stand. Every little while I call them together and say: 'Now, boys, last year I made so much; this year I made less; so you see I cannot pay as much as I did last year. Now, I want to know what you think I ought but of that plan by which laborers put to have as a percentage out of this establishment and what wages I ought to give you. You know I put all my energy in this business, put all my fortune in it and risked everything. What own affairs. In England and Wales do you really think I ought to have and you ought to have?' By the time we come out of that consultation we are unanimous. There never has been an exception. When we prosper, we all prosper together; when we suffer, we as Brassey, one of the foremost men in the British parliament, on the subject die for me." Now, let all employers be into your confidence. Let them know just how matters stand. There is an I remark, again, great relief will tion of it. Labor is honored and relustrate the fact that great good might smallest coin in this country is a pen-

ny, while in China it takes a half dozen pieces of coin or a dozen to make one of our pennies in value, so the Chinese carry the cash, as they call it, like a string of beads around the neck? We never want to pay less than a penny for anything in this country. They must pay that which is worth only the sixth part or the twelfth part of a penny. Heathenism and iniquity and infidelity depress everything. The Gospel of Jesus Christ elevates everything. How do I account for this? I account for it with the plainest philosophy. The religion of Jesus Christ is a demogratic religion. It tells the employer that he is a brother to all the operatives in the establishment-made by the same God, to lie in the same dust and to be saved by the same supreme mercy. It does not make the slightest

difference how much money you have, you cannot buy your way into the kingdom of Heaven. If you have the grace of God in your heart you will enter Heaven. So you see it is a democratic religion. Saturate our populations with this gospel, and labor will be respectful, labor will be rewarded, labor will be honored, capital will be Christian in all its behavior, and there will be higher tides of thrift set in.

Let me say a word to all capitalists: Be your own executors. Make investments for eternity. Do not be like some of those capitalists I know who walk around among their employes with a supercilious air or drive up to the factory in a manner which seems to indicate they are the autocrat of the universe, with the sun and moon in their vest pockets, chiefly anxious when they go among laboring men not to be touched by the greasy or smirched hand and have their broadcloth injured. Be a Christian employer. Remember those who are under your charge are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, that Jesus Christ died for them and that they are immortal. Divide up your estates, or portions of them, for the relief of the world before you leave it. Do not get out of the world like that man who died in New York leaving in his will \$40,000,000, yet giving how much for the church of God, how much for the alleviation of human suffering? He gave some money a little while before he died. That was well, but in all this will of \$40,000,000 how much? One million? No. Five hundred thousand?

No. One hundred dollars? No. Two cents? No. One cent? No. These great cities groaning in anguish, nations crying out for the bread of everlasting life. A man in a will giving \$40,-000,000 and not one cent to God! It is lustrated in a letter which I have concerning a man who departed this life leaving between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,-000. Not one dollar was left, this writer says, to comfort the aged workmen and workwomen, not one dollar to elevate and instruct the hundreds of pale children who stifled their childish growth in the heat and clamor of his the children of toil follows such in- tleman turned to look at the scenery. gratitude? How well could one of his the fabric of the dead man's princely

London is to have a school of instruction for wireless telegraphy. There are 345,000 native Protestant

Christians and 30,000 native Roman Catholics in Dutch East India. At Roubaix, one of the socialist strongholds of France, the 11,000 public school children receive free food and Aothing at the expense of the town. The Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn opened recently a free home for seamen, where the sailors of all countries and of any religious belief can receive their mail, answer their letters, and have a free reading and recreation room, as well as religious training.

The Salvation Army, whose headquarters are in New York city, has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York as a public body. The object of incorporation is to control the property of the Salvation Army in America, which is valued at \$145,000. This action completely severs the Amercan section from Gen. Booth's control. Superintendent Andrews has recommended to the principals and teachers of the Chicago schools the adoption of an "amended" spelling of certain words. The new spelling, which is indorsed by the National Educational association, is advised in the case of

such words as "programme," "though," "thorough,""throughout," "catalogue" and "decalogue," these words appearing in the new system as "program," "tho," "thoro," "thruout," "catalog" and "decalog." Rev. Wilson Carlile, rector of St.

Mary-at-Hill, London, is an up-to-date priest. He takes a trombone with him into the pulpit and when the singing becomes spiritless he livens it up with a few blasts on that instrument. During the greater part of the service the church is darkened, and the hymns, prayers, sacred and other pictures are thrown by limelight on a huge screen suspended across the altar. Beside the organ there is an orchestra composed of girls wearing surplices and college mortar boards.

A DIPLOMATIC SUSPICION.

The Heavy-Set Young Man Asks for Information on King Oscar.

He was a very heavy-set young man with a purple necktie and fine linen of variegated design. In spite of the fact that he wore diamonds he was not proud. A very dignified gentleman was sitting beside him in the street car. a disgrace to our civilization. Or, as il- He looked up in surprise as he heard himself addressed.

"Say, beau, who's this fellow King Oscar?"

"I beg your pardon-I don't quite understand.

"King Oscar. Who is he? Put me next.'

"I haven't the honor of acquaintance with any royal personages," was the factory. Is it strange that the curse of freezing rejoinder, and the sedate gen-

"Aw, that's all right. I don't mean many millions have been disbursed for for you to take me on your arm and scaffoldings, from their factories, then the present and the future benefit of go up to Oscar and say: 'Here, king, those whose hands had woven literally is my long-lost friend. He's dearer to me than four aces in a gam



WILLIAM J. SINGER. Attorney-at-law.-in Temple Court building, room No. 21, fourth floor.

J. C. MEYER, Attorney-at-law -- in Crider's Exchange. Ex-district attorney. German and English. Prompt attention to all busi-tered.

States, be your own executors! Be a my sake. I know you're a good fellow George Peabody, if need be, on a small and you'd do it all right if I asked you, scale. God has made you a steward. Discharge your responsibility.

My word is to all laboring men in this country: I congratulate you at your brightening prospects. I congratulate you on the fact that you are getting your representatives at Albany, at Harrisburg and at Washington. I have only to mention such a man of the past as Henry Wilson, the shoemaker; as Andrew Johnson, the tailor; as Abraham Lincoln, the boatman. The living illustrations until you have representatives at all the headquarters, and you will have full justice. Mark that. I congratulate you also at the opportunities for your children. I congratulate you that you have to work and that when you are dead your children will have to work.

I congratulate you also on your opportunities for information. Plato paid \$1,300 for two books. Jerome ruined himself financially by buying one volume of "Origen." What vast opportunities for intelligence for you and your children! A workingman goes along by the show window of some great publishing house, and he sees a book that costs five dollars. He says: "I wish I could have that information. I wish I could raise five dollars for that costly and beautiful book." A few months pass on, and he gets the value of that book for 25 cents in a pamphlet. There never was such a day for the workingmen of America as this day and

the day that is coming. I also congratulate you because your work is only prefatory and introductory. You want the grace of Jesus Christ, the Carpenter of Nazareth. He toiled Himself, and He knows how to sympathize with all who toil. Get His grace in your heart, and you can sing on the scaffolding amid the storm, in the shop shoving the plane, in the mine plunging the crowbar, on shipboard climbing the ratlines. He will make the drops of sweat on your brow glittering pearls for the eternal coronet. Are you tired? He will rest you. Are you sick? He will give you help. Are you cold? He will wrap you in the mantle of His love. Who are they before the throne? "Ah," you say, "their hands were never calloused with toil!" Yes, they were. You say: "Their feet were never blistered with the long journey." Yes, they were, but Christ raised them to that high eminence. Who are these? "These are they that came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." That for every Christian workingman and for every Christian working woman will be the beginning of eternal holiday.

Hash affords us an example of an end without means .- Chicago Daily News.

fortune. O capitalists of the United nuckle. Ask him to dinner, king, for but I wouldn't have the nerve. I'm awful timid. Just tell me who he is." "Why, he's the king of Sweden."

"Geddub, beau. Get a move of your guide book. That ain't enough. What kind of a party is he? Is he all right?" "Why, he's all right, so far as I know.

"Has he any friends?" "Certainly."

For School Dre "Well, I'd like to put him next. Somebody's layin' for Oscar to give him a tricky twist and get both shoulders on the mat. I have noticed it time and again; whenever there's any excitement, some one pipes up for King Oscar to come off the throne a minute and umpire the game. Nobody asks for anybody else. What do you think

of that?" "Nothing."

"Well, it's worth thinking about. You know what happens to the umpire sooner or later. I believe there's somebody in that outfit who is prejudiced against Oscar simply because he is a Swede."-Chicago Times-Herald.

STEAMSHIP'S LARDER.

Two and a Half Tons of Butter, Twenty Thousand Eggs, Thou-

One tidy little refrigerator about six feet wide and twice that depth is the butterman's stall in this market under the sea. Little tubs of butter are arranged on shelves to the amount of 5,000 pounds, and in company with these are 20,000 eggs. Twenty-five hundred quarts of milk and cream are stored in a separate room, all having been sterilized. This market has a room especially for salt meats, and here are hams, bacon and tongues to the amount of 4,800 pounds. There are some erticles of food without which the epicure would be unhappy, and which must be alive when cooked. Chief among these are oysters, of which 16,000 are carried to meet the wants of the passengers. Clams are only provided to the number of 1,500. Lobsters are not abundantly supplied; 700 pounds is all the storeroom shelters. This market in the bottom of the ship contains, beside the things mentioned, fruits, green vegetables and an enormous stock of groceries. The latter is only limited by space, for groceries are not perishable goods and will keep from one voyage to another until used. Tea and coffee are used in large amounts-about 33 pounds of tea and 50 pounds of coffee. Perishable supplies are taken on board in proportion to the number of passengers booked, and anything of this kind which is left over when the ship reaches port is eaten by the crew .- Helen C. Candee, in Ladies' Home Journal.

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