

MIFFLINTOWN. Wednesday, May 12, 1886.

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor and Proprietor.

New Yorkers are after Herr Most for inciting people to riot.

The Temperance men will try and capture the next Legislature.

The Rebels decorated the graves of their soldiers on the 26th day of April.

Some of the rich people in the cities are asking themselves where shall we spend the summer?

America for Americans. Blaine and the Monroe Doctrine. Shut the door on the foreign riffraff.

The Knights of Labor will hold a general assembly at Cleveland, beginning on the 25th day of May.

A number of boycotters in New York City have been brought before Court to answer the charge of conspiracy.

The riots in Chicago and other western cities the last week makes it necessary that the foreigners in this country be held in check.

Florus B. Plympton, an Ohio editor was cremated at Lancaster, this state, one day last week. His son brought his remains to Lancaster, and took away the ashes of the cremated body of his father.

The old greenback and labor element, so called, and the democracy are looking at each other out of the corner of their eyes to see whether they may get up a bargain in which Curtin is to figure as their candidate for Governor.

The newest thing out is a printing telegraph, so constructed and worked as to type writer, with this difference that the message is printed at the end of the wire to which it is sent. The instrument is both a receiver and a transmitter.

All the Democratic members of Ohio State Senate, excepting Van Cleaf, left Columbus, the capital of the State at 3 o'clock the other morning, and fled from the State to avoid taking part in the Hamilton county fraudulent contest cases. It is a shocking piece of bad example on the part of the Ohio law makers. They are law breakers when they run away from their sworn duty.

Americans are opposed to despotism, but they are no more opposed to despotism than they are to anarchy, for a protracted state of anarchy always leads to despotism. If it were possible for the foreigners who are in this country to produce a state of anarchy out of it all would come the rule of despotism. Americans must put down the anarchists if all of the foreigners have to be driven out of the country.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: The Knights of Labor profess to detest Socialism. They declare that they are then bloodless. If this is so, now then is the time for them to come out with a trumpet; tongue-tongued denunciation of the Chicago mob which will be heard and felt by workmen throughout the United States. Grand Master Workman Powderly has here a legitimate chance to exercise that rhetoric which he so often delights to indulge in.

Jefferson Davis and company never believed in the ability of the mass of the people to govern themselves. They point to the large debts of corporations, and towns, and counties, in the North as evidence that when the people have a chance they will assume obligations that they never can fulfill. They charge it upon the people, that they have not the foresight necessary for permanent management, and they charge it that when they have the chance they make those who acquire means pay for the keeping of those who have nothing, through the agency of taxes. They charge it that they will become in time insolent and tyrannous in all of their demands upon each other, and be particularly tyrannous to men who have acquired means, and they cite, as illustrations the great violent strikes, where men were driven from their work by infuriated men and women, who would not work unless they were paid just what they demanded, and would not allow men to work in the places that they vacated. They declare that the recent violent strikes verify them in the statement that the people are not capable of self government. With these views in mind and the labor agitation in the country, Davis and Company thought it just the time to talk about the eternal principal of the Lost Cause and declare that it is not lost.

Broom corn, which a year ago was worth \$30 per ton, is now worth anywhere from \$150 to \$240.

A Chicago firm is building a bicycle for a Kentuckian, who sent these dimensions with his order: "My height is eight feet two inches; my weight is four hundred and forty pounds."

Riots in Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago relates the troubles in that city on the 3rd day of May, with the foreign element as follows: The serious trouble of the day broke out late this afternoon among the foreigners employed in the lumber yards. Early in the forenoon several large crowds gathered near the yards to prevent any resumption of work. The first exciting incident occurred at the planing mills of DuFour Street, at Twenty-first and Morgan streets, early in the morning. That firm having conducted the eight-hour demand, its employees were all at work. A mob of about eight hundred strikers, learning of this, gathered about the place and attempted to stop the men at work. Several stones were thrown. The police patrol was called and four strikers were taken into custody, but shortly after released. The crowd then went in the direction of the McCormick Reaper factory. By this time it had swelled to 2,000 or 3,000 persons. The strikers stopped a great many of McCormick's employees, and as a result the factory started up at seven o'clock with about half its force. As soon as the factory was started the crowd began to melt away and distribute itself throughout the lumber district. Mr. McCormick sent word to men at noon that he would reduce their hours to eight and not reduce their pay. He expects all his men to return to work to-morrow, but if any fail to do so, their places will be filled.

The riotous crowd, many of them inflamed with liquor, leaving McCormick's factory, assembled in mass-meeting on a strip of open prairie near Blue Island avenue and Lincoln street. The mob numbered fully 5,000 persons. A rabid socialist mounted a box and delivered an inflammatory speech in German. He opposed compromise and arbitration and told his hearers that the only remedy for their grievances was

DYNAMITE AND THE TOLBIE. The speaker was lustily cheered. A large number of clerks and other employees of Wells & French, car builders, who quit work to-day, climbed to the top of empty cars which stood on the tracks leading to Wells & French's yards and looked at the crowd curiously. Suddenly a large gang of the more desperate socialists gathered up stones and began furiously pelting the Wells & French crowd. A number of the latter were wounded, but none, so far as was learned, seriously. The Wells & French men sought safety in flight. There were no police on the ground. The crowd, however, still remained on the prairie, waiting a report from a committee of lumber workers which had been sent to confer with employers. There was wild talk of forming a procession and moving to McCormick's reaper factory and forcing the employees to quit work. Fifteen policemen under command of a sergeant, from the Hennan Street Police Station, were the first to respond to the call for protection.

At four P. M. the bell in the tower of McCormick's factory announced the hour for quitting work.

The signal was heard by the mob at Blue Island avenue and Lincoln street. The most ebullient became enraged and began to shriek and hoot. The only distinguishable cries were: "Do up the scabs. Come on boys; let's go for the scabs." The leaders started towards the factory on a run, and fully two thousand men followed. They picked up stones as they ran. Reaching the McCormick gates, the mob met the workmen coming from their benches, carry their lunch pails.

They began an attack on the McCormick men, stoning them with mercy. There were only two policemen near. Several revolver shots were fired, but so far as is known no one was shot. Many were struck with stones. The McCormick crowd then retreated within the gates, one of their number, who was so fortunate as to be left behind, fell to the hands of the mob and nearly beaten to death. The attacking party then entered the gates, pelting the windows and walls of factory. Some of the imprudent workmen attempted to escape by rear, but were met and killed in attempt. They were compelled to go within the works again for safety. Immediately after the arrival of first patrol wagon, the mob again attacked the factory hurling sticks and stones, and shouting in the loudest manner possible. Another detachment of police arrived almost immediately and opened a brisk shooting high and without effect. The mob, seeing that none of the number was injured, simply jetted at the officers. Captain O'Donohue and a squad of twenty six men of Twelfth street appeared.

Firing then began from the rear. One rioter, bolder than the others, charged at an officer who was sitting in a patrol wagon. Of Brennan turned his attention to firing his revolver at point blank range, but apparently without effect. After a short chase the rioter was captured and taken inside factory for safe keeping. A rioter in detail of sixteen officers at this point went down Blue Island avenue a double click, and the police, numbering over fifty, began firing earnest, and the mob began to scatter. They ran in all directions for two blocks, and then turned to what had happened. The police fired a cord on about the works and awaited the mob's movement.

Up to this time no one had been hurt by the shooting, although it was difficult to ascertain this fact, as the police would allow nobody to approach the works, and the rioters were too much excited to note or care whether any of their members had been hurt. By 4.25 P. M. at least one hundred and fifty policemen had arrived on the ground. The windows of the factory had been riddled with stones and bullets. Two of the police patrol wagons, while on the way to the scene, stopped to disperse a noisy and demonstrative crowd at Blue Island avenue and Lincoln street. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers

jumped from the wagons and by vigorous use of their clubs sent the rioters flying in all directions. They then turned and began driving the noisy crowds out of the saloons in the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately.

Inside the fence of the McCormick Works Officer Rafferty had a narrow escape. A rioter who had got inside came up behind him and was aiming a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieutenant Shepherd knocked the ruffian down with his club, shivering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow. At 5 o'clock the police formed a hollow square, intending to guard McCormick's men beyond the mob's reach.

The crowd that wrecked the drug store was composed of men, women and children. They acted like insane people. The male portion yelling, the females screaming and the boys shouting in all directions. In less time than it takes to tell it the store was completely gutted. The rioters drank up all the liquor. The next point of attack was Weiskopf's saloon. It is under the hall where the Anarchists have been holding their meetings. Just why it was visited by the mob is not apparent, except on the ground that the members of it were frenzied. Barrels of liquor were rolled out, the heads broken out and the rioters revelled in the liquid. Bottles of whisky, wine and beer were consumed, and then the work of demolishing the fixtures was proceeded with. Not a table or chair was left unbroken, the ice chest and counter being split up into kindling wood. Lieutenant Sheppard, with a large force of men, was quickly summoned, and the mob ran like frightened curs before them, skulking away.

The twenty-five printers arrested in the Arbeiter Zeitung office were arraigned to-day before Justice Merchant, charged with murder. Their cases were continued until May 14th.

The Mob in Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 5.—Residents of the southern portion of the city who were astir at an early hour this morning noticed the movement of a great number of Poles who had participated in yesterday's riots at Bay View singly and in pairs making their way toward the Police Church in that section of the city. By 6 A. M. four hundred men were assembled, each bearing a huge club, crowbar or some other implement of warfare. The men were formed into line, and at the order of forward march proceeded in the direction of Bay View, raising the cry as they went, "Kill the militia and burn the mills!"

Being apprised of the mob's coming, Major Trauer ordered the four companies under his command from near the rolling mill encampment, where they had been in camp during the night, and stationed them in the best possible position to check the attacking mob. As the latter approached they were ordered to stop. No heed was given. Major Trauer repeated the order, and gave all fair warning that to advance meant certain death. Again the crowd, which was now about 1,500, ignored the caution and pushed toward the bridge. Major Trauer had orders to keep any crowd from approaching the mills, and to fire upon them as a last resort if the order could not otherwise be enforced. Accordingly, when no attention had been given to the second warning, he gave the order to fire. As nearly as could be learned the six companies emptied their guns with a steady aim. The mob seeing several of their number fall wounded and dead, threw themselves flat on the ground and sought the shelter of the railroad embankment. The lead of South Bay street and Lincoln avenue, being higher than the marsh, was also sought by the frantic men, who tumbled headlong into the water. There was every evidence on surrounding objects to show that the militia had fired low and "with intent to kill," as one of them expressed it. The result of the first volley having such a salutary effect, the militia companies again stacked their arms, and portions of the routed men returned to the scene of the tragedy. A squad of police also put an appearance and began to assist the wounded. Several of the latter were taken to neighboring saloons and dosed with whisky, after which they were conveyed to their homes. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

The Chief Chicago Anarchists. August Spies, the editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung, who was arrested yesterday, is about thirty-two years old, gentlemanly in appearance, wears good clothes and occupies his leisure in studies. He came to this country seventeen years ago and became a saddler, but soon threw up this honest occupation and tramped for years through the West and Southwest. In 1879 he returned to Chicago and became leader of the Socialist party, which was taking a large part in local politics. When Spies became business manager of the Arbeiter Zeitung the Socialists grew in power and elected four City Councilmen. Spies succeeded in getting the management of the Arbeiter Zeitung into his own hands and the paper became the organ of the Anarchists, thereby losing its circulation rapidly. Spies and Herr Most have been in constant correspondence. Spies is personally so mild a man that he cannot see blood without being sickened and made faint. His animosity to the police dates from the killing of his brother, "Billy the Kid," by a policeman while resisting arrest, and all his incendiary talk is aimed to glut a private grudge.

Michael Schwab, his associate editor, was a book binder and improved his knowledge by private study. His wife is also an Anarchist. He is a long, lony, ugly fellow, aged thirty-six, and personally as harmless as a child. He and Spies secured the arming of their followers with Winchester rifles.

was directed against the druggist because he had a telephone in the store, and he had an idea that Rosenfeld was giving notice to the police. The thoroughly frightened druggist took his family into the upper part of the house. Some police officers in the vicinity telephoned to the Hinman street station. A wagonload of police were soon on the scene and taking Rosenfeld and his family in the wagon, conveyed them to the station, leaving a guard in the vicinity.

The rioter who had got inside came up behind him and was aiming a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieutenant Shepherd knocked the ruffian down with his club, shivering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow.

At 11 o'clock a great riot was raging at the corner of Randolph and Desplains street, near the headquarters of the Socialists. Nearly the entire police force of the city had been summoned.

The riot was precipitated by the throwing of a bomb under a patrol wagon. A number of policemen were frightfully mangled, and it is reported that at least fifteen men were killed.

The utterances of the speakers at the meeting were of a most inflammatory character and the police concluded to put an end to the disturbance. Advancing, they ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the Socialists fell back slowly, one of the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Suddenly the bomb was thrown.

The police retreated instantly with a volley from their revolvers. The rioters answered with revolvers, which they were well provided. The mob appeared crazed with a desire for blood, and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the marketplace.

Immediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. A number of the rioters fell and they dropped they were immediately carried into the many dark alleysways by their friends. The police at the

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LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Bener, deceased. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, in the estate of Thomas Bener, deceased, late of Walker township, Juniata county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.

ABRAHAM BENER, Administrator. Van Dyke, Pa., April 25, 1886.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK, OF MIFFLINTOWN, PA.

BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

JOSEPH BATHROCK, President. T. VAN IRWIN, Cashier.

Directors: Joseph Rothrock, Phillip M. Kopper, Noah Hertzler, Amos G. Bonnell, Louis E. Atkinson. Directors: Joseph Rothrock, Phillip M. Kopper, Amos G. Bonnell, Louis E. Atkinson, Philip M. Kopper, Anne H. Sholley, John H. Irwin, George Jacobs, Mary Kurta, L. E. Atkinson, Samuel M. Kurta, W. C. Pomeroy, J. Holmes Irwin, Amos G. Bonnell, T. Y. Irwin, Noah Hertzler, F. B. Frow, Charlotte Snyder, John Hertzler, R. E. Parker.

Interest allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. on 6 months certificates, 4 per cent. on 12 months certificates.

\$2.50 Did It.

The persons named below had sent thousands of dollars in the purchase of real estate from HERRING'S LIFE-INSURANCE CO. who have paid them \$2.50 for every \$100.00 worth of life insurance they had purchased. They have not only paid them \$2.50 but also have paid them \$100.00 for every \$100.00 worth of life insurance they had purchased. They have not only paid them \$2.50 but also have paid them \$100.00 for every \$100.00 worth of life insurance they had purchased.

Agents wanted for our new book. Just published, entitled. Twenty Years a Detective. By ALAN HENNINGTON.

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BACK AGAIN.

WE MEAN BACK.

TO OUR NEW QUARTERS.

IN PATTERSON.

You will want to see us in our new business place. We have Warm Overcoats. We have Fine Warm Overcoats. We have Men's Reliable All Wool Suits. We have Fine Suits All Wool of Different Styles. We have Little and Big Boys' Suits.

Every dollar laid out for clothing with us is a help to you.

OUR PRICES ARE WINNING.

Nothing makes customers rally to us like the honest, well-made, reliable and substantial stock of clothing ready made that is worth to the last penny the prices asked. For we assure them that we have carefully examined and re-stocked our store, and to make a quick sale have marked the prices at a very small advance on the very low cost.

Sam'l STRAYER, IN PATTERSON.

THE OLD RELIABLE CLOTHIER AND FURNISHER. May 13, 1885.

J. WARREN PLETTE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA CO. PA. OFFICE AT THE CORNER OF PA. ST. AND BRIDGE ST. OFFICE WITH ATKINSON & JACOBS.

LOUIS E. ATKINSON, GEO. JACOBS, JR. ATKINSON & JACOBS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, MIFFLINTOWN, PA. Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

D. M. CRAWFORD, M. D., Has resumed actively the practice of Medicine and Surgery and their collateral branches. Office at the old corner of Third and Orange streets, Mifflintown, Pa. March 29, 1876.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH W. STEINER, MCLAUGHLIN & STEINER, INSURANCE AGENTS, PORT ROYAL, JUNIATA CO., PA. Collecting and Conveyancing promptly attended to.

RUPTURE CURED BY our patent Power, safe, sure cure, \$1.00 by mail with full directions. Book for 2 cent stamp. P.M.B. & CO., 601 Sixth Avenue, New York. Jan. 5, '85-ly.

MERCHANTS desire to double their profits by introducing a line of new goods, indispensable to all families. The undersigned has full particulars. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 72, 4th Avenue, New York. Jan. 5, '85-ly.

MANHOOD restored. A having innocently contracted the habit of self-abuse in his youth, and in consequence suffered all the horrors of Sexual Incontinence, Lost Manhood, Physical Decay, General Debility, etc., will, out of sympathy for his fellow sufferers, make the means of cure, to all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE), with the directions for preparing and using the medicine, and will receive the same for his fellow sufferers the means of cure, to all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE), with the directions for preparing and using the medicine, and will receive the same for his fellow sufferers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to all who suffer from the same, a cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (FREE), with the directions for preparing and using the medicine, and will receive the same for his fellow sufferers.

How Lost, How Restored! Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S GLEET-BLEEDING PESSARY, on the radical cure of Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Intonervous Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Insensibility to Marriage, etc., also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY AND FITS, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

Spring and Summer Goods. I would inform the public that I have now in my new millinery store at my place of residence on Water street, Mifflintown, Pa., a full stock of Spring and Summer millinery goods, all new, and of the latest styles, and having employed first class milliners, I am prepared to supply the public with everything found in a first-class millinery store, come and examine my stock. I consider it no trouble to show goods.

DR. D. FAIRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD. May 2-85-ly.

The Sentinel and Republican office is the place to get job work done. Try it. It will say to you need anything in that line.