

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 8, 1901.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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W. J. SIKSAS, Secretary,
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES,
JOHN C. ROWE, THOS. J. SEXTON,
LEWIS ZERNY.

Precinct.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. W. Trafford	Bellefonte
" " S. W.	P. H. Gerrity	" "
" " W. W.	G. E. Meek	" "
Centre Hall Boro	J. D. Dauberman	Centre Hall
Howard	Geo. Weber	Howard
Milesburg	George N. Wolf	Milesburg
Millheim	F. P. Musser	Millheim
Phillipsburg 1st W.	J. W. Lukens	Phillipsburg
" 2nd W.	Ed. J. Jones	" "
" 3rd W.	A. J. Graham	" "
S. Phillipsburg	Barry C. Wilcox	Phillipsburg
State College Boro	J. H. Robinson	State College
Unionville	Geo. W. Ramberger	Fleming
Benner Twp. N. P.	J. P. Grove	Bellefonte
" S. P.	John Ishler	" "
Boggs Twp. N. P.	W. E. Brown	Yarnell
" S. P.	E. P. Walker	Boland
Harrisburg 1st W.	Joseph W. Folmer	Milesburg
College	Maynard Meeker	Pine Glen
Curtin	Ed. DeLong	Lemont
Ferguson	Wm. H. Fry	Pine Grove Mills
Gen. Twp. N. P.	Geo. M. Harpeter	Gatesburg
" S. P.	Geo. F. Weaver	Penns Cave
Haines Twp. N. P.	Frank Fisher	Penn Hall
" S. P.	William Feiler	Spring Mills
Half Moon	Clymer H. Stover	Arnsburg
Howard	M. J. Stover	Woodward
Liberty	R. S. Ishler	Boalsburg
Marion	John Murphy	Julian
Millersburg	E. W. Gardner	Blanchard
Miles Twp. N. P.	Wm. H. Zeigler	Wolfes Store
" S. P.	Ed. Miller	Rehoboth
Patton Twp. N. P.	D. L. Meek	Wadde
" S. P.	Anstis H. Meyer	Gubern
Potter	S. P. McClintock	Centre Hall
Rush	D. K. Keller	Centre Hall
Snow Shoe	Wm. K. Kell	Centre Hall
Spring Twp. N. P.	John Wayne	Oscoda Mills
" S. P.	Martin McLaughlin	Snow Shoe
Taylor Twp. N. P.	Wm. Kerin	Moshannon
" S. P.	James J. Cori	Pleasant Gap
Union	Bruce Garbrier	Bellefonte
Walker Twp. N. P.	J. M. Meryman	Hannah
" S. P.	Samuel Emrick	Fleming
Worth	M. P. J. Miller	Hubsburg
" "	W. P. S. Haffer	Zion
" "	P. W. Young	Port Matilda

Little Hope for a Congressman.

Should the congressional apportionment bill that is now before the Legislature pass that body and meet the Governor's approval the hopes of the Centre county Democracy of furnishing any more members for the lower House of Congress will be reduced to a minimum.

The 28th district, of which Centre county is now a part, has become so fairly debatable in political complexion that the election of any candidate is only accomplished by the exertion of much energy and the expenditure of large sums of money. Yet the Democrats have managed to win a fair proportion of the victories and in them Centre county has shared. Under the proposed new apportionment, however, Clearfield and Centre are to be cut off from Elk, Forest and Clarion and tacked on to Jefferson, thus forming a district that will be almost hopelessly Republican, as will be shown by the vote for Congress in the various counties for the following years.

Year	Republican	Democratic
1896	4741	6063
1898	4444	6444
1900	3883	7222
1902	17519	14028

which shows a majority of 3481 for the Republican candidates when ROBBINS was elected over BLYHOLDER in the Jefferson district and ARNOLD over SPANGLER in this district.

Two years later, in 1898, the same counties gave the following results:

County	Republican	Democratic
Centre	3901	4428
Clearfield	2588	3000
Jefferson	4150	2914
Total	12248	17744

SUMMERS M. JACK was then elected over JACOB R. SPIROGL in the Jefferson district and J. K. P. HALL over W. C. ARNOLD in this district. Even the result shows a Republican majority of 504, when in Centre and Clearfield counties an exceptionally strong Democrat was pitted against a weak Republican, while the normal Republican majority in Jefferson county was greatly reduced.

Last fall conditions were more favorable for Republican success and the total majority they rolled up on the congressional vote in Jefferson, Clearfield and Centre counties was 2901.

These figures would indicate that there could be but slight hope of electing any Democrat in any of the three counties to Congress. It has often been suggested that former Governor DANIEL H. HASTINGS be sent to Congress and who can say that this new apportionment might not prove the silver lining to the cloud that the QUAYTES threw over him at Harrisburg early in January. He controls his party organization in Centre county and could probably win out in a fight for the endorsement of Clearfield for nomination, thus making his election assured, should he desire to enter such a fight.

Last Week in Trade Circles.

According to Dunn's Weekly Trade Review the business situation in the country, up to Saturday, could be summed up as follows:

The week in general business has been without striking new feature, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods, and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise, except in textiles which have been affected by the reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in the season's opening prices by the American Woolen Co. This cut is expected to be indefinitely continued. Developments in the money market, however, indicate that the dry goods trade is preparing for a season of activity, and the new woolen prices are not lower than most buyers expected.

While steel mills have contracts on hand

for their output from three to six months ahead, prices naturally rule firm. Few actual advances are recorded, but the expectation of a higher rate soon for Bessemer pig iron, while rumors are numerous as to a rise in billets, plates and structural materials. All these lines show a brisk demand. Wire nails and barbed wire were advanced \$2 per ton, owing to heavy orders from the West, and it is expected that the retail trade will shortly resume. Activity in Texas oil fields has an influence on the sales of pipes and tanks. Wages are in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted at Valley furnaces; the reduction agreed upon is less than originally announced. Export orders decrease, and the Russian armor plate contract may not go to an American, although his terms were the best.

Boot and shoe shops receive more orders, and although quotations are nominally unchanged many makers refuse new contracts without a small advance. The upward tendency is so general that but there are a few lines of business at the current level. Retail dealers in rubber footwear were increased for a time by the first snowfall in this vicinity, but wholesale trade was not helped by the reduction in prices.

A sudden increase in sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets to 5,412,000 pounds, against 2,893,400 in the previous week, does not appear significant. After such an unusually dull season some recovery was in order.

Stocks held stubbornly, though trading was smaller. London at last turned a buyer on balance, and bonds were in strong request.

Commercial failures in January were 1,242 in number and \$11,230,811 in amount, against 989 last year for \$10,304,464. The increase was mainly in manufacturing branches, with 254 defaults for \$4,700,984 against 163 for \$3,194,253 in 1900. Trade failures were exceptionally light; although numbering 948 against 796 last year, liabilities were but \$5,311,804 against 6,079,045. Brokerage, real estate and other failures numbered 40, with an indebtedness of \$1,508,023, compared with 30 last year for \$1,031,186. There were eight banking and financial bankruptcies for \$78,857. After deducting the fifteen failures for over \$100,000 each, it appears that the other 98.8 per cent. of the total number averaged only \$5,696 liabilities for each, which is the most satisfactory showing for any January since these records were begun. In the light of heavy failures at the close of last year it is most encouraging to find that there is a decrease in liabilities of \$4,034,307 compared with the December figures, with notably lighter defaults in manufacturing, where distress was most severe.

England Sends More Troops to Africa.

War Office Decides to Reinforce Lord Kitchener With 30,000 Mounted Soldiers. DeWet Makes a Raid. His Forces Damage a Train of British Transport Wagons at Pompey's Sliding—Smith-Dorrien Holds Lake Charisse.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following announcement has been issued by the War Office:—

"In view of the recent Boer activity in various directions, the Government has decided, in addition to the large forces recently equipped locally in South Africa, to reinforce Lord Kitchener by 30,000 mounted troops beyond those already landed in Cape Colony. Recruiting for the Imperial Yeomanry has proceeded so rapidly that it is anticipated 10,000 will shortly be available.

"The South African mounted constabulary, including those enlisted in the colonies, may be relied upon to extend to 8,000, and the new colonial contingents to replace those withdrawn will probably reach 5000.

TROOPS WILL SOON SAIL FOR AFRICA.

"The remainder of the force will be made up of cavalry and mounted infantry from the home establishment. The enlistment of volunteers to replace those that have already served a year in South Africa is also being proceeded with. Arrangements have been made for the prompt equipment and transportation of the force. The first contingent will leave on the Aurania February 9th."

General Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, February 5th, says: "Smith-Dorrien has occupied Lake Charisse; French is driving back the enemy to Amsterdam; DeWet's force is still north of Thaban Chu. His men damaged a train of transport wagons at Pompey's Sliding, this morning."

In a memorandum issued to the troops under his command at Aldershot, Gen. Buller, referring to the British army in South Africa, criticizes the lack of initiative and independence of action shown by subordinate commanders, and refers to the independent, intelligent action on the part of the rank and file. As regards artillery, he says too much drill was introduced on the battlefield, in many cases the action of batteries being paralyzed by awaiting the orders of a brigade or division commander, many favorable opportunities being thereby missed.

BOER RAIDERS CUT THE RAILROAD LINE.

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 6.—The railroad has been cut by the Boers fifty-three kilometers (twenty-seven miles) from here.

BLONFONTEIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The "Post" to-day publishes a passionate appeal from Piet De Wet, chairman of the Peace Commission, to his brother, Christian, to surrender.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—The Bond leaders are willing and strongly urge the Boers to surrender, provided the British offer those in the field the following terms, namely, that after giving up arms all shall be allowed to return to their farms and the rebels shall not be punished.

Prominent burghers say that Louis Botha in the Transvaal and Christian De Wet in the Free State should be made members of the Governor's Council in order to watch the interests of the burghers.

Youtsey Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb. 5.—Henry E. Youtsey, stenographer to Governor Taylor during his incumbency, and who was tried as a principal in the shooting of Governor William Goebel and found guilty, was arraigned before Judge Cantill late this afternoon and sentenced to life imprisonment. When sentence was pronounced Youtsey exclaimed: "I am innocent. I have been convicted by base and infamous subornations of perjury." No appeal will be taken and the prisoner will be taken to the state prison shortly.

A series of meetings are to begin in the Evangelical church at Nittany on Monday evening. Rev. Searies will conduct them.

Carnegie Steel Company Sold.

Its Control Passes to Syndicate of Bankers Morgan & Co. Being Dominant Factors. Mr. Carnegie Will Retire. The Terms of the Purchase Are Not Known. The Carnegie Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company Are to Combine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Mail and Express and the Evening Post both announce the sale of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Mail and Express, in its article on the subject, says: "The control of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, has passed to a syndicate of bankers, in which J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. are the dominant factors, by the purchase of the stock owned by Andrew Carnegie. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will retire into private life. The terms of the purchase are not known, but that the transaction has been completed was semi-officially announced to-day."

"The capital stock of the Carnegie company is \$180,000,000. There is an equal amount of bonds. Mr. Carnegie is popularly believed to own about 54 per cent. of this."

The Evening Post says: "The leading participants in the deal on the purchasing side was reported to be C. M. Schwab, now president of the Carnegie company, and a trusted friend of Andrew Carnegie, and banking interests represented by J. P. Morgan & Co."

SUBJECT OF CONFLICTING INFORMATION.

"What further scope the deal might have was a subject of conflicting information. A representative of the Carnegie interests asserted to-day that an arrangement had been practically consummated whereby the Carnegie Steel company, the Federal Steel company, the National Steel company and the American Steel and Wire company would combine and be operated under the same management.

"Unless some unforeseen hitch is encountered in the remaining negotiations, the amalgamation scheme will go through with an enormous capitalization. Whether \$1,000,000,000 would be required to float the enterprise, the Carnegie representative would not say."

The Mail and Express, in its report of the Carnegie sale, says: "The only hitch that occurred in the negotiations leading up to the transfer of the control of the Carnegie company was in relation to the bonds held by Mr. Carnegie. The Morgan syndicate agreed yesterday to take the \$86,379,000 stock at something above its market value, but Mr. Carnegie held out with his usual tenacity for a price for a guarantee of the 5 per cent. income on his \$86,000,000 of fifty year bonds. This was also conceded at a meeting held to day, it is understood."

MAIL AND EXPRESS STATEMENT.

Continuing the Mail and Express says: "Reports of a consolidation of interests with \$1,000,000,000 capital are said by those conversant with the steel situation to be erroneous. There will be no consolidation, but the same rule which made Morgan & Co.'s interests harmonize through community of interests and ownership, will apply in the manufacture of steel products of all kinds."

The Carnegie company, with its vast supplies of coal and iron close at hand, will be the company to produce the raw material for the various corporations manufacturing finished products and the economies that can be introduced through co-operation and harmony will make it possible for the great industrial corporations to manufacture goods so as to drive small dealers out of business and give to American manufacturers a very large place in the markets of the world.

The companies included in this system of harmonized steel industries, besides the Carnegie company, are the following:

COMPANIES INCLUDED IN SYSTEM.

Federal Steel company, \$100,000,000 common stock and \$100,000,000 of preferred (of this \$46,484,300 common and \$53,260,900 preferred stock are outstanding); American Steel and Wire company, \$50,000,000 common and \$40,000,000 preferred stock, all outstanding; National Tube company, \$40,000,000 common and preferred stock, all issued, and the American Bridge company, \$3,000,000, each of common and preferred, of which \$30,527,900 of each has been issued.

The Moore group includes the National Steel company, with \$22,000,000 of common stock and \$27,000,000 of preferred stock, all issued; the Tin Plate company, \$30,000,000 of common and \$20,000,000 of preferred stock, with \$28,000,000 of common and \$18,525,000 of preferred stock issued; the American Hoop company, \$19,000,000 and \$14,000,000 of preferred stock, all issued, and the American Sheet Steel company, \$30,000,000 of common and \$20,000,000 of preferred stock, with \$24,500,000 of each issued.

Her First Defeat.

Mrs. Nation's Followers Became Excited and a Battle Was Lost.

TOPEKA, Kas., February 4.—Mrs. Nation this afternoon met the first defeat in her salon-smashing career. Later at the police station she laughingly declared that it was by no means her Waterloo and she would soon again be at her chosen work.

With six women, each armed with new issues of the "People Beyond the Seas" restaurant in East Sixth street that also dispensed liquors. The restaurant was reached a few minutes before 3 o'clock. Then the women, headed by Mrs. Nation, made a rush for the door. She had warned the proprietors she would raid the place so they were prepared for her attack. The hatchet was jerked from her hand by a stout man and the women were forced back.

A fierce fight followed between the restaurant men and Mrs. Nation's defenders. For a quarter of an hour they struggled in the street, while the mob yelled encouragingly to Mrs. Nation. Many personal encounters took place, but the police seemed without power to stop it. Finally, in despair, they arrested Mrs. Nation and took her to jail. The crowd followed her and the restaurant was left unharmed.

During the fierce struggle that went on in the street, while women and boys were knocked down and trampled on and the crowd was shouting and yelling, Mrs. Nation never lost her presence of mind. The hatchet was jerked from her hands, but she did not flinch. She appeared surprised but smiled and called to the women, "Ladies, you are armed. If you can't get to the place throw your hatchets through the windows." But the women were too demoralized to obey her. They had not her presence of mind. Mrs. Nation was led away between two constables. She was not taken down cast, but her lack of success and laughter when people spoke jokingly to her.

King Edward's Message.

He Sends One to the British Colonies and Dependencies.

LONDON, February 4.—The King has sent the following message to all the British colonies and dependencies:

"To My People Beyond the Seas: The countless messages of loyal sympathy that I have received from every part of my dominions over seas testify to the universal grief in which the whole Empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother."

In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain, the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which under the wide extension of self-government, had been made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their untiring loyalty to her throne and person and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa.

"I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me; and these endeavors I shall have person and heart united in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominion. With such loyal support I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great Empire over which I have been now called to reign."

"EDWARD."

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

The Proposed Congressional Apportionment.

Centre County Placed in a Hopeless Republican Class—No Show for Democrats in the State at All.

Complications will be brought about in Pennsylvania politics if the Republican caucus congressional apportionment bill is passed. A rough draft of it was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Grady and a short time later it was reported out of committee.

Allegheny county gets three separate districts according to the bill but the Republican boundaries are likely to be changed before the measure is forced through and it is possible there will be yet another district, mainly made up of Allegheny county.

THREE DISTRICTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The bill gives the Democrats a chance in only three districts. Congressman Green's district is left unchanged and the York-Adams Democratic Legislators who helped Quay are rewarded by letting their counties constitute a district. Cumberland is taken from York and Adams and put in Congressman Olmstead's place of Perry.

The districts of Congressman Polk and Hall, Democrats, are woefully partitioned. Polk is left in a district including besides his own county Montour, parts of the districts of Congressman Mahon, Packer and Sibley. Hall's county, Elk and another, Forest, is put into a district for Sibley, Farmer Greasy's home, Columbia, one of Polk's counties, goes into Packer's district instead of Clinton.

The district of Congressman Throp, to succeed whom Albert Evans, of Cambria, is elected to succeed, is left unchanged and Blair. Throp's county, Bedford, is going into Mahon's district. The remaining county from the Throp district, Somerset, is put with two taken from the anti-Quay leader, Congressman Acheson, Fayette and Green.

QUAY TO DEAL WITH ACHESON.

Acheson is then buried by putting his home county, Washington, into a new district with Lawrence and Quay's home county, Beaver.

The loss of some other remarkable things besides. The Philadelphia shake-up makes Senator Martin's ward the lone insurgent hailiwick in the new Fifth district, where Lane and Ashbridge are the leading Quay residents.

The apportionment bill, in its present crude form, is for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States this State shall be divided into 32 districts as follows:

The first to the eighth districts are made up of the various wards in Philadelphia.

SOME DISTRICTS NOT CHANGED.

"The Eight district shall consist of the counties of Chester and Delaware. The Ninth district shall consist of the counties of Montgomery and Berks. The Tenth district shall consist of the county of Lancaster. The Eleventh district shall consist of the county of Lackawanna. The Twelfth district shall consist of the county of Luzerne. The Thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Schuylkill. The Fourteenth district shall consist of the counties of Lehigh and Berks. The Fifteenth district shall consist of the counties of Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Sullivan and Bradford. The Sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming and Columbia. The Seventeenth district shall consist of the counties of Union, Snyder, Northumberland, Monroe, Carbon and Blair. The Eighteenth district shall consist of the counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin and Bedford. The Nineteenth district shall consist of the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland and Lebanon. The Twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Cambria and Blair. The Twenty-first district shall consist of the counties of York and Adams. The Twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Jefferson. The Twenty-third district shall consist of the counties of Westmoreland and Indiana. The Twenty-fourth district shall consist of the counties of Somerset, Fayette and Greene. The Twenty-fifth district shall consist of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence. The Twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Erie and Crawford. The Twenty-seventh district shall consist of the counties of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Blair. The Twenty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion and Mercer. The Twenty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of McKean, Warren, Forest, Venango and Elk. The Thirtieth district shall consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh wards of the city of Pittsburgh and all the boroughs and townships within the county of Allegheny and all the boroughs and townships within the county of Allegheny adjoining thereto."

The Thirty-first district shall consist of all the wards in the city of Allegheny and all the townships and boroughs lying north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The Thirty-second district shall consist of all the wards of the city of Pittsburgh south of the Monongahela river, including all of the boroughs and townships within the county of Allegheny adjoining thereto."

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Death in a Blizzard.

Snow and High Wind Cause Trouble in Chicago. Fatal Accidents on Railroad. Accidents Caused by People Being Unable to see their Way for the Blinding Snow—One Boy is Missing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—More than eleven inches of snow fell in Chicago Monday while the wind whipped it about at the rate of fifty-six miles an hour. As a result three men lost their lives, a boy is missing and may be dead in a snow drift, and six persons are nursing injuries.

Everywhere life was in danger out of doors. There was much delay, for the various railroad and traction companies could not operate cars. The dead are: ALEXANDER McFARLANE, 41 years old, an engineer of the Chicago and Erie railroad; crushed to death at Twelfth street by a train backing into his engine while he was fixing an air brake.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 40 years old, evidently a laborer found beside the tracks of the thirty-fifth street electric line at Rockwood avenue; run down while trying to cross the car tracks.

JOHN COLEMAN, 63 years old, a laborer, struck by a Grand Trunk engine, receiving injuries from which he died three hours later.

At 2:10 o'clock this morning a gang of men clearing the Illinois Central tracks at the foot of Randolph street, were run down by a freight car. Four were badly hurt. They were:

PAUL KLUBE, right arm and leg crushed. JAMES McCABE, scalp wounds. FRANK SCHMIDT, head injured. GEORGE E. SHENTS, Mound, Ill., cut on face and scalp.

McCabe was found in a bank of snow about fifty feet away from the train. The accident was due to the high wind which swept the snow over the yards in such clouds neither sweepers nor train crews could see any distance.