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The Empire in View.

President HADLEY of Yale University declared in a sermon on Sunday night that we will see an Emperor in Washington within a quarter of a century, unless there is created in this country a public sentiment which will control the trusts regarding legislation. That is a radical statement to come from such a source.

The billion dollar steel trust has alarmed President HADLEY. He sees in such a vast combination of capital a menace to the government. He understands that when such enormous bodies as the federal government and billion dollar corporation come in conflict there must be a terrible eruption and he reasons that when such a conflict comes it will be a case of the survival, not of the fittest but of the most resourceful.

We are almost on the verge of such a condition at present. Unless some unseen but friendly element interposes the Empire is not twenty-five years off, but less than half that distance. The tendency is in that direction and the movement is increasing in velocity. The evidences of this fact are perceptible on every side.

Judge Love Accused of Professional Fraud.

The North American Makes Open Charges Against the President Judge of Centre County and Backs them Up With Records Showing that the Fraud was Practiced in the Centre County Courts.

Two Quay Judges of county courts, Archbald, of Lackawanna, and Love, are rival candidates for appointment to the judgeship of the newly-created middle district Federal court of Pennsylvania.

Again Judge Archbald says: "The case really hangs, therefore, in the view I take of it, on the testimony of Mr. Bower and Sheriff Walker, and while I am not prepared to infer fraud from any of the rest of the evidence, where it is directly sworn to, as it is by these gentlemen, I cannot refuse to do so, however reluctant I may be. I do not mean, however, to suggest, and I cannot believe, that there was a deliberate plan on the part of any one to cheat Mr. Moore out of his judgment."

Curiously enough, Archbald was himself the Judge who pronounced judgment against his friend Love's claim of integrity. After Love was elevated to the bench in Centre county he was made defendant in a suit over the sale of property in which he had acted as attorney some years before. He sent for Archbald to come from Scranton to Bellefonte and sit specially in the case.

The case in which Judge Love figured was that involving the settlement of the estate of the late Colonel Daniel G. Bush, who left a large amount of valuable real estate in Bellefonte at the time of his death. A trust company held a mortgage against it for something like \$30,000, which was a first lien.

Love was not upon the bench at the time, being a practicing attorney at Bellefonte. He undertook to sell the entire property on the mortgage. He bought up the two judgments of his neighbors in order that they might not be adverse bidders at the sale.

Love's scheme was carried out to the letter. The two judgment creditors received notes for their claims, and, according to arrangement, took no part in the bidding. Mr. Moore's claim of \$18,000 was not represented because he had no knowledge of the sale.

Some years afterward Moore's executors, Moore having meanwhile died, learning of this condition of affairs, employed counsel and entered legal proceedings in the courts of Centre county to set aside the sale on the ground that a gross fraud had been committed, by which they lost \$18,000.

It was sought to set aside this sale on the ground of the above alleged fraud. In the meantime Love had been elevated to the bench, and he invited his friend Judge Archbald, of Scranton, to come to Bellefonte to hear and determine the case.

SAVED BY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

After listening to all the facts and arguments, Archbald decided that Love had committed a gross fraud, and nothing but the statute of limitations saved him.

In his findings Judge Archbald said, in his opening sentences: "It was with great reluctance that I find there was fraud in this transaction." He then proceeds to the discussion of the case and says: "It is just here, however, that the evidence of direct fraud comes in. Sheriff Walker testifies squarely and with a particularity that cannot be explained away, that in two different conversations it was declared by Judge Love, who was acting at the time as the attorney for Mr. Tome, as well as for Mrs. Bush, the sale was to be a nominal one, for the mere purpose of changing title and cutting off a judgment in the United States Circuit court on an obligation given by Mr. Bush with others as bail for the Beaver Mills, manifestly referring to the judgment of Mr. Moore. This was urged upon the Sheriff as a reason for reducing his poundage, and a reduction was secured from him in consequence."

"Further than that, when Mr. Bush and Mr. Harper, as judgment creditors, asserted their intention of protecting themselves by bidding at the sale, an arrangement was at once made to pay them off, so that they might not be interested to do so. But the fact that they were bought off in this way confirms the idea that the purpose of the sale was to get the property for as little as possible, cutting off Mr. Moore just as is asserted."

"Nor does this rest upon the testimony of Sheriff Walker alone. According to Mr. Bower, who acted in the matter as attorney for Mr. Harper, it was repeated in his hearing at Judge Love's office, and he is equally explicit as to what was said. He is not sure whether Mrs. Bush was present, so as to make the statement evidence against her, but Sheriff Walker is, and this supplies the deficiency."

"Against this, we have merely the declaration of Judge Love that he has no recollection of making any such statement, either to Mr. Walker or Mr. Bower, and that he does not believe that he did, but this is not such a denial as ought to prevail against the positive testimony to the contrary of these gentlemen. Judge Love further says there was no arrangement by which anybody was prevented from bidding, and this is true, and I have so found."

"But the practical effect of the purchase of these judgments and the manifest purpose of it still remain. As lien creditors subsequent in rank to the mortgage, as well as to the judgment of Mr. Moore, if Mr. Walker and Mr. Harper took steps as they intended to do to protect themselves, they would have had to bid more than their judgments were covered, and this would have paid off the Moore judgment and made the property cost about all that it is worth, a thing that the parties effecting the sale desired to avoid, if they were trying to get as much benefit out of it as possible."

Again Judge Archbald says: "The case really hangs, therefore, in the view I take of it, on the testimony of Mr. Bower and Sheriff Walker, and while I am not prepared to infer fraud from any of the rest of the evidence, where it is directly sworn to, as it is by these gentlemen, I cannot refuse to do so, however reluctant I may be. I do not mean, however, to suggest, and I cannot believe, that there was a deliberate plan on the part of any one to cheat Mr. Moore out of his judgment."

"What I think was in the minds of the parties was that, being a non-resident, he might not get notice of the sale, and so not appear to protect his interests, and regarding this as a legitimate advantage they sought to have the benefit of it. He might appear, however, and if he did the property was put up fairly, and there was nothing to stand in his way from bidding upon it. But the chances were that he would not, and of this, no doubt, Mrs. Bush sought to avail herself."

Safe Blowers at Bellwood.

Daring Onslaught Upon the Bellwood Bank. \$700 Worth of Property Stolen.

A daring attempt to rob the Bellwood bank, about 3 o'clock Monday morning, proved partially successful. The burglars gained entrance by forcing open the double doors of the bank, using a bar which they had stolen from H. W. Culp's blacksmith shop. They forced open the vault door also with this bar. Then they charged the time-lock safe with explosives and, with the touch of a match, a big explosion resulted.

The explosion was a terrific one and by its force the heavy plate glass window in the front of the bank was shattered. The burglars secured some booty in the vault. No money, except a few nickels and dimes, was taken, but they secured gold watches belonging to Rev. Dr. J. H. Mathers, Alexander Cormesser and Dr. W. H. Morrow, and about \$500 worth of stamps deposited in the bank by postmaster Cormesser. The marauders had doubtless expected to make a big haul of cash, as the bank was prepared to pay the employees of the P. & N. W. R. R. that day.

MacArthur Sends Good News.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following cablegram has been received from General MacArthur at Manila:

"General Marian De Dios, four officers, fifty-seven men uniformed and armed, surrendered at Negros. This is regarded as very important and indicating collapse of the insurrection. The territory heretofore obstinately defended. Insurgent situation throughout the archipelago very encouraging. Captures, surrenders of arms continuing. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight arms surrendered and captured since January 1st."

Botha Said to be Willing.

LORENZO MARQUES, March 11.—General Botha is willing to surrender. He asked an armistice in order to communicate with General De Wet and Mr. Steyn. Should they decline it is believed nevertheless that General Botha will surrender. The Boers have no artillery or ammunition and are burying their guns. The railway from Lorenzo Marques to Pretoria is practically clear of Boers.



Ex-President Benjamin Harrison Passed Away.

He Died at his Home in Indianapolis at 4:45 O'clock Wednesday Afternoon.—The Funeral to be Held on Sunday.—General Harrison Did Not Gain Consciousness Before the End.—He Will Lie in State at the Indiana Capitol on Saturday.

General Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at his home in Indianapolis. Surrounding his bed at the time of death were Mrs. Harrison, wife of the ex-President; Mrs. Eaton, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. Morris, of Minneapolis, sisters of the General; the physicians, Dr. Henry Jameson and Dr. E. O. Dorsey; W. H. H. Miller, ex-Attorney General; E. F. Tibbett, the General's private secretary; and the nurse. Neither Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee nor Russell B. Harrison, daughter and son of General Harrison, were present when the end came.

General Harrison did not regain consciousness before the end. He had been in a semi-conscious condition since early Tuesday morning and at no time was he able to recognize any of the anxious members of the household who were at his bedside during the long last hours. It had been hoped that at the last he would be able to recognize the members of his family even if he should not be able to speak.

He was taken sick about a week ago with grip, which terminated in pneumonia.

After the death bulletins were posted, expressions of personal grief were to be heard on all sides.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news of General Harrison's death, Governor Durbin ordered the flag on the state house to be put at half-mast and similar tokens of regard for the distinguished dead were shown at the federal building and at numerous private buildings.

To the sorrowing family the death did not come as a great shock, for they had realized that the result was inevitable and that it had only been a question of hours and minutes since early Tuesday morning. Dr. Jameson had informed the family Tuesday morning that the end might be expected at any moment.

General Harrison, it is stated, would have liked nothing better than to come out frankly and say to everyone who would hear what he thought of England's cruelty; it was in his mind constantly, but he believed that the ex-President should observe the same proprieties of speech which are observed by a President of the United States. He was at all times careful to say nothing which could be misconstrued or twisted into a seeming disregard for the dignity of the high office which he once held.

In his semi-conscious condition, when the sentinels of discretion and propriety had gone from their posts, and the mind of the man was wandering, he began to speak of the Boers and their hopeless struggle for national life. His voice was weak and trembling, and his thoughts were not connected, but the listeners bending over him could hear words of pity for the dying republican.

SKETCH OF A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, came of a historical line. Major General Harrison, an English ancestor, bore arms with Oliver Cromwell, and rose with him to prominence in the Revolution. It fell to his lot to sign the death warrant of Charles I, and after the restoration he paid the penalty for this act, being hanged on Oct. 13th, 1680.

Benjamin Harrison, the first descendant of Cromwell's General, who appears in American history, was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, later a delegate to the colonial congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, three times Governor of Virginia, and a member of the convention that ratified the constitution. His son was Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, whose honorable career as a soldier and statesman culminated in his election to the Presidency in 1840, to be followed by his death in the White House, one month after his inauguration. John Scott Harrison, the son of President Harrison, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

came too strong for him, and in July, 1862, he raised a regiment and was commissioned Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana by Governor Morton. Col. Harrison with his regiment began service in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was brevetted Brigadier General for gallant conduct at Resaca, and earned a full Brigadiership at Peach Tree Creek. General Harrison served with credit until the end of the war, and was with his command at the final grand review at Washington in 1865.

General Harrison was again elected reporter of the supreme court of Indiana in 1864. He served on his term but declined a re-election in 1868 and devoted himself entirely to his practice in the courts. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was beaten. His candidature at that time was a forlorn hope. Grodlove S. Orth who had been nominated, having withdrawn from the ticket. Four years later, or in 1880, the Republicans succeeded in obtaining a majority in the Indiana Legislature and then Harrison was elected to the United States Senate. Upon the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession.

General Harrison was a delegate at large from his State to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1884. Four years later, when his name had been at an early stage brought into prominence as an aspirant for the Republican nomination to the Presidency, he remained at home in Indianapolis, carefully refraining from taking too active a part in current political discussion. The Republican leaders in Indiana, and almost the entire Republican press of the State, had pronounced in favor of his nomination, and his name was presented by the solid delegation to the convention at Chicago. On the first ballot General Harrison received only 83 votes, standing fifth on the list, with John Sherman in the lead with 225 votes. On the second ballot his vote increased to 91, and on the third to 94. Chauncey M. Depew, who had started with 99 votes, but had fallen to 91, then withdrew in favor of Harrison, who received 217 votes on the fourth ballot, but fell to 213 on the fifth. On the sixth ballot his vote amounted to 231, on the seventh to 278, and on the eighth ballot he received 544 votes, more than necessary to a choice. Levi P. Morton was the vice-presidential candidate. In the electoral college Harrison received 233 votes against 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was inaugurated President March 4th, 1889.

Three days before the assembling of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, in June, 1892, James G. Blaine resigned the post of Secretary of State, in order to compete with his chief for the presidential nomination. The contest in the Convention was mainly between the main supporters of these two aspirants, and on the first ballot Harrison was re-nominated. His plenary vote was 353. McKinley also received 182 votes and 5 were scattered. Whiteley Reid, of New York, was made the candidate for Vice President. Grover Cleveland, who became the Democratic candidate for the third time, received 277 votes in the electoral college, to 154 for Harrison, and 22 for James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate.

Gen. Harrison, whose first wife died a few days before the presidential election of 1892, married Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, a niece of his first wife. Since retiring from the Presidency Gen. Harrison has studiously avoided taking an active part in political affairs, his most notable departure from which being his implied criticism of the so-called colonial policy of President McKinley in an address delivered before the students of the University of Michigan last winter. He has, however, continued in the active practice of his profession, frequently appearing in important cases before the Supreme court of the United States. He also acted as counsel for the Venezuelan government before the arbitration tribunal which met in Paris 1899 to settle the disputed boundary question with Great Britain. Gen. Harrison was occupied for many months in the preparation of the Venezuelan case, and made an elaborate argument before the tribunal, his professional fee for his services being, according to current report, the large sum of \$200,000.

According to the funeral plans General Harrison will lie in state at the State Capitol on Saturday and the funeral will take place Sunday.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Wm. E. Gray Esq., expects to remove his law office from its present location to the second floor of the Exchange.

—Mrs. Lydia Bridenbaugh, who died suddenly with apoplexy at her home near Aroh Spring, in Spruce creek valley, last Thursday, was a sister of Daniel Londer, of Oak Hall, this county. She was born in March, 1858, was a member of the Presbyterian church and is survived by her husband, Geo. W. Bridenbaugh, and two children.

MRS. DAVID W. HOLT.—The announcement of the death of Mrs. David W. Holt, which occurred at her home in Philipsburg, about noon last Thursday, was received with deepest sorrow by her many acquaintances in this part of the county. Few had known of the fatal malady that first developed in 1899, for her heroism under such circumstances was remarkable. With all the bravery of a strong character she fought for life without alarming her friends about her condition and when all hope of a cure had been dissipated she lived on to the end, sustained and comforted by the assurance of the eternal reward that has been promised those who live in Christ.

Catherine E. Holt was the daughter of James and Matilda Hunter Allport. Of her the Philipsburg Ledger says: "She came of an illustrious ancestry, her maternal great-grandfather, Major Andrew Hunter having been among the early settlers of Centre county. Her father, James Allport, an Englishman, who served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign, in Spain, and in the war which ended in the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, was pensioned by the English government, the pension to descend to him and his heirs, so long as they remained subjects of Great Britain. In 1816 he came to America and in 1829 settled on an extensive tract of land owned by him, in what is now Morris township, Clearfield county. Here he brought his youthful bride and here raised a family of two sons and three daughters, of whom Mrs. Holt was one. Mr. Allport was a man of vigorous intellect and strong character, and took an active part in public affairs. Inheriting, in a marked degree, the trait which characterized her father and under the guidance of him and her mother, who under the stress and privation incident to pioneer life, developed all the best traits of the highest type of womanhood, Catherine, with all her brothers and sisters grew up in an atmosphere of intellectual culture that gave them strong individuality and mentality. In 1862 Catherine became the wife of David W. Holt, of Morris township, one of the best known lumbermen and coal operators in this region. No children blessed their union. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Holt came to Philipsburg to reside, accompanied by the latter's mother, then a widow. To her mother and aunt, Miss Catherine Hunter, Mrs. Holt gave a devotion that made theirs an ideal old age. As a housekeeper and home-maker she excelled, while ever finding leisure for the claims of social and religious duty. For years she had charge of the music of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, of which she was a lifelong member, and under her guidance the music was a most attractive feature of the service. Mrs. Holt was a charter member of the local Village Improvement Society in which her loss will be greatly felt."

Her death was caused by a cancerous tumor that stubbornly resisted several operations for its removal. She is survived by her husband and nephew, Llewellyn Allport, who has been a son to her since his childhood, her aged aunt, Miss Catherine Hunter, and her brother, Crammond, of Warrenton, Va., and two sisters, Mrs. M. A. Berger, of Catonsville, Md., and Mrs. Matilda Dale, of Lemont.

Funeral services were held at her late home on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Clero, of the Episcopal church, having officiated. MAJ. F. M. BELL.—Maj. F. M. Bell, who died Sunday morning at his home in Tyrone, was one of the oldest and most prominent residents of that place. He was a son of John and Margaret Johnson Bell and was born on the old Goheen farm, in Ferguson Twp., this county, March 15th, 1826. That was his home until 1850, when he moved to Tyrone to embark in the mercantile business. He was the first postmaster of Tyrone when that office was established under Franklin Pierce in 1853 and was prominent in every sphere of life in that place until the advance of age enforced his retirement. At the breaking out of the war he was commissioned as a lieutenant in Co. D, 3rd Penna. Vols. After his return from the three months service he recruited what afterwards became Co. A, of the 125th Pa. Vols. and was made its captain, later becoming Major of the 46th.

He was an ardent member of the Methodist church and a man of exceedingly strong character. In early manhood Major Bell was married to Miss Mary Davison, daughter of the late John Davison, of that community. To the union were born eleven children, five of whom with their children survive, viz: Harry F. Bell, of Curwensville; Annie M., Zane G., Carrie L. and Elsie M. Bell, all of Tyrone. One sister, Mrs. Mary J. Chamberlain, of Joplin, Kansas, and one brother, W. Irvin Bell, of Derry, Pa., also survive. Interment was made on Wednesday afternoon in Tyrone cemetery.

—Mrs. Wm. Brown died at her home in Philipsburg early Monday morning with pulmonary troubles. She was the daughter of Amos Lee, of Colyer, and had been married for nine years. Surviving her are her husband and three children. The eldest is 8 years and the baby only 5 months old. Burial was made Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Myers of the Baptist church of which she was a devoted member having officiated.

—The remains of Lawrence Patrick, the fifth month's old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Menchio, who died at their home in Snow Shoe, on Monday, were taken to Tyrone for burial on Wednesday.

JUSTIN BROENEL.—The death of Justin Broenel occurred at his home near Milesburg, on Friday afternoon, very suddenly. He was only 36 years old and had been in his usual health in the morning. While engaged at some work in the wood-house he suddenly fell forward as if in a faint and struck his head on a tump of coal. He was carried into the house, where he died before a physician could reach his side. It is supposed that death was due to a blood clot forming on the brain.

Deceased was the son of the late John Broenel. He was a young man of excellent habits and all of his life had been a dutiful member of St. John's Catholic church of this place. Surviving him are his step-father, Joseph W. Folmar, his mother and the following brothers and sisters: Leopold, of Plano, Ill.; Frank, of Clearfield; Mrs. Adam Reading, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Patrick Hayes, Spangler; Mrs. Emile Lioret, of Ishpenning, Mich.; Mrs. A. M. Mott, Bellefonte; Misses Sidonie and Minnie, of Philadelphia; Pauline and Annie at home. Mrs. James Derr, deceased, of this place, was also a sister.

The funeral took place Monday morning. Interment being made in the Catholic cemetery in this place, after requiem mass had been said.

GEORGE GARDNER DEAD.—On last Saturday the wires flashed the sad news of the death of a former Centre county boy who died the day previous in a hospital at Allegheny, Pa. Mr. Gardner had an attack of grip that culminated in walking fever. No one thought his end so near, but a relapse came and the death angel laid its icy hands on him and called his spirit home.

His remains were brought to Pennsylvania Furnace on Saturday evening, and taken to the home of his mother, Sarah Gardner, in the Glades, from which place the funeral took place on Monday his 29th birthday at 10:30 a. m. Rev. H. C. Love, of the Presbyterian church of which the young man was a member, officiated; Rev. Aikens assisting. Burial was made in the Graysville cemetery and was largely attended. Mr. Gardner was honest and industrious and highly respected by all who knew him. He was a son of the late Wilson Gardner, who preceded him to the grave several years ago. Surviving him are his mother and the following brothers and sisters, his twin brother Robert, of Pittsburg; William G., of Graysville; Harry, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Thomas Gates, of Rock Springs.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD K. McCAFFERTY.—After an illness that had extended over a period of two years Richard King McCafferty passed away at his home on east Logan street on Monday evening. He was born at Milroy, Mifflin county, Feb. 3rd, 1831, making his age at death 70 years, 1 month and 8 days. He was married to Katherine Murphy, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1857, and has been a resident of Bellefonte for the past 54 years.

He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and the following children: James and Mrs. Edward Brown Jr., of Bellefonte; Thomas of Pittsburg, and Martin, of Waynesburg. Three brothers and a sister survive, namely: Charles, of Washington, D. C.; Thomas, William and Mrs. Susan Powers, of Bellefonte.

Mr. McCafferty was, in the days of his active life, one of the foremost contractors in masonry in this community. Many of the old buildings of the town were erected under his supervision and as a mechanic he had few equals. He was a man of considerable judgment wielding no little influence in business and political circles in the county at one time. He was a member of St. John's Catholic church, where requiem mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; interment having been made in the Catholic cemetery afterwards.

DIED AT MILESBURG.—Miss Nancy Jamison passed away at her home in Milesburg on Sunday afternoon, as a result of a prolonged bilious attack. She was a kindly christian lady, whose entire life had been one of rectitude and conscientiousness. Miss Jamison was 76 years old and was a sister of the late Miss Mary Hoover, of this place, her death having carried away the last member of a large family.

Burial was made in the Union cemetery here on Wednesday afternoon, after services had been held at her late home by Rev. Hoock, of the Baptist church. —John Amos Newman, who was born at Hannah Furnace, this county, March 15th, 1856, died at his home in Tyrone, on Tuesday morning, after two months' suffering with cancer of the liver. He was a brakeman on the Tyrone division and for a number of years had been actively identified with the Methodist church. Surviving him are his widow, who was Harriet Lewis, and three children. His father, William Newman, is still living at Port Matilda. Interment was made in the Bald Eagle cemetery yesterday according to the rites of the Knights of Pythias.

—Margaret, the bright little daughter of Samuel Sankey, of Philipsburg, died at the family home on Saturday evening and was buried next morning, her death having been due to diphtheria causes. She had just about completed her seventh year of life and was at a most interesting age. —Samuel Orndorff, the oldest resident of the east end of Penn's valley, passed away at his home, two miles north of Woodward on Saturday night. He was 90 years old and died with apoplexy. Interment was made in the Woodward cemetery on Wednesday.