

Bellefonte, Pa., September 16, 1904.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

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Democratic Presidential Ticket.

For President, ALTON B. PARKER, of New York; For Vice-President, HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- AT-LARGE: ROBERT WILSON LEWIS, DANIEL W. DAVENPORT, DISTRICT ELECTORS: 1. Harry Nicholls, 2. Jos. R. Walcott, 3. John M. Campbell, 4. James M. Stewart, 5. H. Max Rowland, 6. Moses Yeale, 7. Emil Holl, 8. Ben. S. Johnson, 9. W. Hayes Grier, 10. William Craig, 11. John McGahren, 12. Charles F. King, 13. Isaac Heister, 14. John Sullivan, 15. Geo. B. Coulton, 16. Alphonus Walsh, 17. S. Z. Hawbecker, 18. Robt. E. Weigley, 19. J. D. Woodruff, 20. Nevin M. Wanner, 21. E. Costello, 22. Wm. T. Meehling, 23. Rockwell Marietta, 24. Chas. H. Alken, 25. James P. Colter, 26. M. F. Coolbaugh, 27. Alfred W. Smiley, 28. S. E. Walker, 29. Henry Meyer, 30. Thomas E. Foley, 31. George Heard, 32. Charles B. Payne.

State.

For Justice of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

For Congress, CHAS. W. SHAFER, of Cameron Co.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Resident Judge, ELLIS L. ORVIS Esq., of Bellefonte.

For Assembly, J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp. JOHN NOLL, of Bellefonte.

For Prothonotary, ARTHUR B. KIMPOFT, of Harris Twp.

For District Attorney, W. G. RUNKLE, of Bellefonte.

For County Surveyor, J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.

Are We to Have a Non-Partisan Judge?

It has been well and truthfully said that "the judiciary should be beyond reproach," and to this end we invite the attention of the voters of the 49th Judicial district at the very opening of a campaign that will result in the choice of a man who will preside over their courts for ten years to come to a comparison of the two men who are regularly nominated candidates for the office. Politics should not enter into a judicial campaign, nor is it becoming that methods inconsistent with the dignity of the office should be resorted to. Party ties should not bind any person to the support of a man not in every way qualified to fill the exalted office of Judge. And principally because of these reasons the WATCHMAN takes this opportunity of stating that it does not propose to take the initiative in mud slinging or discussing this particular contest in any other than an argumentative manner.

The man who is to pass on our lives and our liberty should be thoroughly studied before we vote for him. The position he aspires to fill is too grave an one to give before his merits, his character and his temper have been carefully looked into.

In point of legal attainments there can scarcely be any competition between Mr. ELLIS L. ORVIS, the Democratic nominee, and Judge JOHN G. LOVE, the Republican candidate and present incumbent. Both are men well learned in the law, but in those peculiar personal characteristics that make for an even tempered, calm, dispassionate, deliberative, non-partisan justice we contend that Mr. ORVIS is far superior. Ten years of service have revealed in Judge LOVE many unsafe tendencies. His record on the bench is punctuated by cases in which either personal preference or lack of even judgment have run to extremes of severity and clemency. During almost all of the ten years he has been our president Judge he has taken a persistent and pernicious part in politics to the end that he might build up a political machine, with himself at the head, for the purpose of crushing others of his own party not in sympathy with his plans.

We pay our Judges a large salary and elect them for long terms principally in order that they may remove themselves entirely from business and politics; to enable them to be independent of either. But Judge LOVE has utterly disregarded this intent of the constitution. He has played the political game with all the trickery and corrupt methods of the lowest politician and these are the facts that we urge the voters of the 49th district to look into for themselves before considering giving him another tenure of office.

On the other hand Mr. ORVIS is a man whose past life leaves no question as to what his future conduct will be. While he has always been a Democrat he has never aspired to leadership in his party, nor aimed to dictate its policies. Of a decidedly literary and analytical turn of mind he has spent most of his time in research; unwittingly preparing himself for the very duties to which he has now been called. He is a man of strong convictions, but absolutely void of partisanship. Disagreeing with his party in 1896 he brooked the indignation of many of his warmest friends to support the candidates for the Presidency who best represented his ideas of what the exigencies of the times demanded. We refer to this incident, in particular, because we feel that it should prove the most convincing argument we can present in substantiation of our belief that he is a man whose strength of character is most fitting for a fair and impartial Judge.

The Same Democratic Gains Will Carry Every Doubtful State for the Democracy.

The result of the election in Maine on Tuesday has been heralded throughout the country as another great triumph of the Republican party. The majority of 29,000 in that State is alleged to indicate a complete confidence in the policies and practices of the ROOSEVELT administration. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the result to justify such claims. The complete returns from Maine show a Democratic gain of over 24 per cent on the total vote of four years ago and this without any Democratic effort. The same gain in New York, in Connecticut, in New Jersey, in Delaware, in Maryland, in West Virginia, in Wisconsin, in Indiana, in Nebraska, in Colorado and in Montana, will make all those States certainly and reliably Democratic.

And why should not those States show the same proportion of Democratic gains? Maine was known to be hopelessly Republican and was virtually allowed by the Democrats to go by default, while the Republicans, in order to keep up their hopes and to stimulate the rank and file of their party, resorted to every means known to practical politics to secure a larger majority than the State had ever before shown. In this they most signally failed and out of that failure comes the encouragement to Democrats in the States in which the great battle is to be fought. The result in States like Vermont and Maine on one side and Texas and Arkansas on the other, is really of no importance.

The Maine election shows that while the trend of public sentiment is not overwhelming in either direction, it is decidedly and certainly for the Democrats and that, if without effort on the part of the Democrats and in the face of the greatest endeavor on the part of the Republicans, there is still a percentage in favor of the Democrats, in the pivotal States where both parties enter the fight with all their forces, the result must be in favor of the Democracy. In New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, and West Virginia, all these agencies will be in operation and the Democrats will proportionately increase their gains so that, considered even from a Republican viewpoint, the result of the election in Maine must be accepted as indicating a Democratic victory in the general election next November.

Playing War at Bull Run.

The army is at present engaging in a friendly game of war on the site of the battle of Bull Run. For this purpose most of the troops within the boundaries of the continent, have been assembled at vast expense. General CORBIN, who never participated in a real battle, but has been advanced to a high rank as a favorite of the Republican politicians, is in charge of the operations. General GRANT has command of one side in the contention and another Brigadier-General is in command of the other. Presumably the purpose is to show how the rebel troops might have been defeated on that memorable occasion away back in 1862.

This friendly contention will cost the country anywhere from one to two millions of dollars. The result may be worth the price to such curious folk as imagine that the military officers of the period of the rebellion were incapable because it may be assumed that General CORBIN will prove anything he wants to prove by manipulating the forces. But to those of us who are not losing sleep concerning that subject, it is not easy to discover how such an expense is to be justified for such a purpose. In other words, it would seem that at a time when the revenues are vastly below the expense, it would be better to keep the money in the treasury to meet contingencies which may arise.

If Dr. LEONARD WOOD were on this side of the Pacific and the question of his confirmation by the Senate as Major-General still a mooted one, the enterprise and the expense might be worth while as a medium of making for him a military reputation. Or probably ROOSEVELT and CORBIN have some other "carpet knights" whom they desire to jump over the heads of hundreds of veterans and that the soldier play is for that purpose. In any event, we are cultivating militarism now and though it is expensive, the party in power must have it.

Democratic County Convention to Reconvene. The delegates elected at the Democratic primaries on June 4th, 1904, to represent the Democratic party of Centre county in convention, will re-assemble at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Sept. 20th, 1904, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing three conferees to represent Centre county in the district conference, composed of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre counties, comprising the 34th Senatorial District to nominate a candidate for State Senator. J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman County Convention. H. S. TAYLOR, County Chairman. Democratic Day at Granger's Picnic. County chairman H. S. TAYLOR has completed arrangements for Democratic day, next Wednesday, at the Grange encampment at Grange park. The speakers of the day will be Hon. JOHN H. FOW, of Philadelphia; Senator Ed. M. Herbst, of Berks county; Hon. James A. Gleason, of Clearfield county, and the candidates on the local county ticket. All the above named men have reputations as platform speakers and every Democrat in the county, as well as Republicans generally, should be present and hear the real issues of the present important campaign intelligently discussed.

Gen. Zassalitch Captured With Three Thousand Men.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Morning Post states that official Russian despatches received in London announce that Lieutenant General Zassalitch, who commanded the portion of the Russian rear guard south of the Hun river, has been severely wounded and captured, with three thousand out of his 5,000 men.

It is added by the Morning Post that General Zaronbaief, Gondratovich and Biderling have checked General Kuroki's advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Bizhevriya Viedmostig correspondent at Tie Pass telegraphs to his paper as follows: "The Japanese, who had been accused of moving forward slowly, are now advancing very rapidly. Little avail the Russian increase of troops for the Japanese are receiving reinforcements from Newchwang. The initiative will remain in the hands of the Japanese and their tactics will always be repeated."

GENERAL KWOKKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN FIELD, LIAOYANG, Sept. 8.—(Delayed)—The battle of Liaoyang was a magnificent victory of which the Japanese have great reason to be proud, although they were unable to realize their hopes of another Sedan.

It is unquestioned that at Liaoyang General Kuropatkin expected to turn the tide of war against the Japanese. It would now appear that the fighting of the last few weeks, since the failure of the Russian movements to the south, was not expected to be decisive, but was a series of preliminary operations conducted for the purpose of harassing the Japanese and gaining time for the crucial struggle.

The foreign military observer with the Japanese army find convincing evidence that General Kuropatkin planned to defeat the Japanese armies in details and then to dispatch a powerful column to the south for the relief of Port Arthur, and they are of the opinion that with the 13 divisions at his command, General Kuropatkin could have accomplished this had the quality of his officers and soldiers equalled that of the Japanese.

One result of this battle has been to give the Japanese a much higher opinion of the abilities of their antagonists than the exhibition at the Yalu river and elsewhere compelled them to entertain. Today the Japanese army is self-possessed and it has indulged in no demonstration of rejoicing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—There was a conference of national leaders at the National Democratic headquarters, which lasted during the greater part of the day. Among those present were Henry G. Davis, the vice presidential candidate, national chairman Taggart, Angus Belmont, William P. Sheenan, James K. Jones, of Arkansas, the national chairman of four years ago; Daniel J. Campan, of Michigan; James M. Hogg, of Texas; John G. Carlisle, Thomas F. Ryan and national committeemen James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Taggart will go west on Wednesday, it is said, and will be away from national headquarters about a week. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, arrived late to-night and Senator Davis went into conference after each had announced that nothing concerning the questions to be discussed by them would be made public. "United We Stand." From the New York Times, Sept. 10th. Colonel Lamont is right. "Any man who now raises the question as to whether a man was a gold Democrat or a silver Democrat or Cleveland Democrat or a Bryan Democrat or a Douglass Democrat or a Breckinridge Democrat is serving Theodore Roosevelt and not Alton B. Parker." This point was emphasized by Judge Parker in his talk to the Democratic editors. The cause cannot be advanced by attacks on others with the party with whom we have had disagreements that who are now working with us for a common result," he said; "ordinary prudence forbids the alienation of allies who are willing and anxious to assist."

GREEN AND DILLEN'S REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL.—Monday morning counsel for Ira Green and William Dillen filed their reasons for wanting a new trial for the convicted men. The paper is quite a voluminous one, embracing twenty-three reasons in all. Included in the reasons is an impeachment of the integrity of two of the jurors who sat on the case, whom, it is alleged, prior to being drawn and accepted as jurors, made positive declarations as to what should be done with the prisoners. At this time of writing no time has been set by the court for argument in the case.

Monday and Tuesday the counsel for the defendants took testimony before Justice Harshberger which they will use in their argument for a new trial. The reasons in full for a new trial follow:

REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL. Commonwealth of Penn. vs. William Dillen and Ira Green.

The defendants, William Dillen and Ira Green, move in arrest of judgment and for a new trial for the following reasons: FIRST: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

SECOND: The court erred in not instructing the jury clearly on this branch of the case. THIRD: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

FOURTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants. FIFTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

SIXTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants. SEVENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

EIGHTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants. NINTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

TENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants. ELEVENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

THIRTEENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants. FIFTEENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

SIXTEENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants. SEVENTEENTH: The court erred in not presenting adequate evidence to the jury the evidence on the part of the defendants.

were prejudiced, had expressed opinions which remained with them during the entire trial and influenced their judgment and the verdict. (Signed) CLAYTON DARR, A. O. FURR, HENRY QUIGLEY, Attys for Def'ts.

REASONS IN THE CONSTANCE CASE.

The attorneys for Dominic Constance, convicted of attempted arson, also filed their reasons for a new trial, as follows: REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL. In the Court of Oyer and Com. of Penna. vs. Dominic Constance, et al. Terminals and General Jail Delivery, in and for Centre county. No. 13, Aug. Sessions, 1904.

And now to wit: September 2nd, 1904, the defendant, Dominic Constance, by his attorneys, W. Harrison Walker and H. C. Quigley, files the following reasons in support of the rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted in the above stated case, as follows: FIRST: Because the defendant since the trial has discovered that John Hampton, a witness for the Commonwealth, at the time he alleged he was with him (the defendant) at eleven or twelve o'clock of the night of June 12th, 1904, that he said John Hampton was drunk, so drunk that he was unable to know anything, and also that he was not at the shanty as testified at said time, and hence his testimony was false and untrue.

SECOND: Because the jury did not agree upon a verdict from the evidence in the case or the charge of the court, but from prejudice existing against the defendant by reason of his escaping from jail; that several members of the jury refused to discuss the evidence in the case, and insisted that the said defendant was guilty on "general principles."

THIRD: Because one of the jurors made a test in the jury room of the sizes of shoes, and that he put on a No. 7 shoe when in fact he wore a No. 8 shoe, and it was upon this test which was made by the juror in the jury room that they immediately found a verdict of "guilty" against the defendant.

FOURTH: Because the evidence in the case was not considered in arriving at the verdict, but that other and outside matter and tests, entirely foreign to the case, were taken into consideration and a verdict of guilty found contrary to the charge of the court as well as the evidence of the case.

FIFTH: Because the verdict was against the evidence as adduced by the witnesses on the witness stand and the law as laid down by the court in its charge to the jury. W. HARRISON WALKER, H. C. QUIGLEY, Attys for Defendant.

CONSTANCE AND HENDERSON SENTENCED. Yesterday the court heard argument on the reasons for a new trial for Constance. The arguments were very brief, attorneys Quigley and Walker speaking in the interest of the defendant and District Attorney Spangler for the Commonwealth. The court took the papers in the case and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon refused the application and ordered Constance, as well as George Henderson, who pleaded guilty to larceny and jail-breaking and Mike Bartger, convicted of indecent assault, brought into court for sentence.

Bartger was the first man to be given his sentence, which was a fine of \$1, costs of prosecution and two years in the Western penitentiary. Dominic Constance, on the charge of attempted arson, for which he was convicted, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, costs of prosecution and four years in the penitentiary. On the charge of jail-breaking sentence was suspended pending good behavior on his release from the penitentiary. George Henderson, on the charge of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, costs of prosecution and two years and four months in the penitentiary. Sentence was suspended on the charge of jail-breaking. Sheriff Taylor will likely take the three men to the Western penitentiary this afternoon.

Little Carlton Lathrop, the 5-year-old son of Rev. and Mrs. Lathrop, of Milesburg, fell on Tuesday evening while playing and dislocated the elbow joint and fractured the humerus just above the joint. Dr. Huff rendered the needed surgical aid and the little sufferer is doing as well as could be expected.

MOTHER AND SON DIE WITHIN FOUR HOURS OF EACH OTHER.—About 9 o'clock on Sabbath evening, Sept. 11th, 1904, the life of Mrs. Nancy Swarm, a well known and life long resident of Milesburg, came to its close. She was aged 73 years, 5 months and 3 days, and the cause of her death was infirmities of old age.

About four hours later her son Samuel Lewis Swarm was suddenly stricken down by heart trouble, intensified no doubt by grief over his mother's death. He was aged 43 years, 9 months and 7 days. For years he has been the village barber and a prominent member and official of the Milesburg Fire company. He was a good citizen and will be much missed. Both mother and son were highly esteemed and had many friends, as was shown by the abundance of floral tributes and the large concourse that gathered for the funeral obsequies.

The survivors of Mrs. Nancy Swarm are one son and two daughters: John Swarm, of Delancey; Mrs. Sarah Chaffle, of Delancey, and Mrs. Catharine McKinney, of Winburne. Also two brothers: Samuel Koon, of Titusville, and Joseph Koon, of Boalsburg, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Page, of Linden Hall. There are also three half-brothers, John Koon, of Centre Hall; Andrew Koon, of Rock View, and William Koon in the west, and one half-sister, Mrs. Bessie Watson.

Samuel Swarm is survived by his wife, Mrs. Minnie Swarm, and four small children, Agnes, Earl, Samuel and Elwood. Funeral services were held at their late residence on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Pastor A. C. Lathrop officiated, assisted by Rev. Piper, of the M. E. church, and Rev. Shultz, of the Evangelical church. Business was for the first time suspended, the school dismissed and almost the entire community attended. The fire company attended in a body, six of whom acted as bearers. First they bore the body of the son to the hearse and then carried the body of Mrs. Swarm to its last resting place in the Milesburg cemetery near by. The funeral cortege then proceeded in carriages to Curtin, where the remains of Samuel Swarm were interred. It was a severe blow to the family and they have the sympathy of the entire community.

JOSEPH ALLEN GINGHER.—After suffering with a complication of diseases for a period of nine months Joseph A. Gingham died at 12:40 o'clock Sunday, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Arvilla Gingham, on Willowbank street. Joseph was a moulder by trade and worked in the foundry of J. H. Lingle. Last April he was stricken with hemorrhages and was under the doctor's care all the summer, until lately, when he was supposed to have recovered his usual good health, and he returned to work Saturday night, September 3rd, he was taken suddenly ill and from that time on grew gradually worse until death came on Sunday.

Deceased was the eldest son of William H., (deceased) and Arvilla Gingham and was born at Roland on January 21st, 1881. He was always an energetic, industrious young man, much liked by all who knew him. He was a charter member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Nebasne Tribe, No. 71, which was organized Sept. 19th, 1902, and held the position of collector of wampum. Mr. Gingham was the first member to have died since the organization. He was also a member of the Red Men's Fraternal Accident Association of America.

In addition to his mother there are left to mourn their loss four sisters and two brothers: Mrs. Henry Gault, Mrs. George Martin, of Sewickley; Harvey, of Altoona; Edward, of Sewickley, and Blanche and Mable, at home. The funeral occurred Tuesday afternoon from the house. Services were conducted by Rev. Davidson, of the United Brethren church, of which deceased was a member, assisted by Rev. Cox, of the Evangelical church. The body was taken to Roland for interment.

FLARTZ.—Simon Flartz, a well-known and much respected citizen of Chester Hill, near Philipsburg, died at his home in that place Wednesday of last week at the advanced age of 74 years. Deceased was born in Baden, Germany, in 1830. He came to this country in 1848, settling at Wellboro, where he was married to Miss Caroline Bugler. He was a brave soldier in the war of the rebellion, receiving an honorable discharge. He came to Chester Hill about four years ago. Besides his wife he leaves nine sons and daughters, as follows: A. J., Detroit, and Alex., of Plainville, Mich.; John, of Galston; Emma, wife of John X. Jones, Export, Pa.; Frank, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Carrie Mott and Mrs. Frank Grant, all of Chester Hill, and Fred., at home. The funeral took place at 2 p. m. Friday, Rev. F. J. Clerc, D. D., officiating.

AUMAN.—Mrs. William Auman died at her home in Tyersville on Sunday of a complication of diseases. She was aged 45 years and is survived by a husband and one son. The funeral services were held Wednesday morning and were conducted by her pastor, Rev. R. H. T. Searle, of the Evangelical church.

BRELY.—Mrs. Meda, wife of Charles Beryl, died at her home in Buffalo, Thursday of last week, aged 28 years. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Walker, of Rebersburg. She is survived by a husband and three small children. The remains were brought to Jersey Shore for interment.