

P. GRAY BEEK, Editor

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Improvement Funds for Academy Grounds.

The WATCHMAN takes pleasure in reporting the following subscriptions to the fund now being raised for improving and beautifying the ground about the Academy:

J. F. Ryan, Missoula, Mont.	\$100.00
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An Old Student, Bellefonte	1.00

The contribution which heads the list in today's issue is one of particular interest, coming as it does from far off Montana and being for an amount as to indicate that its donor has a heart full of gratitude for what the old Academy did for him. Mr. Ryan was a Milesburg boy. Many of our men of middle age will remember the quiet, unobtrusive boy who walked each day over the two miles from his home to school undergoing hardships that would have discouraged most fellows, but the character and spirit were there and his instructors builded so well on them that today Jim Ryan is cashier of the Western Montana National bank and a man of eminence in Missoula. He merited his success and he is loyal to the agent that did much in equipping him for it.

—How the country will grieve over the expected war between Mrs. FAIRBANKS and Mrs. ROOSEVELT for social leadership in Washington. And how the dressmakers will reap the rich harvests.

News Items.

Mr. Thorne M. Carpenter has resigned his position as assistant chemist of the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station, and assistant in the investigations with the respiration calorimeter, to accept a similar position in connection with the investigations on human nutrition at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the promotion of Mr. N. C. Hammer, and Mr. W. A. Smith, a graduate of the College in 1901, has been appointed chemist.

Mr. J. B. Robb, of the Maryland Agricultural College, who has assisted in the respiration calorimeter investigations during the past three winters, has been temporarily engaged for the same purpose for the present season.

CZAR GRANTS REFORMS

Endorsed Scheme For Removal of Ancient Land Parliament.
 St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The news that Emperor Nicholas has endorsed the scheme for the revival of the Zemsky Zabor, or ancient land parliament, which the old emperors convoked in times of stress, has spread through the city and created intense satisfaction among the liberal classes. The newspapers this morning were filled with articles descriptive of this ancient Russian institution, indicating that word had gone forth that the government had decided to listen to the voice of the representatives of the people. Naturally there is some scepticism as to whether the government intends frankly to take the step; but the general verdict is that if the emperor has succeeded in shaking off reactionary influences and now proceeds in good faith to summon the Zemsky Zabor, he will rally to his support the moderate liberals and perhaps arouse a wave of genuine enthusiasm in the country.

The liberals are convinced that the meeting of such a representative body must be followed by important and widespread reforms.

The anticipated renewal of trouble among the workmen was not realized. Neither strikers nor students made the slightest attempt to demonstrate, and the city presented a normal appearance. The emperor's creation of a joint commission of masters and workmen, chosen by themselves, to investigate the cause of the discontent among the laborers has made an exceedingly good impression, being considered definite evidence of the government's purpose to compel some of the rapacious masters who have paid starvation wages to do justice to their employes.

SAMUEL McCUE HANGED

Left Statement Confessing He Murdered His Wife.
 Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 11.—J. Samuel McCue, former mayor of this city, was hanged in the county jail here for the murder of his wife on Sunday, September 4, 1904. McCue was pronounced dead 18 minutes after the trap had been sprung.

Immediately after the execution McCue's three spiritual advisers gave out the following signed statement:

"J. Samuel McCue stated in our presence and requested us to make public that he did not wish to leave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself; that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

Senate Nullifies Eight Treaties.

Washington, Feb. 13.—By a vote of 50 to 9 the senate nullified every one of the eight arbitration treaties that President Roosevelt had negotiated with foreign powers. It did this as a rebuke for what several senators, including Messrs. Morgan, Lodge, Spooner and Foraker, characterized as an attempt to interfere with the prerogatives of the senate when he sent a letter to Senator Cullom declaring that if the conventions were amended so as to provide for a "treaty" instead of an "agreement" prior to every case of arbitration, he would not ask the contracting foreign powers to ratify them. The senate, after hearing the president's letter read, did so amend the treaties and then ratified them. The president, however, will withdraw his consent to the treaties.

The point at issue is of considerable importance, for, as the president points out in his letter to Senator Cullom, if the arbitration conventions merely provide for "agreements" to arbitrate, then the state department will be free to arrange for the arbitration of whatever subordinate questions arise; but if they provide for "treaties," then the consent of two-thirds of the senate will have to be secured every time the state department arranges for the arbitration of any question, no matter how small.

The second article of each of the treaties, as sent to the senate, reads as follows:

"In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and the several stages of the procedure."

As amended the article reads, "special treaty," instead of "special agreement."

CANT CONVICT MRS. CHADWICK

Her Attorney Says Indictments Are Not Worth the Paper Written On.
 Cleveland, Feb. 15.—Discussing the report that the federal grand jury will probably return another indictment against Mrs. Chadwick, Attorney J. P. Dawley, her counsel, said:

"Let them return another indictment. The five indictments already reported are not worth the paper they are written on. They will never be able to convict her on the charge of conspiracy."

Mr. Dawley added that Mrs. Chadwick is suffering from acute heart trouble, and he feared that the excitement incident to the trial would cause her death.

Iri Reynolds, who held a package said to contain \$5,000,000 in securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick, is seriously ill. Mr. Reynolds has been confined to his bed for several days with a severe attack of grip and malaria.

MITCHELL AGAIN INDICTED

Conspiracy to Defraud Government of Lands Worth \$3,000,000 Charged.
 Portland, Ore., Feb. 14.—The United States grand jury returned an indictment, charging United States Senator Mitchell, Congressman John N. Williamson and Bingler Hermann and others with having conspired to have created the Blue Mountain forest reserve in Eastern Oregon, with the intent of defrauding the government of public lands, and also of conspiring to obtain possession of more than 200,000 acres of public and school lands, situated in several states, of the value of more than \$3,000,000.

Fire in New York School.

New York, Feb. 15.—Within an hour after 1800 children had been dismissed from public school No. 3, in Grove street, the building was found to be on fire, the flames spreading so rapidly that it was quickly gutted. At the time the fire was discovered there were only three or four teachers and a few children in the building. These, with the aid of the janitor, made their escape through a covered passageway to an adjoining building and thence to the street. Mary Leach, matron of the girls' department, found her escape by the stairways cut off, but was taken down a ladder from the second floor. Two small boys were seen to jump from the next window, but escaped uninjured. The damage is estimated at \$80,000.

Found Aged Woman's Fortune.

New York, Feb. 14.—When the police and relatives searched the three rooms in which Mrs. Maria Kull, 73 years old, lived alone in a tenement house in Third avenue, they found more than \$6000 hidden underneath the covering of a sofa. Deeds of houses valued at \$70,000 and bank books showing deposits aggregating more than \$18,000 were also found concealed in closets. The woman is in Bellevue hospital suffering from chronic gastritis, and it is said that her condition is precarious.

Ate Poison in Mistake For Candy.

Bennington, Vt., Feb. 13.—As a result of eating strychnine tablets mistaken for candy, Leslie Elwell, 3 years old, is dead, and his 7-year-old brother, Calvin, is in a critical condition, with his limbs paralyzed. Physicians say that he will be a cripple if he survives.

Found Purse Containing \$13,000.

Cleveland, Feb. 15.—George Putnam, 15 years of age, found a purse on Superior street containing \$13,000 in currency and drafts, together with a bank book showing deposits in the Guardian Trust company, of this city. The lad returned the purse and contents to the latter institution and received a reward. The purse is said to belong to H. J. Bryer, an out-of-town customer of the trust company.

President on Race Problem.

New York, Feb. 14.—As the guest of honor at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican club in this city, President Roosevelt made a speech on the race problem. Following the president, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln"; George A. Knight, of California, spoke on "The Republican Party," and James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States, on "The Unity of Republic."

President Roosevelt said in part: In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln closed by saying: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

This is the spirit in which mighty Lincoln sought to bind up the nation's wounds when his soul was yet seething with fierce hatreds, with wrath, with rancor, with all the evil and dreadful passions provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit which all Americans should show now, where there is so little excuse for people or rancor or hatred, when there is so little of vital consequence to divide brother from brother. All good Americans who dwell in the north east, because they are good Americans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellow-countrymen who dwell in the south, a friendship all the greater because it is in the south that we find in its most acute phases one of the gravest problems before our people: the problem of so dealing with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that no one would grudge him to have of another color. To solve this problem, it is, of course, necessary to educate him to perform the duties, a failure to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to his people.

Neither I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that problem will present in our time even an approximately perfect solution, but we can safely say that there can never be such solution at all unless we approach it with the effort to do fair and equal justice among all men; and to demand that justice just as we demand it for others. Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law.

Laziness, indolence, these, and above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to co-operate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his race. To solve the race problem, therefore, we should have, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against law-breaking black men. If the stability of our nation is vital to the welfare of the black race, as it is to the welfare of every race.

In the next place the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, north or south. Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the principles above laid down. But in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper it is wise to remember that each can normally do more for the brother who is no immediate neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro let us each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the principles of justice to which every locality, who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the public men, and the great daily newspapers in the south, who have taken up the principles laid down in leading the crusade against lynching in the south; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns, as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other two months during the last 20 years.

Let us steadfast for the right; but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in splitting the wrong, to shield from wrong the humble; and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward all our brothers, all our fellow-countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or of creed; a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages.

The southern states face difficult problems; as, so do the northern states. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section, and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved; for fundamentally our people are the same throughout the land; the same in the qualities of their spirit and in the hand which have made this republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow.

Suffocated Her Children.

Bloomfield, N. J., Feb. 13.—Because her two children, aged respectively 18 months and 3 years, were afflicted with asthma, from which she herself has suffered since childhood, Mrs. Elsie Lux, of this place, after putting the little ones to bed, turned on the gas and lay down beside them to die. When the room was entered by neighbors, Mr. Lux having gone away on a visit, the two children were found dead and the mother dying. She left a letter to her husband, imploring his forgiveness, and saying that she had determined that it was better that she and the children should die than suffer any longer.

Horace Boies Critically Ill.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 15.—Former Governor Horace Boies is lying critically ill at a hotel in Hot Springs, Ark., where he went for his health some weeks ago. His family has been called to his bedside.

Battleship to Be Called Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 13.—Senator L. H. Ball has received intimations from the navy department that one of the new battleships will be named Delaware. The other battleship may be named Michigan.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Fourteen degrees below zero was where the mercury descended to Tuesday morning.

—Mrs. George Israel Brown entertained the Daughters of the King at a supper, on Tuesday evening.

—Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, will be one of the speakers at the centennial celebration of the Bellefonte Academy, in June.

—The remains of Col. D. S. Dunham, who died in Pasadena, Cal., about a month ago, arrived at Howard last Friday and were buried Saturday morning.

—Up to this time there are six or more applicants for the pastorate of the Bellefonte Lutheran church, a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. H. C. Holloway.

—A defective flue caused a small fire in the house occupied by Rev. Crittenden, on east Curtin street, last Friday. A few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames.

—The list of applications for liquor license will be found in this issue of the WATCHMAN. There are forty-seven applicants in all, or eight more than now have license.

—Ex-Judge John G. Love has leased the rooms in the Larimer building on east High street, and will have them fixed into commodious offices for his occupancy by April 1st.

—Miss Mary Ceder gave a party, Wednesday evening, at which thirty-five of her young lady friends were present. Refreshments were served and the evening proved a most enjoyable one.

—Joseph Runkle has purchased the old Runkle homestead on east High street and will move there in the spring, while the present occupant, T. F. Murphy will move into the Sobrom house on Lamb street.

—The latest "infant" industry to claim public attention is the "white slave" business in Philadelphia. And true to their record on the great issue Philadelphia are seen that it is properly protected.

—The \$1,000 horse of C. H. Rowland, of Philadelphia, which was in the keeping of J. G. Anderson, of Tyrone, was run down by Main Line express, on Monday, near the Tyrone station, and instantly killed.

—An additional four inches of snow Saturday night and Sunday improved the sleighing very much, but the rain and sleet of Sunday afternoon with the freeze that followed rendered the pavements in a dangerously slippery condition.

—At the request of the ministers of the town Phil. D. Foster and H. S. Taylor, chairman of the Republican and Democratic county committees, have agreed to do all they can to prevent the use of money at next Tuesday's election.

—Mr. Jesse Fosha and Miss Myrtle M. Ritter were married, Tuesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Ritter, of Blairsville. The Ritters formerly lived in Bellefonte and the friends of the young bride wish her much happiness.

—Mrs. Evelyn Rogers was recently elected a delegate to represent the national convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington. The local chapter also voted a contribution of \$50 toward the building of a Continental hall in Philadelphia.

—A "Farmer's Meeting" will be held in the grange hall, near Myers' cemetery, Filmore, tomorrow evening, to which everybody is invited. Addresses will be made by Professors Watson and Mairs, of State College, and in addition there will be a program of recitations and music.

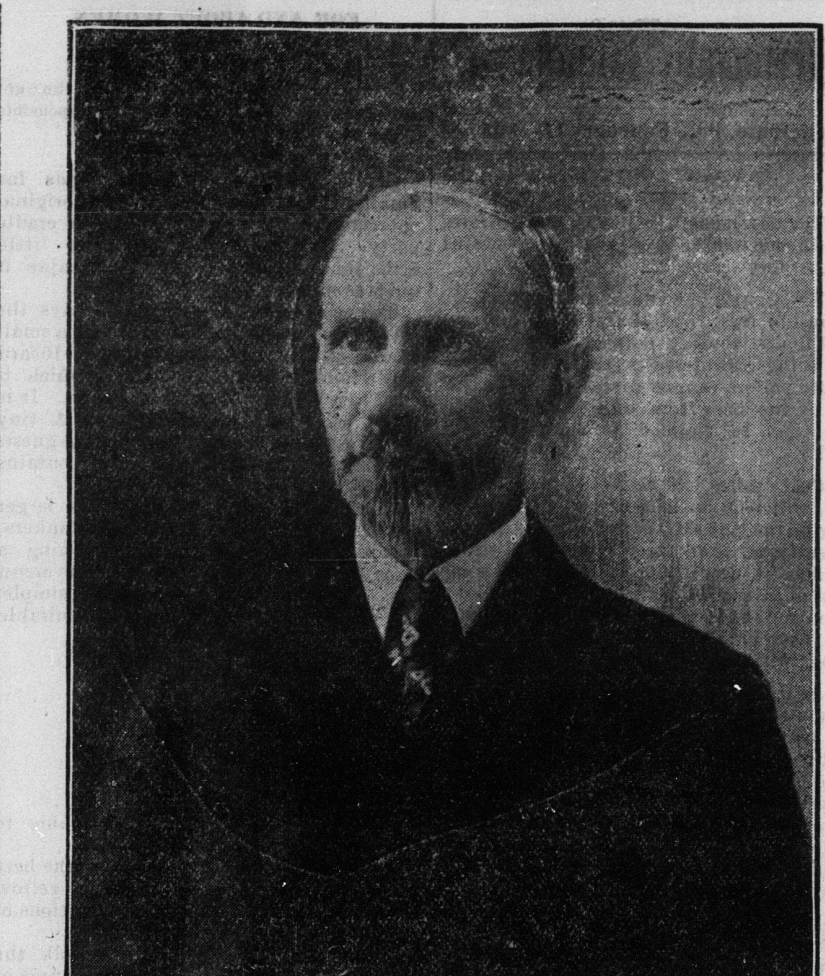
—Harry M. Walker, of Wolf's Store, has purchased the timber on stump of Newton Brungart, of Smulton, and Z. D. Thomas, of Aaronsburg. The timber, which it is claimed will clean up about 700,000 feet of white pine and white oak, is located on a tract of land about two miles east of Wolf's Store.

—A. J. Darragh, formerly with the electric light company here, but now superintendent of the plant at Bellwood received two electric shocks, last Saturday, while working on a pole that rendered him unconscious and necessitated his removal to the Altoona hospital. At this writing he has recovered and has resumed his duties.

—The "Parish Priest" company gave a very good entertainment in the opera house, Monday night, for the benefit of the Logan fire company. The company's share of the proceeds amounted to about \$86. Following the show the Logan boys gave the members of the "Parish Priest" company a little "lay-out," at their building on Howard street.

—The young man who filled up on red eye, Monday night, then telephoned a Bellefonte business man to send twenty dollars to Howard to bring his body home, as he had been run over by a train and killed, had lots of time the next day in Fort Taylor to reflect how awful it would have been for him had the telephone message been true.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.



JOHN WESLEY GEPHART.

John Wesley Gephart died at his home on east Linn street Tuesday morning at half past six o'clock. It would be untrue to say that his death was caused by any particular disease. All the circumstances point to the fact that his energy, untiring and unrelenting, sapped at his none too robust constitution until the moment came when there was none of it left to support life. For years, in fact from boyhood, he had been a veritable machine. Studying in the schools of Bellefonte the idle moments that his fellows spent in recreative pastime he made count about the composing and press rooms of the WATCHMAN office; so that without ever having served a regular apprenticeship he became a finished printer. It was no use of necessity that he did it. Rather let us credit it to the spirit of energy that ever inspired him to do things. When he entered Princeton college, his printer's trade was made to serve him. For during the first three years of his course there he worked on the Princetonian and paid nearly all of his college bills with his earnings. Neither was it as a sacrifice of his standing as a student, for that was always high.

After his admission to the practice of law a co-partnership with Gen. Beaver was formed and without militating the ability of the former Governor and present jurist of the Superior court, he it said that Mr. Gephart was recognized as the great working force of that successful firm and this he remained until his partial retirement from active practice in order to gather up the wreckage of the old Valentine Iron Co. The story of its rehabilitation and financing is familiar to most of our readers, but to those who know naught of it the simple word marvelous tells of the part he played. Following in the footsteps of this stupendous undertaking for a man who up to that time had scarcely been away from his desk in an attorney's office came the building of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, which gave Bellefonte a competing line of railroad, and stands solely as a monument to the memory of John Wesley Gephart. After this came the building of the great viaduct that gave this railroad access to the Bellefonte furnace and resulted in the relieving of the fires in a plant that had been silent for years.

devoted life in his family and a faith in his Creator that had kept him a working Christian from his boyhood.

He had worked up to the night before his death. Even then his condition was nothing different from what it had been for years, though he had returned from New York Saturday with a slight bilious attack. Gephart heard him going to the bathroom; he met him in the hallway and noticed that he was breathing heavily. As he lay down in his room in reply to the query as to whether he was ill, he nodded his head. Mrs. Gephart called her son Wallace and a physician was summoned, but death came in a few moments almost before they returned to his room.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The body will be taken from the residence on Linn street to the Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member. After the services interment will be made in the Union cemetery.

The following are the honorary pallbearers: Col. C. M. Clement, Sunbury; Hon. Cyrus Gordon, Clearfield; Hon. Elias L. Orvis, Col. James P. Coburn, Jan. P. Harris, Frank McCoy, Thomas A. Shoemaker, Frank Warfield, Wm. Kelley, George Grimm, Isaac Mitchell, Charles McCurdy and James H. Potter.

J. Wesley Gephart was the son of John P. and the late Mary M. (Swartz) Gephart. He was born at Millheim, this county, May 25, 1853. The foundation for his education was laid in his native town, and in the schools of Bellefonte; and was prepared for college at the Bellefonte Academy, and was graduated from Princeton in 1874. He read law in the office and under the direction of Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, since Governor of Pennsylvania, and now one of the judges of the Superior court of the Commonwealth. Young Gephart was admitted to the bar December 13, 1876, and, at the time, the press thus noticed the event: "Our young friend, Mr. J. W. Gephart, was admitted to practice law in several courts of Centre county, on Wednesday last. Mr. Gephart's admission is the first that has occurred under the new rule of the Court appointing a permanent board of examiners, who are guided by a certain set of rules in the examination of applicants. Mr. Gephart is said to have given complete satisfaction to the board, who complimented him highly. He is a very diligent young man, of much natural ability, and his reading has been quite extensive. He has a logical mind and a retentive memory, and his future promises brilliant things. We congratulate him." Less than two years afterwards the press again remarked that: "Mr. Gephart, though young, is an exceedingly fine speaker, and gives promise of becoming a brilliant orator."

After his admission to the bar he became a partner of his preceptor, Gen. Beaver, which partnership continued until Nov. 1895, when he retired in order to give his entire time to the Valentine Iron company, with which he was connected from January 1, 1891, to November 1, 1895, and the new Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, of which he had been made the general superintendent.

He stood deservedly high at the bar both as a counselor and as an advocate. He was an eloquent and forceful speaker and was always to be found on the side of right on all questions, and in all movements tending to the elevation of mankind. His influence has been felt in the cause of education, and for years he was an active worker in the Presbyterian church, and the superintendent of its Sabbath school. Being a man of letters, and possessing the qualities of a leader, capable and willing, he adorned citizenship.

In 1888 Mr. Gephart supported Harrison for President. He had been educated a Democrat.

In October, 1879, he was married to Miss Ella Hayes, the accomplished daughter of W. W. Hayes, Esq., formerly of this place, but later of Washington, D. C., who almost since her childhood had been an inmate of the family of W. P. Wilson, deceased, of this place.

The children of this marriage are two sons and a daughter—Wallace, Wilson and Elizabeth, who with their mother survive. His father and two sisters, Mrs. Sally Mauson of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Mary Dix, of Dayton, Ohio, also survive.

We mention these merely as incidents in a life that was remarkable. Whatever may have been his faults they are completely eclipsed by the transcendent ability with which his purposes were accomplished. There is no man living in Bellefonte today who could interest and command capital as Mr. Gephart did. It is a reflection on none of them to say there is no one who would have given his life to the work as Mr. Gephart did.

Through all the litigation that temporarily thwarted his cherished plan of having the Central R. R. of Pa. secure the tonnage of the Valentine Iron Co., through the great financial distress that the two corporations suffered and the later task of reconstructing them and adding the additional burdens of the Bellefonte furnace, the Scotia ore mines and a monster coal and coke enterprise in Jefferson county he worked hopefully. And for what? Surely it was not for financial gain, because he is a poor man. Though we say, and with the knowledge of one who knew him well, that had he ever attained great riches he would have been as great a philanthropist as he was an organizer.

Though young—in what might be called the prime of efficient manhood—his course was rough. Others may accomplish more in a longer life, but few equipped with nothing else than their own personal character will ever equal the record that Mr. Gephart leaves behind him.

Aside from his business activities he had a warm heart for his fellow man, a keen interest in every public movement, an almost youthful pleasure in clean sports, a

—The mission to be held by the Paulist Fathers, in St. John's Catholic church, this place, will begin on Sunday, to continue two weeks. The first week will be especially for Catholics and the second week for non-Catholics.

—Rev. John R. Dunkerley, a well known minister in the Central Penna. M. E. Conference, died at Shickshinny, last Saturday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, with which he was stricken on January 13th.