

# The Centre Democrat.

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### EDITORIAL.

**TARIFF reform** will be tenderly handled in Roosevelt's forthcoming message—the trusts have told him what's what.

It is plainly evident now that Roosevelt will not tackle the trusts even if you tied one to a tree and asked him to shoot it.

Up! up! go the prices of iron and steel, coal hard and soft, the farmers implements, feights, etc.—all up so high that consumers become dizzy looking to keep sight of them.

THOSE republican jokers who declared there were no trusts, can now step on the platform and explain to the people why four members of Roosevelt's cabinet are for curbing the trusts and four for letting them alone. A queer split in the cabinet if there are no trusts.

THE Trust question has caused a split in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Four members—Knox, Hitchcock, Wilson and Shaw—approve the President's determination to recommend the enactment by Congress of strong anti-trust and anti-railroad combination legislation. The other four members—Root, Hay, Moody and Payne—urge the President to pursue a conservative course. They believe it unwise to antagonize great corporate interests. It is predicted the President will simmer down at the bidding of the trusts.

JUDGES STOWE and Collier at Pittsburgh on Tuesday handed down a decision regarding the compulsory education law of 1901 that is of interest to all school boards. These judges declare that the provisions of that act do not apply to boys over 13 years of age who are employed at home, and base their decision on that section of the law which reads as follows: "This act shall not apply to any child between the ages of 13 and 16 years who can read and write the English language intelligently, and is regularly engaged in any useful employment of service."

In his annual report Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, calls attention to an evil that has assumed vast proportions in recent years—the unlawful fencing in of public lands. Thousands of square miles have been surrounded by barbed wire fences, and amazing ingenuity is displayed in bringing the finest grazing grounds under control of huge cattle syndicates. In Nebraska there is one plot of land forty miles square thus fenced in, the boundary of which consists entirely of fraudulent public land entries by bogus soldiers' widows. Possession in such cases is nine points of the law, and even the most vigorous measures by Government agents are of no avail to restore the land to rightful ownership.

CONGRESS will meet on the 1st of December—which is Monday next. Then the President and the republicans will have an opportunity to show to the country how earnestly they are on the side of the people in curbing the trusts and for reforming the tariff which has bred the trusts and is the sole nourishment of these outrageous monsters. The supposition is that delay, postponement and shilly shally, will be the action, with loud professions of devotion to the people, ending in letting the trusts and the tariff alone to the great delight and benefit of the greedy and all devouring money power. We will see and will only be too much delighted to find ourselves disappointed in what we fear will be a shirking of duty on the part of congress. Only a fear of the public condemnation will drive congress to a performance of its sacred duty towards the toiling masses.

### Will Advance Freight Rates.

The Pennsylvania railroad and other leading lines will advance freight rates on January 1, 1903, and preparations to that end are already under way. What the advance will be has not been determined upon, and it was stated that no conference had been held on the subject, but that a number of them would probably be held before the advance is made.

This means that the general public will have additional expense to meet. It will affect everybody, indirectly. First the shipper pays the advance on goods he handles, but finally the consumer must foot the bill. The recent increase in wages to employees, will not be near what the railroads will get from additional freight charges.

—Ladies' cander rubbers 25c.—Yeager & Davis.

### POINTS FOR ADVERTISERS.

The consensus of opinion favors newspaper advertising above all other forms. In no other way can the merchant reach the people he wants to patronize his store so cheaply or so effectively. In the respectable newspaper there is nothing to offend good taste. The newspaper gets into the homes of the people, where all members of the family read the advertisements. The paper is purchased by the head of the house, and the advertisements are a part of his purchase. The newspaper advertisement has a value that no other form of advertising possesses.—McKeesport (Pa.) Times.

The business men of Keokuk, Ia., have awakened to the fact that programme advertising does not pay. A committee has been around among the retail merchants and secured signers to an agreement that the merchants would not advertise any more in programmes. Not only that, but they have placed the ban on other minor incidental expenses of this character which have become burdensome, such as the purchase of tickets for church socials, dances, trolley parties and the like.

Of course there is nothing to prevent merchants from advertising in hotel registers, lodge directories, on time tables and the like, but if they will attempt to trace results from that sort of advertising they will see the wastefulness of it.—Printers' Ink.

### Miners' Strike Problems.

Again negotiations between operators and representatives of the miners have taken on a new and interesting complexion. Independent operators insist that the experiment of trying to reach an agreement by mutual and conciliatory effort would mean a recognition of the Miners' Union, to which they say they will not consent.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, tiring of the apparently interminable investigation, and realizing its own lack of authority, was doubtless delighted at the prospect of a settlement by mutual effort of operator and miner. Its sole prerogative was embodied in an agreement that the two elements would abide by its conclusions.

### A Good Hunting Season.

Taking it altogether, the hunters in this and adjoining counties have had more than the usual good luck this fall. Bears were plenty, and quite a number were killed. Deer were also plenty, and the sportsmen brought down many of these noble animals. Of wild turkeys, pheasants, and rabbits, the number killed is quite large. Some few parties, unfavorably camped, did not have the good luck that befell others. Centre county up to this date furnished about fifty deer as trophies of our nimble. We suppose the number of bears killed is not less than twenty. There were a few wild cats, a couple of catamounts, a couple hundred of grey squirrels, with many groundhogs, and such like.

From our sister adjoining counties, Clinton, Clearfield and Mifflin, the Centre Democrat has like favorable reports, though Centre seemed to take the lead, and our hunting parties are well satisfied with their score. We know Teddy would have been had he hunted here.

### Big Shipment of Apples.

George F. Hoy, of Hublersburg, from August 25 to November 20 inclusive shipped from Hublersburg to Mill Hall via the Central railroad of Pennsylvania 74 carloads of apples, weighing 1,772,850 pounds. The apples were purchased by two men who acted as agents for Mr. Hoy. They paid to the farmer about \$19,500. These apples were not shipped to Pittsburgh as has been erroneously stated. Not one carload was sent to that city. From now on Mr. Hoy will handle grain and baled hay and will continue to distribute money among the farmers.

### HOW IT WORKS.

By advancing wages and freights simultaneously it is now estimated that the railroads will put about \$50,000,000 more in the pockets of their employees and about \$120,000,000 more in their own, leaving them a clean net profit of \$70,000,000. The general public should be thankful that the railroads are not frequently seized with these fits of generosity.

### Injured Men Improving.

Conductor John W. Woodring and Engineer Alfred F. Austin, who were badly injured in the work train wreck on the Bald Eagle valley railroad near Beech Creek some weeks ago, are able to move around at their homes in Tyrone, but it will be some time before they can take up their duties again.

—Bellefonte agents for the Lambertville snag proof rubbers.—Yeager & Davis.

## MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Continued from 1st page.

Kunkle's hotel between 2 and 3 o'clock. He was under the influence of liquor. Saw him going home in the evening between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Wm. Russ sworn. Keep a restaurant at Osceola. Miller was in our establishment on July 21st, between 5 and 6 o'clock. Could not say that he was drunk but I smell liquor on him.

Miss Eunice Hutten sworn. Live at Edendale. Am a school teacher. Saw David Miller between 5 and 6 o'clock on July 21st, going home. He walked straight through by his conversation with me I thought he was under the influence of liquor.

John Lane sworn. Live at Tyrone. Was at Osceola on July 21st. Saw David Miller at the Lane House on that day. Saw him drinking quite freely there between 4 and 5 o'clock.

John W. Collins sworn. Live at Sandy Ridge. Am a justice of the peace. Saw David Miller on the evening of July 21st after he was under arrest. He was slightly under the influence of liquor. This was about 7:15.

Lloyd Shoff sworn. Live at Osceola. Am bar-tender at the Lane House. Saw David Miller at the hotel in the afternoon of the shooting. He took two whiskeys and a beer. I did not notice that he was intoxicated.

D. W. Schinarr sworn. Live near Osceola. Was at home on July 21. About 20 minutes after 5 Miller was going home. Talked with him. He was not drunk.

John Emerick sworn. Live at Osceola. Saw David Miller in the morning of the day of the shooting. Saw him again about 5:30 in the evening, on the road coming home. He talked very sensible to me and did not show signs of being intoxicated.

Grimschaw Taylor sworn. Live at Osceola. Saw David Miller going home about 4 o'clock. Did notice that he was intoxicated.

J. J. Coffee, re-called. Mr. Miller's actions after the shooting did not indicate that he was drunk.

Evidence closed at 11 o'clock the commonwealth announced that they were through. The defense having no rebuttal, the court declared the evidence closed. Two hours were allowed to each side for argument.

District Attorney N. B. Spangler commenced his closing argument to the jury at eleven-seven, and called the attention of the jury to the several grades of murder and fairly and impassionately reviewed the evidence of the case. He made a strong argument for conviction. He closed at 11:45 and court adjourned to 1:30 Wednesday afternoon.

### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Court convened at 1:30 and E. R. Chambers of counsel for defendant began his argument for the defendant, and dwelt largely on the question of time that elapsed from the arrival home of the defendant on the evening of the trouble between the defendant and the decedent and the drunkenness of the defendant at the time and the intervening time between the first and second shots, and closed at 2:20.

Col. Reeder began his argument for the defendant at 2:20 and discussed the case fully from the standpoint of the defense, the altercation that took place on the fatal afternoon, the drunkenness of the defendant, and his inability to premeditate murder and be conscious of the gravity of his act, and asked for a conviction not higher than voluntary manslaughter and closed at three fifteen. At three fifteen J. C. Meyer began the closing argument of the commonwealth, who argued from a resume of the evidence in the case, and that the killing of the decedent was a premeditated act and that the defendant was conscious of his acts, and that he was lying in wait, and that the defendant had murder in his mind and closed at five minutes of four.

At 3:58 Judge Love began to deliver his charge to the jury and closed at 4:35. He reviewed the testimony fairly and impartially and defined the different grades of murder, either one of which they might find the defendant guilty of. The jury retired immediately after the charge.

At 1:15 the court house bell announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict and in less than ten minutes the court room was crowded with full. The prisoner appeared ten minutes later in the custody of the sheriff and took a seat at his counsel's table. He evidently interpreted the short stay of the jury—2 hours and 45 minutes—as favorable to his case, and though very nervous, did not much betray his inward anxiety.

The foreman handed the verdict to the Prothonotary who in turn handed it to the Court. The Court returned it to the Prothonotary and he announced publicly the verdict as murder in the second degree. The defense will hardly ask for a new trial but they have four days to do it in.

### Balance of Court News as Reported by S. D. Gettler, Esq.

November sessions of Oyer and Terminer, quarter sessions and general jail delivery convened on Monday morning at nine o'clock with Judge Love on the bench; a large number of motions and petitions were heard, the constables of the several townships and boroughs made their quarterly reports to court, the list of grand jurors called and W. H. McCausland a real estate agent of Phillipsburg, borough was selected as foreman, and after their duties were thoroughly explained to them by the Court they retired to their room to pass on the several bills of indictment which will be laid before them by the district attorney. The list of traverse jurors was then called and absentees noted.

Monday afternoon the court convened at two o'clock after the sheriff's sales, and a large number of motions and petitions were again heard and the first case called was:

Amanda Ostrander vs. Snow Shoe Township overseers of the poor, appeal from judgment of justice of the peace, plea non assumpsit. This case was brought to recover from the poor district, but the plaintiff failing to show that an order of relief had ever been issued, a juror was withdrawn and the cause continued at the cost of the plaintiff.

The following civil cases of this week's lists were disposed of:  
Frank Wagner vs. Pennsylvania railroad Co., also John Etridge vs. same. Two cases. Appeals, pleas non assumpsit, pay-

ment, payment with leave etc. And set off as to part of plaintiff's claim and tender as to the residue thereof. Both cases settled.

The first commonwealth case taken up was that of Commonwealth vs. C. P. Roney, indicted first count larceny, second count receiving stolen good knowing the same to have been stolen. Prosecutor George W. Vernes. This case is from Bellefonte. For some time the railroad companies coming into town have been missing brass fittings and car journals, and on September 20th the defendant shipped some junk to a dealer in Buffalo, N. Y., and it was discovered that some of it was railroad brasses, and the prosecutor who is a railroad officer, was notified and it was then discovered that a similar shipment was made on the 18th of September and both shipments were intercepted at Buffalo and shipped back by the officer and contained about eighty dollars worth of car journals.

The defendant is between seventy-four and five years old and lives on Half Moon hill and alleges that a certain young man brought the brasses to his place and requested him to ship it to the junk dealer as he was recognized as a dealer, which he did and that he did not know that it was stolen goods. Verdict on Tuesday morning of guilty on second count.

In the Centre Hall water case the borough has made the Bible sisters a proposition to pay costs and also pay them a sum in bulk in their water claim. The Bible made a counter proposition for a certain sum—possibly a settlement will result between the parties, covering present claim and future.

### GRAND JURY REPORT

Returned Wednesday noon: "That they have acted upon eleven bills of indictment of which nine were found True Bills, one ignored and one "not true bill." County bridge in Haines township approved. County building in fair condition. We further report that the floor in the corridor (court house) is not very safe."

### PENNSYLVANIA GOOD ENOUGH.

About a year ago a colony, made up of about a dozen young married couples from Blair and Bedford counties and members of the German Baptist or Dunkard church persuaded by a minister of that denomination from the west who traveled through these parts, went to Colorado and founded a settlement in one of the valleys, but sparsely inhabited. Though little or no rain ever falls in that portion of the state, it was represented as being an agricultural country of wonderful possibilities, farming being carried on by means of irrigation. Allured by the glittering prospects the young people, most of whom were farmers or farmers' sons, disposed of their land, if they had any, and other possessions in Pennsylvania and moved to the Centennial state. They all had some money, respective sums, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000 and the land was taken up, buildings erected and farming by means of irrigation begun. But the whole proceeding proved a failure, and now the colony is a thing of the past and the young people are back. They declare that Pennsylvania is good enough for them.

### Paying for His Fun.

L. M. Miller, the traveling man, who was convicted at Brookville of furnishing liquor to minors, he having given liquor to Agnes Tomkins, the DuBois girl, who died at the St. Eimo hotel at Panxun tawney a few weeks ago under circumstances that were mysterious at the time. The sentence was that Miller pay a fine of \$250 and the costs of the prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in county jail.

### Stop it With a Jar.

On Saturday night Bishop street was the scene of a disgraceful negro row in which officer Mullen attempted to interfere but was glad to "skin the patch" with his life. Later the following arrests were made: Jim Delige, Sallie Green, Bob Green, Jennie Green and Mrs. William Green. The culprits were brought before Squire Keichline for a hearing—charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were all able to give bail.

### Married:—On Nov. 26, by Rev. H. I. Crow, Mr. Russel H. S. Stamm, of Paris, and Miss Molly M. Hoy, of Walker.

### Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1903 Almanac.

To say that this splendid work of science and art is finer and better than ever, is stating it mildly. The demand for it is for beyond all previous years. To say that such results, reaching through thirty years, are not based upon sound sense and usefulness, is an insult to the intelligence of the millions. Prof. Hicks, through this great Almanac, and his famous family and scientific journal, Word and Works, is doing a work for the whole people not approached by any other man or publication. A fair test will prove this to any reasonable person. Added to the most luminous course in astronomy for 1903, forecasts of storms and weather are given, as never before, for every day in the year, all charmingly illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings. The price of single Almanac, including postage and mailing, is thirty cents. Word and Works the Almanac is \$1.00 a year. Write to Word and Works Publishing Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., and prove to yourself their great value.

Several hunting parties in the vicinity of Loganton have shot in the aggregate twenty-two deer, one bear and several wild turkeys.

### Cashier Lukenbach Resigns.

Frank K. Lukenbach, cashier of the First National bank, Phillipsburg, has tendered his resignation with a view of associating himself with the Blair County Banking Co., of Tyrone, which is reorganizing and will hereafter be known as the Blair County National Bank. He has been made vice president and will have general charge of the institution. He will assume his new role on January 1st next.

Mr. Lukenbach entered upon his profession twenty years ago under the late Major William F. Reynolds, at Bellefonte. Eleven years ago he accepted a position in the First National bank at Phillipsburg and soon rose to be its cashier.

—We have them in all good first quality make.—Yeager & Davis.

### PENN. R. R. NOTES.

#### CLERICAL ORDERS FOR 1903

Pursuant to its usual custom, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue clerical orders for the year 1903 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near its lines. Clergymen desiring such orders should

make individual application for same on blanks furnished by the Company through its Agents. Applications should reach the General Office of the Company by December 21, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to all clergymen entitled to receive them.

### LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Levati Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on


MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1902.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain message tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning on High street, in line of lot formerly of Samuel Gault, now Cassidy, thence west along said High street 72 feet to lot formerly of Isaac Lownow J. L. Spangler, thence along said lot north 160 feet to Pike alley, thence east along said alley 75 feet to said lot of Samuel Gault, now Cassidy, thence by said lot south 160 feet to the place of beginning, being a part of lot No. 45 in the plan or plot of said borough of Bellefonte. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

SEIZED, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. H. Benner who survives Lydia Benner and H. H. Benner and Harry C. Baney heirs at law of Lydia Benner deceased, and Robert V. Miller terre tenant.

CYRUS BRUNYART, Sheriff. Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 14, 1902.



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**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3.50 SHOE FOR MEN.

More made and sold than any two manufacturers in the world.

WHY?  
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE BEST.

They are made by Union Workmen  
Made in Patent Colt, Patent, Enamel, Patent Kid.  
Serviceable and Stylish; and they fit.

**A. C. MINGLE.**

**SALE** of Manufacturer's Line of Suits and Overcoats at little or none above regular wholesale Cost.

Clothes With that swagger air.  
Fashions That appeal to you on sight.  
Colorings That represent the ultra as well as the conservative idea of Fall and Winter.  
Clothes That fashionable men will appreciate.  
Clothes That smart dressers know to be correct.

More clothes that retain their color and hold their shape.  
Such clothes are here, fresh from the hands of one of New York's best manufacturers.  
Bought out after season prices.  
We're selling them the same way.

**400 SUITS.**  
**400 OVERCOATS.**

A seven-fifty suit or overcoat full price	5.75	A ten-dollar suit or overcoat at price	7.50
A twelve-fifty suit or overcoat full price	9.00	A fifteen dollar suit or overcoat full price	11.50

If you are economical now—one who wants the utmost value for his money—you're the man we want to see.

**Sim, the Clothier,**  
TEMPLE COURT.