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VICTORIES ON TUESDAY

Both Sides Have Occasion to Rejoice.

TAMMANS BIG VICTORY

Sweep New York Like a Cyclone—Judge Gordon's Black Eye—Close Figures in Centre County—In Other States.

Twelve States held elections on Tuesday. Governors were elected in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio and Iowa; minor State officers in Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, New Jersey and Colorado. In Maryland and Ohio the choice of United States Senators will turn upon the result of the balloting for legislative candidates.

RETURNS CONDENSED.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Owing to the fine weather conditions the vote in the state Tuesday was extremely light. This is especially true of the farming districts, where only fifty per cent. of the normal vote was polled. As a result Pennsylvania has given her customary republican majority of over 100,000. Press-muzzler Snyder ran behind his ticket everywhere.

In Clearfield county Judge Gordon was badly defeated by Allison O. Smith for judge. Clearfield has been rolling up republican majorities of over 2,800, so that the change is important.

George Kunkel, republican, was elected in Dauphin county, where a fierce campaign was conducted for judge.

Returns indicate the defeat of Judge Yerkes in Bucks. He was one of our ablest jurists.

Judge Martin Bell was re-elected in Blair county.

IN CENTRE COUNTY.

In Centre county there was no campaign, for the reason that there was no contest. The state ticket was considered settled, and on the county ticket each party elected one nominee for Jury Commissioner and there was nothing to fight over. Nobody concerned themselves about the election. In some places party workers hustled around to get out a vote that would make a nice showing, otherwise it was the quietest day at the polls that has ever been known. Neither democrat nor republican, apparently, was interested, and the whole thing seemed a joke. It was the finest day that could have been imagined, ideal autumn weather, and for that reason most of the country people stayed at home attending to their field work, especially husking corn and hauling in the fodder. As most of the farmers in Nittany and Penns valleys are of the democratic faith the party vote was exceptionally small in those sections for this very reason. In the towns and boroughs a better vote is shown and there the republicans had the advantage, as the bulk of their vote is in that territory. The Democrats in Bellefonte made a right fair showing, as they carried the South ward, as usual, and also the West, while the North ward came in with a reduced majority—all of which shows that the boys in this town attended to their business in good shape. (The tabulated vote in Centre county will be found on page 4.)

NEW YORK.

Perhaps the fiercest campaign was in Greater New York for the election of mayor and other city officials. Party lines were somewhat broken. Mayor Seth Low was renominated by the republicans, independent democrats and reformers. Tammany nominated Congressman George B. McClellan, a son of the famous general, and a brilliant leader. The past three weeks were the stormiest ones ever known in New York city. Never was a battle more strenuously fought—the Tammany leaders determined to make it the battle of their lives, and with all the papers but two in the city against them, they fought it out. After one of the most remarkable campaigns ever known in New York, Tammany swept back into power, and in spite of the fact that nearly every newspaper and practically every minister of religion was against him, George B. McClellan, son of the Civil war general, was elected third Mayor of Greater New York, defeating Mayor Seth Low by a majority of 73,000 votes.

All the Tammany city candidates were elected by about the same majority. McClellan carried every borough with the exception of Richmond, which gives a small Low majority.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland Senator Gorman conducted a lively campaign for the purpose of swinging that state into the democratic column. His attack of President Roosevelt on the race issue caused a stir

and was considered as a play for an issue in national politics. The result in Maryland may have much effect in connecting Gorman with the democratic nomination for President.

Returns from Baltimore City and the Maryland counties are slow in reporting, owing to the length of the ballot, and therefore, it is impossible to accurately estimate the result.

The indications, however, point to the election of Edward Warfield, D., as Governor, over Stevenson A. Williams, R., and that the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator, will also be Democratic.

OHIO.

In Ohio Tom Johnson attracted much attention in his campaign for Governor. He never was considered as anywhere near it, and during the last week practically gave it up, but was confident of electing a democratic assembly and thus would be able to defeat Mark Hanna for the United States Senate. It is claimed that the corporations sent old Mark over a million dollars to help him pull through, as Johnson was chasing him hard.

There is every indication that the republicans have won by an almost record-breaking majority, estimated at midnight at from 100,000 to 125,000 with a probability that it will reach the high-water mark for the State of 137,000.

The republicans claim at least 60 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature for the re-election of Hanna.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is a republican stronghold—eleven years ago a democratic governor was elected. This year the republicans have on their ticket a man who is known to have accepted bribes from corporations, is a boodler, a politician who is in touch with the trusts. Governor Bates could not explain away his criminal conduct and the republican managers feared defeat, which he deserved.

The republicans in the state elections re-elected Gov. John L. Bates by practically the same plurality as last year. The rest of the state ticket was also elected, and the party will probably have the usual proportion of 2 to 1 in the legislature of 1903.

KENTUCKY.

Down in Kentucky there was some lively campaigning. The state is one of the doubtful ones and both sides made special effort. Returns usually are slow. Bryan carried the state in 1900 by nine thousand.

All returns show decided democratic gains and it is estimated that the democrats have carried the state by safe majorities.

IOWA.

The state remains in the republican column. The vote indicates some republican gains over last year.

NEW JERSEY.

The republicans in New Jersey elected four of the six state senators and enough of the assembly to control both houses. This insures the election of a Republican United State senator to succeed Senator Kean.

VIRGINIA.

The election in Virginia, which was for members of the assembly, has resulted in a democratic sweep of the state.

NEBRASKA.

The vote in Nebraska, which has gone republican the last three years, will be studied to determine whether Bryanism has any influence in the Western states. The entire republican state ticket is elected by 10,000 plurality. The republican plurality was 12,000 two years ago.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Almost complete returns give Morris, dem., for mayor, about 1500 majority over Knox, rep.

For the fourth time in succession a crushing defeat was administered to the Allegheny county republican ring. The fusion candidates for county offices have all been safely elected by average majorities of not less than 6,000.

Press-muzzler Snyder, for Auditor General on the republican ticket, was cut at almost every voting precinct in Centre county.

LATE RETURNS.

Judge Gordon was defeated in Clearfield by over 2500. Gordon lost Clearfield and Dubois.

Democrats claim a victory in Colorado.

Kentucky shows large democratic gains and republicans lost the state.

Both sides claim Maryland—there were large democratic gains.

The result in Rhode Island is very close; large democratic gains were made.

Clinton county gave 122 plurality for the republican state ticket but elected W. A. Snyder, democrat for register by 355.

BELLEFONTE'S INDUSTRIES

Some are Closing and Others are Being Established.

THE IRON MARKET DECLINES

Reduction in Wages Necessary—Scale Works Moved this Week—Rolling Mill and Puddling Furnace to Start—Stone Quarries Closing.

There have been some decided changes in the industrial situation about Bellefonte in the past week. The principal event is the closing up of the Standard Scale Company's works at this place and the shipment of their equipment and material to Beaver Falls, Pa., where they have erected a new building to be their permanent home. The structure is a large one, equipped throughout with all modern appliances for the manufacture of all kinds of scales. During the past week a large number of cars were loaded with machinery and material at this place and sent to Beaver Falls. Most of the mechanics connected with the works will go there also, as they have good positions and are skilled in that peculiar line of work. That means that quite a number of families will be leaving our town, many of whom are natives of the place.

The buildings occupied by the scale company for a long term of years at this place belong to the Nittany Furnace property, and considerable of the machinery in them will remain here for that reason. It is the intention of the furnace people to keep the shops open for making repairs to the different plants belonging to the furnaces, and this alone will give employment to a large number of moulders and machinists. In addition, they have the prospect of securing a large contract to supply castings for one of the leading railroads connected with the Central R. R. and this will mean the consumption of much of the iron manufactured at the furnaces. They also are thinking of manufacturing some other products in which the consumption of iron will be the principal item. Their aim is to work up as much of the iron as possible right at the furnace and in this way can be handling their products to a better advantage. Superintendent Munson informs us that they will likely start the rolling mill below the Nittany Furnace to make bar iron. This plant has been idle for a long time, in fact ever since it passed out of the control of the Valentines. Some repairs will be necessary but that would not take long. If these establishments are put in operation, as contemplated, about as many men will be employed as were formerly connected with the scale works.

One year ago iron manufactured at these furnaces sold for about \$25 per ton. Owing to the depression in all lines of business since then, there has been a drop in the price of iron that is alarming, and it is now selling at about \$15 per ton, or a drop of \$10 which is a big cut. The railroads have commenced to adopt a retrenching policy and the demand for iron has fallen off wonderfully on that account. The building trades have hampered many large enterprises in the large cities the past year, and that has helped to reduce the demand for iron and steel products considerably. All through this state there are scores of large iron and steel plants that have closed up for the lack of orders. Here in Bellefonte the same thing was feared, but the management hope to keep the furnaces running during the winter season, but to accomplish that they were forced to make a reduction in wages of about 10 per cent that went into effect on the first of this month at both furnaces and the men have cheerfully submitted, knowing that it was preferable to total idleness during the winter. Some of the foreign laboring men became dissatisfied at the announcement, but when they got to study the matter over carefully they returned to work.

Quite a large number of workmen at the American Lime and Stone Company's operations, at this place, have been laid off owing to the closing down of several large crushers in the local quarries. This is caused by the railroads cutting down their orders for ballast at this time. The capacity of the crushers here was almost fifty car loads of limestone ballast per day and gave employment to a good force of men.

Taking these conditions into consideration there is some comfort in the situation. In many other towns hundreds of men are now out of employment and there is little prospect ahead as winter approaches. With our furnaces running and the rolling mill revived our people will have a better chance for employment than in many other sections.

Success is largely a matter of backbone, a stiff upper lip—and cheek.

WABASH AND PENNSY.

Report That the Companies Have Compromised.

In connection with the article published in our last issue, in regard to the railroad war between the Wabash and the Pennsylvania system, the following dispatch in Monday papers may throw some new light on the situation:

"It was learned to day from high authority that the disagreements that have existed between the Pennsylvania railroad and George J. Gould, from the time that the Western Union telegraph poles were cut down along the lines of the railroad, are settled, and that cordial relations now exist between these two important financial interests.

During the past week there has been increased activity in all the Gould stocks, led by Missouri Pacific and the Wabashes, and there has been large buying of Pennsylvania as well.

It is believed that the basis of settlement is the sharing of business in the Pittsburg district between the Pennsylvania and the Goulds, who, with the Wabash extension into that section, now practically control all the rich tonnage that has its origin there.

It is well known in financial circles that the Rockefellers, who allied with Goulds in almost all of their railroad enterprises, within the past year have accumulated a large block of Pennsylvania stocks."

The railroad surveyors, located at Coburn, mention of which was made in the last issue of the Democrat, are still at work in Pennsylvania. During the past week they have been locating lines down through the mountains, in the vicinity of Paddy mountain, along the course of the Lewisburg branch. Parties who have watched the move declared that the work is absolutely being done at the instance of the Wabash system. Further than this we have no definite information.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

John Hasson Meets His Death Under Sad Circumstances.

John Hasson, and his younger brother, Ferd, of Phillipsburg, on Saturday were shingling the roof of Hon. P. E. Womelsdorff, whose son Phil, and two of his young companions, Howard Rowland and Ed. Tate, were on a distant part of the roof, a little higher elevated, "shooting mark" at an object in the yard below, using a Flobert rifle or target gun, 22 calibre. Several shots had been fired, John Hasson himself having previously joined in the sport. Finally the empty gun was handed to Ed. Tate, who loaded it, and just as he was in the act of raising it to his shoulder to shoot, he slipped and fell, the weapon striking the roof and discharging. The ball, unfortunately, struck John Hasson, penetrating his stomach. As soon as the shot struck him, he gave out a faint cry and fell over on his side. His brother Ferd, caught hold of him at once and prevented his falling from the roof. Help was at once summoned, and he was carried into the home of Mr. Womelsdorff, where he died.

Rockey-Steel.

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place on Thursday, eve, 22 ult., at 7:30 at the residence of W. L. Steel, on South Spring street, the bride being Miss Bertha Steel and the groom Chas. E. Rockey, of Zion. At the sound of the "Wedding Bell March" played and composed by Harry E. Breon, of Axe Mann, the bridal party entered the back parlor and took their place beneath an arch made of ferns and white chrisanthemums in the double doors, where Rev. J. A. Wood pronounced them man and wife. The bridesmaid was her sister, Margaret and the groomsmen J. O. Brewer. The bride was attired in white silk and carried a bunch of pink roses. After the ceremony congratulations were extended after which a sumptuous supper was served. Only the immediate families and a few of her most intimate friends were present.

Body Found in River.

While boating on the river on Sunday afternoon, W. W. Christie, of Lock Haven, discovered the body of an unknown man lying in the river lodged against a stone just below the second pier of the railroad bridge. Mr. Christie notified the coroner of his find. The man was of medium height and build, about 62 years of age, wearing a full beard of reddish gray whiskers, had overalls over his pantaloons, rags tied about his feet as if worn instead of stockings, and overcoat, the skirt of which was seen floating over the body when discovered. He had evidently been drowned and not very long ago. No one could be found who knows anything about the dead man.—Democrat.

About noon Saturday while Robert Myers was cutting his fire wood at his home in Flemington he was struck in the eye by a stick that was thrown by his axe. The eyelid was badly cut but the eye itself was not injured.

OUR HISTORICAL REVIEW

A Correction in Regard to the Old Race Courses.

SOME (MOSER) MUSSER HEIRS

List of Heirs Who Were Early Settlers in Centre County—a Short Chapter on Some Candidates in 1821 and Other Incidents.

In last week's Review, in reference to race courses, we mentioned that the course starting at the furnace by the Valentine farm, French Ike Miller was killed by being thrown from a horse while racing. The facts as we gave them were correct, except the name. We are informed by commissioner Abe Miller, that it was not Ike Miller that was killed, it was John Bauer, a brother of Vic. Bauer, dec'd. Mr. Miller says French Ike Miller was killed at Lemont, while in the act of driving across the bridge, with a load of furniture, his horse frightened and ran off, and Mr. Miller was thrown from the wagon over the bank among the rocks, and killed. Abe Miller also informs us that there was another race course not mentioned in our Review last week, extending one mile from out beyond Bishop street on the Zion road.

In reference to the same error Col. Austin Curtin, writes us adding some further facts. We copy from his letter:

"In regard to the race course as once used, which is out near the old Valentine furnace where the cement mill now is: "It is true some 40 or 50 years ago that was very much used as a race course for both trotting horses—mostly running, but it was not "French Ike Miller" that was killed there of which the article stated. "French Ike" was killed I think, by a runaway accident in a buggy, but it was some years after the accident on the race course. It was John Bauer, brother of the late Nicholas Bauer, who was killed at that time it was almost in front of the old Samuel Tibbens property. Unless I am mistaken it was about 1859. I think very near the time of the dreadful accident that took out of the world Judge James Burnside. They both lived on same street (High). Bauer lived in an old house that stood about where the residence of Mrs. W. P. Wilson now is, either there or where C. C. Shuey lives.

The race was on a Sunday and the accident created a great sensation in the town which was then much smaller than it is now, and the two dreadful accidents, resulting in the loss of two lives coming so close together, shocked the whole community. I knew Miller and Bauer very well, as I also did the lamented Judge."

AUSTIN CURTIN.

John P. Harris informs us he saw the Bauer accident, and that (Bauer) at the time he lived in a house on the lot where B. F. Stover lives next Olewine's hardware store.

Mr. Harris states that Bauer was riding a partially broken colt; that there was a turn in the road where upon shed for wood shelter stood, and that the colt, instead of making the turn, stopped suddenly, which caused Bauer to be pitched headlong upon a stick of wood, in which some of his teeth stuck. Bauer died a few minutes thereafter. Mr. Harris arrived on the spot a few minutes after the accident, hence his version of the sad affair can be accepted as correct.

(We invite corrections as well as additions of new facts at all times for the sake of accuracy and completeness.)

July 10th, 1821, a small shower of rain occurred at Bellefonte, accompanied with heavy thunder. It was succeeded by uncommon cold weather, and the next day the adjacent fields, woods, and roads were strewn with millions of dead locusts. They made their appearance about the 8th of June, and fields and gardens, orchards and mountain constantly and incessantly resounded with the hoarse cry of "Pha-roah, Pha-roah," until their sudden demise on the 11th of July.

August 1st, steeple of the court-house in Bellefonte struck with lightning. The rod happened to be broken opposite one of the windows; the electric current divided, part entering the building, making considerable of a hole, another portion passing down the wall and killed eight sheep browsing by.

Among the candidates for sheriff who announced themselves we select the following names: William McMeen, of Potter; Benjamin Godwin, of Haines; Joseph Butler, of Bellefonte; J. B. Shagert, John Rankin, and James Rothrock. For County Commissioner, John L. Gray, of Patton; Thomas Hastings, of Bellefonte; Robert Elder, of Half-Moon; and Henry Sharrer. The Democratic County Convention, which met on the 21st of September, nominated William Smyth for Assembly, John Adams for commissioner, Hugh L. McMeen for auditor.

Continued on page 8.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

NO ESCAPE.

Boracic in the soup,
Wood alcohol in wine,
Catsups dyed a lurid hue,
By using aniline.

The old ground hulls of coconuts
Served to us as spices;
I reckon crisp and frigid glass
Is dished out with the lees.

The milk—the kind the old cow gives
"Way down at Cloverdale—
It's one-third milk and wat' r, and—
And then—formaldehyde.

The sirup's bleached by using tin,
And honey's just glucose,
And what the fancy butter is,
The goodness gracious knows.

The olive oil's of cotton seed,
There's alum in the bread;
It's really a surprise to me
The whole durned race ain't dead.

Meantime all the germs and things
Are buzzing fit to kill;
If the food you eat don't git you
The goldarmed microbes will.

Even the navy has its hard ships,
There is more than one Seal Trust.

A polygamist is a man with more
Wives than brains.

The fellow who has an ax to grind
Should steer clear of sharpeners.

A young man can't expect to keep his
Trousers creased when he is courting.

A man's cake may be all dough, even
When he is college bred.

The henpecked man generally takes
It out on his employes at the office.

An editor, near Custer, Indian Territory, got a cattle show and concert mixed in making up, and now he has to keep dark. This is the way he did it: The concert given by Robinson's most beautiful young ladies was highly appreciated. They sang in their charming manner, winning the plaudits of the entire audience, who pronounced them the finest herd of shorthorns in the country. A few are of rich brown color, but the majority are spotted brown and white.

MINING A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.

Mining is the most legitimate of all investments because it is practically the foundation upon which all investments are built. We depend upon mining for our currency, and gold being the basis of values in all the civilized countries, we must depend upon the mines for our supply. When we consider that over \$87,000,000 of gold was mined in 1902 in the United States, and \$300,000,000 in the world for the same period, we must concede that after all, some persons are engaged in legitimate mining, and not all mines are failures as people believe. Not only are we dependent upon mining for our currency, but must look to the same source for all the various metals that are used.

Were it not for copper, which comes from no where else but the mines, the wonderful electrical inventions would be impossible, for copper is the back bone of electricity.

If our friends who have formed erroneous ideas about mining, will lay prejudice aside, and inform themselves in regard to what is being done in the mining world, they will agree with us that "Mining is a legitimate business."

See our plan for absolute protection of your principal, page 3, column 4.

Big Pressure of Gas.

A number of business men of Lock Haven and Williamsport, who are interested in the development of the natural gas field at Hyner, visited that place and are greatly elated over the fact that at the shallow depth of 620 feet, a great volume of gas has been struck in well No. 2. The flow of gas is steady in the new well and the volume is so great that when the gas was tapped it was deemed advisable to stop the drill until the gas could be piped some distance from the derrick, as a matter of safety. This was done and drilling resumed at once. It looks now as if well No. 2 will prove a stronger gasser than No. 1, and much is expected when the gas sand is reached at the regular depth of about 1,200 feet. The Hyner field is showing up as a sure gas territory.—Express.

Broke 400 Plates.

At Polander wedding celebrations it is the custom to place a china plate on a table in the centre of the room where the festivities are held. As the male guests pass to and fro in the dance they dash a piece of silver into the dish with the object of shattering it. At a celebration in DuBois Monday evening over 400 plates were smashed. At a recent jollification in Talaky the bride was enriched \$101 in this manner.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at the home of the pastor, Rev. E. J. Crow Calvin E. Guiser and Mary R. Workman, both of Mingoville, were married. Mr. Guiser works for the C. R. R. of Pa.