

Part 3. The Centre Democrat.

Editorial,
Local News.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

FOREIGN

Norway Invites Prince Charles.

The Norwegian storting by a vote of 87 to 29 adopted the proposition of the government that it be empowered to negotiate with Prince Charles of Denmark, with the understanding that the wishes of the people be consulted by referendum. On the same day the union flag was struck through Sweden, and the ancient ensign of a century ago was everywhere displayed and saluted. The government at Washington received Mr. Hauge as charge d'affaires for Norway.

Chinese Attack Admiral Train.

While Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of the American Asiatic fleet, and his son, Lieutenant Charles R. Train, were gunning for pheasants outside of Nankin, China, the admiral chanced to hit a Chinese woman with bird shot. Soon hundreds of natives gathered and mobbed the American officers, taking away their guns, resisting the American escort sent to the rescue and retaining Lieutenant Train as hostage. The alarming feature of the incident, however, was that the local Chinese officials supported the action of the mob in attacking the admiral and capturing his son. Prompt reparation was made by the Chinese government.

Czar Surrenders to People.

After virtually the whole Russian people had taken either active or passive part in the revolt against the system of absolute and autocratic government centering in the person of the czar, the present wearer of that exalted title, Nicholas II, under the unanimous advice of his ministers, formally signed, Oct. 23, a full and explicit surrender of his autocratic power and grant of a constitutional form of government. The czar's manifesto, in brief, proposes, first, "to co-ordinate and unify the powers of the central government" by granting the population inviolability of person and freedom of conscience, speech, union and association; second, to permit all classes of the population to have a share in the election of the coming national assembly, and, third, by making the rule that no law can come into force without the approval of the parliament and that the said legislature shall have real participation in supervising the acts of the czar's ministers. The government must not resist the decisions of the duma. The czar promises to avoid repressive measures as to everything which does not openly menace society.

As if in confirmation of the czar's sincerity, the appointment of Count Witte as president of the committee of ministers, or premier, was published on the same day in the Official Gazette. However sincere may have been the czar's desire at this critical moment "to efface" himself, the actual word used in his manifesto, and notwithstanding the concessions thus granted, the revolutionary spirit of large sections of the country appears to have been little, if any, checked by this eleventh hour surrender. On the contrary, it served only further to inflame that spirit by demonstrating the utter weakness of the autocracy. There were scenes of rejoicing in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and, after some hesitation, the strikes at those cities were declared off, and many of the men returned to work, but throughout south Russia, Russian Poland and Finland the revolt became open and universal. Pillage and massacre became the order of the day at Odessa, and the horrors of Kishineff were repeated a hundredfold, it being reported that 5,000 Jews were slain by the mob, assisted by the troops. Everywhere the demand was made for amnesty, and a partial measure was granted. Press censorship was abolished. Demands were also made for land grants to peasants. The massing of German forces along the Russian frontier gave color to the report that the kaiser was preparing to lend aid to the czar. The resignation of M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator general of the holy synod, who for years has been the chief obstacle to liberal progress in Russia, was a further sign of the collapse of the bureaucracy.

American Missionaries Murdered.

A party of American missionaries at Lienchau, a Chinese city 200 miles inland from Canton, were attacked by the natives, according to a report received at Hongkong, the Rev. Mr. Peale, Mrs. Machle and her daughter, Dr. Chestnut, being murdered, while

Dr. Machle and Miss Patterson escaped with wounds. The mission buildings were destroyed.

POLITICAL

Both Parties For Roosevelt?

Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, writes that leading politicians are now predicting that Roosevelt will be nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Republicans for president in 1908. He says that a movement in this direction has already been launched as the outcome of the president's triumphant tour of the south. He calls to witness a number of leading Democrats from the south who favor this course, which, it is thought, would absolve Roosevelt from his pledge not to be a candidate again.

Setback For City Ownership.

On two test votes in the city council of Chicago, Mayor Dunne and the proposition for immediate municipal ownership of city street railways were defeated by more than two to one.

Gillette Report Lifts Veil.

The report of Major Cassius Gillette, the army engineering expert, and John D. MacLennan, employed by Mayor Weaver to investigate the work of Philadelphia's contracting combine in connection with the city filtration plant, has disclosed the fact that with a 20 per cent allowance for profit the work that has been done should have cost \$6,330,000 less than it did, and in spite of this much of the work has been of second class quality. Besides, the experts accuse the combine with being responsible for at least 1,200 deaths from typhoid in the last twenty months, since the date when the plant might have been completed. It is shown how outside contractors never had notice of the lettings and how contracts were improperly drawn so as to limit the bidding to the favored concerns.

Dead Cashier Blamed Andrews.

It is known positively that Cashier Clark of the Enterprise National bank of Allegheny prior to his suicide had written a letter to his family in which he laid the blame for his financial condition on W. H. Andrews, the New Mexico delegate whose railroad schemes had been kept going on capital loaned by Clark's bank. The federal bank experts say that this failure is the worst on record and that the bank's \$2,800,000 of assets were completely wiped out.

A Hot Windup at New York.

The last week of the vote hunt at New York developed into one of the most exciting battles that the city has witnessed in many years. It was conceded on all sides that McClellan had no walkover, and the widespread enthusiasm shown for Hearst frightened Tammany almost into a panic, so that the full power of its organization was brought into action. In its effort to stem the Hearst rising the Tammany managers made at least one serious blunder in using the American flag for political purposes on banners alongside the red flag of anarchy, attributed to Hearst, followed by the question "Under which flag?" This was in direct violation of the law, and it was recognized by Mayor McClellan himself, who promptly ordered all of the banners down. This, however, was not until after numerous riots had occurred, during which some of the offensive banners were torn down. It was, in fact, part of the Democratic plan to raise the cry of anarchy against Hearst by recalling the charge that his newspapers were indirectly responsible for the assassination of President McKinley. Nearly all of the papers and the betting odds for a week past indicated the triumph of District Attorney Jerome over the machinations of the bosses. Mr. Ivin, the Republican candidate, insisted that the strength of the municipal ownership movement would mean so large a defection from Tammany that the ordinary Republican vote would elect him mayor. He insisted on making the same kind of a fight that Jerome was making against party bossism. The Hearst managers offered large rewards for the conviction of illegal voters, charging extensive plans to defraud through illegal registration. They made answer to the charge of private property confiscation by saying that Hearst's election would mean the end of private confiscation of public property.

EXECUTIVE

A Messenger From King Edward VII.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, the bearer of a special message from the king of England to President Roosevelt, arrived at Annapolis, Md., on board the warship Drake and was received with royal honors by the American naval officers and by Governor Warfield of

Maryland. A reception was given in his honor at the White House when he reached Washington.

President in Wireless Touch.

The sea voyage of President Roosevelt from New Orleans ended with his safe arrival at the capitol on the cruiser West Virginia. During the entire voyage he had been in almost constant touch with land by means of wireless telegraphy. While his ship was in the gulf of Mexico a wireless message was received at the Washington navy yard. Messages were also received as far inland as Cleveland, O. During the trip the president took the greatest interest in every detail of the ship, even shoveling coal under the boilers to please the stokers.

Public Printer Appointed.

Charles A. Stillings of Boston has been appointed public printer of the United States. His residence recently has been New York city, where he was manager of the printers' board of trade. He is thirty-two years old and has been in the printing business for sixteen years. He was endorsed not only by the Massachusetts senators, but by many printing houses.

The Remedy For Desertions.

During the year ending June 30 there were 6,523 desertions from the enlisted force of the army, which is 6.8 per cent of the whole number, as compared with an average of 4.5 per cent for the ten years ending 1904. Speaking of this evident increase in desertions, General Alnsworth, the military secretary of the army, said that the only real remedy is for the public to socially ostracize the deserter and treat him as a criminal. Some of the reasons given for the increase are the abolition of the canteen, the monotony of garrison life, the greater amount of study and work required and the ability to obtain good employment in civil life, but General Alnsworth believes that the principal cause is "that Americans are not a military people."

The actual strength of the military establishment on June 30 was 3,800 officers and 57,433 men in the regular army; 26 officers and 550 men in the Porto Rican provisional regiment and 108 officers and 5,063 enlisted men in the Philippine scouts, making a total of 3,934 officers and 63,022 men.

In Defense of Navy Uniform.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has dismissed from the service the employee of the Norfolk navy yard who refused to lease a room in his house to a machinist's mate of the reserved torpedo flotilla on account of the neighborhood's prejudice against all Jack tars. He says that the department has always done everything in its power to protect the service from any form of affront or indignity "on the part of those members of the community who are so lacking in patriotism and good sense as to consider the uniform a reason for social discriminations against its wearer."

Moro Leader Slain.

Captain McCoy and a detachment of the Twenty-second infantry and the Fourth cavalry ended a ten day campaign against the Moro insurgents of Mindanao with a fight in which the rebel leader, Datto Ali, and eleven of his followers were killed, two of his wives and four of his henchmen captured. The Moro loss was two men killed and one wounded.

ART & LETTERS

New York Bars Shaw Play.

"Mrs. Warren's Profession," the drama by Bernard Shaw which Arnold Daly put on the boards at the Garrick theater, New York, in the teeth of much popular opposition and a definite warning from Anthony Comstock of the Society For the Suppression of Vice, was withdrawn after one performance owing to the almost universal adverse criticism of the press, and at the same time Police Commissioner McAdoo, who witnessed the production, sent word that he would prevent further performances of the play. The manager and the male actors were arrested as a matter of form. Mr. Daly had announced beforehand that he would be guided by the opinion of a majority of the press. The same production had already been prohibited at New Haven, Conn. Owing to the notoriety thus given to the piece a great throng of curious people crowded for admission to the performance, and seats in any part of the house were sold for as high as \$25 each.

While admitting that "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is the best thing Shaw has written, considering dramatic construction, nearly all of the newspaper critics disapproved because the author has depicted the most offensive phases of the social evil without a saving grace of human feeling. They admit that the same theme of woman's abasement has been handled by other artists, but always the harlot has been made attractive in some way or has been given some redeeming feature.

Speaking in his own defense to an



Arnold Daly.

interviewer in London, Mr. Shaw emphasized this point by saying "that in the opinion of the police prostitution is a permissible subject on the stage only when it is made agreeable." He believes that this play will make him friends in America who will steadily press two questions: "Are the facts exposed in 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' denied? If not, in whose interests are they suppressed?" He thinks it will be seen that the suppression by the police is in the interests of the most dangerous class—namely, the employers who pay women less than subsistence wages and overwork them mercilessly to grind profits for themselves out of the pith of the nation.

Marlowe and Sothern's Latest.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe brought out their version of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" at the Knickerbocker theater, New York, Oct. 30. Mr. Sothern's aim was to make Shylock out of the sordid Jew of a low and unkempt type, following the traditions of Booth and Keane rather than those of Irving. Miss Marlowe takes the part of Portia.

Famous Violinist Tours America.

Marie Hall, the English violinist who rose to distinction from her position as a wandering street musician, has arrived to begin a concert tour of this country under the management of Henry Wolfson, her first appearance being at Carnegie hall, New York, Nov. 8, assisted by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony orchestra. Her tour will embrace fifty concerts in different cities of the United States and Canada. She first appeared in public three years ago at Vienna and later in London, making a profound impression. She studied under Kruse, Wilhelmj and Sevcik.

COMMERCIAL

Railroad Rebates Unavoidable.

J. S. Leeds, general manager of the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch, made the admission before the Interstate commerce commission at Washington that rebates are given to shippers in the California fruit service by practically all of the private car lines. He declares that this system is the only way to avoid a disastrous rate war. The rebates, he said, amounted to \$10 a car to California, \$15 to Buffalo or Pittsburg and \$20 to the Atlantic coast. "Mr. Leeds' company operates 4,450 cars which, however, are owned by the Santa Fe railway and leased for 5 per cent of their cost. The annual earning of each car is \$142 and the cost of maintenance \$75.

Leak in Treasury Charged.

President T. C. Stevens of the Commercial National bank of Washington has discovered what he thinks is a serious leak in the treasury department in connection with the circular issued by Secretary Shaw in September to the holders of 3 per cent registered bonds offering to exchange the bonds for registered 2 per cents. Although it is not customary for the department to disclose the names of bond holders, Mr. Stevens found that on the very next day after this notice was issued circulars were received by his depositors from the National City bank of New York offering to deal in the 3 per cent bonds. His inquiry at the department disclosed the fact that circulars of the City bank had been addressed and mailed in stamped envelopes by treasury employees at the expense of the City bank.

A \$14,000,000 Steel Deal.

The immense iron and steel plants of the La Belle Iron works at Wheeling, W. Va., and Steubenville, O., have been purchased by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company for approximately \$14,000,000. This deal leaves but two large independent iron mills in the Wheeling district.

Steel Trust's New High Mark.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel corporation showed that the company had more unfilled orders on its books than at any previous time. They amounted to 5,765,377 tons. The regular dividend on the preferred was declared.

Fight Inside of Mutual.

The decision of the Mutual Life Insurance company to appoint a committee of the trustees to investigate all of the company's affairs is now understood to mean the formation of a group of policy holders and trustees whose purpose is to get rid of the McCurdy management.

INDUSTRIAL

Jersey Central's Big Yard.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey announces its intention of building a new freight yard occupying nearly a square mile of land to be filled in from the present shore line south of the freight docks at Jersey City. The work is expected to take a year and a half and will cost \$1,500,000.

Central to Spend \$14,000,000. Three Chicago corporations have received orders from the New York Central for equipment and steel rails to cost \$14,000,000. These are the Illinois Steel company, which has a contract for 60,000 tons of steel rails; the Pullman company, which will build at least 10,000 freight cars, and the Western Steel Car and Foundry company,

which will build 2,000 cars.

A Faster B. and O. Service.

A new time table issued by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad reduces by one hour and thirty minutes the time of the Chicago limited to Baltimore, making the trip in twenty-four hours and thirty minutes.

Rubbish Gives New York Light.

The city of New York has just started its plan for furnishing light to the new Williamsburg bridge. The fuel for the light plant is furnished by the street cleaning commissioner, who is thus relieved of the expense of otherwise disposing of a great quantity of rubbish. The furnaces are kept going entirely on the material collected by the street cleaners. The plant cost \$55,000. Several schools will probably be lighted from the same source.

A Boston-Australia Line.

A direct line of steamers from Boston to Australia is to be established by the Elder Dempster company of Liverpool, the object being to give better facilities for the direct purchase of wool by American buyers in Australia and to furnish an opportunity for the extension of American trade.

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Suit Case Mystery Solved.

The police of Boston received a tangible clue toward the solution of the suit case murder mystery when Mrs. Catherine Geary of Cambridge identified the rings worn on hands which were found with legs in a second suit case floating in the harbor as those owned by her daughter, Susan Geary, who was in the chorus of "The Shepherd King" Opera company. This girl had disappeared Sept. 9, eleven days before the torso of a young woman in a suit case was found in Boston harbor. Later it came out that Morris Nathan, employed in the same company, had been engaged to the girl and that he knew of her intention to consult a malpractice attorney in the city of Boston known as Dr. Robert J. Henderson and a Dr. Bishop, employed by him. It is known that the girl died in this office as the result of an operation, after which her body was dismembered and carried by the doctors in suit cases to a cab and thence to a point where they could be thrown in the bay without observation.

Later two arrests were made at New York which further cleared up the case. The prisoners are William Howard and W. L. Crawford, the latter being the son-in-law of Dr. Jane Bishop, in whose house the operation was performed. Howard made a confession telling how he was employed by Crawford to assist in disposing of the girl's remains.

Strong Band Blows Up Bank.

The vault of the First National bank at Hagerstown, Ind., was blown open by twelve burglars, who with drawn revolvers kept all officers at a distance until several hundred dollars in cash had been carried off. The robbers were part of the notorious "nitro gang," which has raided bank after bank in the Ohio valley. They were routed in a bloody battle at Willard, Ky., a few days later by a posse of citizens. Four were landed in jail, one being mortally wounded, and two others were being trailed by bloodhounds. Their last stop was on the bank at Willard.

College Initiate Killed by Train.

Investigation of the death of Stuart L. Pierson, who was run over by a train at Kenyon college, convinced the local officials that the boy had been led to the track by students as part of his initiation into a college fraternity, they having miscalculated the time of the trains.

Murderer of Thompson Dead.

The New York police are satisfied that Richard Hannibal, who was a negro bell boy in the Hotel St. James and who died in the hospital as the result of some sort of a quarrel with a negro, was the man who murdered Jacob H. Thompson, exchange editor of the New York Times, in his room at that hotel on Sept. 7.

Cashier's Suicide Premature.

Nathan Eckstein of Seattle, Wash., paid to the Citizens' bank of Buffalo enough to wipe out all the indebtedness of a local seed company on account of which Harry J. Block, cashier of the bank and son of its president, had committed suicide a few hours before at Utica, N. Y. The young cashier had felt personally responsible for loans to the seed company and had doubted the ability of Eckstein to make good. The cashier's accounts were correct to a penny.

Packers Accuse Garfield.

In two special pleas filed by the beef packers at Chicago a dismissal of the charges made by the government requested on the ground that the oral and documentary evidence which they were compelled to give to Commissioner of Corporations Garfield were turned over by him to the department of justice and made the basis of criminal prosecution in spite of his promise that the evidence would be confined to his department.

SOCIOLOGICAL

Amalgamation as God's Plan.

In a meeting at Washington attended by a majority of the Methodist Episcopal bishops Bishop John William Hamilton of San Francisco declared that the typical American of the future would be born of the amalgamation of all the races and that those very persons who are today proud of what they call their Anglo-Saxon blood will be great-grandparents or great-grandparents of men and women partly Japanese, Chinese, Russian Jew, southern European and dusky African. Some of his hearers were so offended that they left the church, but the bishop went right on and said it was God's plan that race prejudices in time should be wiped away and that the American of the future would have become "the composite type of all the races of the earth."

Doctors War on Quack Ads.

At its one hundredth anniversary meeting the Medical Society of New York passed resolutions protesting against what is regarded as "this criminal alliance between quacks and certain newspapers in the city and elsewhere" and declaring that in the courts of honor and conscience and morals, if not in the courts of the law, the newspapers that publish these false and filthy advertisements "are in no wise less guilty than these charlatans themselves." The society also tenders thanks to the Ladies' Home Journal and Collier's Weekly for their recent effort to expose this criminal alliance.

SCIENTIFIC

A Rival to the Mammoth Cave.

An underground passageway has recently been discovered near Glasgow Junction, Ky., by a physician named Hazen which is said to rival in beauty and extent the Mammoth cave.

Sleeping Sickness Explained.

The British government commission headed by Colonel D. Bruce which has been working since 1902 on the mysterious and fatal sleeping sickness or lethargy prevalent in central Africa reports that it is now definitely known that this disease is caused by a blood parasite conveyed to the body by the bite of a fly.

Proof of Current Around Pole.

President H. G. Bryant of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia announces that two of the Bryant-Melville cases which were set adrift several years ago in the polar sea have been found and that their path proves the existence of a current from Bering strait around the circumpolar basin to the Atlantic ocean.

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