

# Part 3. The Centre Democrat.

Editorial,  
Local News.

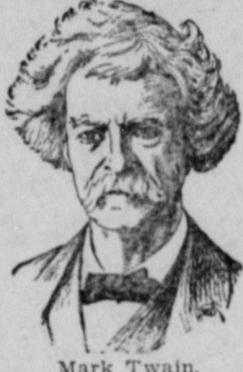
BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1905.

## Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

### POLITICAL

**Mark Twain's Boss Killing Plan.**  
In a New York Herald interview Mark Twain, the distinguished author, advocates the organization of a permanent third party to hold the balance of power in municipal, state and national elections. This should be a party with no political candidates and with no political interests to further. He believes that by giving its vote



Mark Twain.

to the fittest candidate such an organization could compel the regular parties to nominate their best men and that it would make dictation by ignorant political bosses impossible. Mr. Clemens suggested that some one of great executive ability is the type of man to lead this great third party, mentioning John Wanamaker.

#### Rate Opposing Employees Answered.

A delegation of nineteen railway employees called at the White House to make formal protest against the president's purpose of railway rate legislation. The men are actively employed on various railroads and are members of the various unions, but are not the executive heads of their organizations. The spokesman, a Lake Shore conductor named George Huntley, told the president that the conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen and switchmen, whose organizations number more than 250,000, with 1,000,000 laborers back of them, were of the opinion that rate legislation for the railroads would hurt the employees. Their position was summed up in the sentence, "Rate reduction means rate reduction, and rate reduction means reduction of pay." They wanted to know further why some commission was not to be authorized to fix prices on beef, pork, oil, clothing, eggs, etc.—in fact, everything which one has to buy every day.

In reply, President Roosevelt said that most of the complaints had been against improper discrimination in rates rather than against high rates, in some cases being against unduly low rates. He said he would like to see authority exercised against overcapitalization, believing that the wages fund would be larger if there were no fictitious capital upon which dividends had to be paid. He intimated that labor had been misled in its fear of wage reduction as a result of the rate regulation.

#### Governor Pennypacker's Afterthought.

The calling of an extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature by Governor Pennypacker four days after the election, in which the sovereign people had repudiated the policies of the dominant party machine, for the purpose of effecting personal registration, treasury reform, reapportionment, repeal of ripper bills, etc., was generally understood to mean the passing of the old Quay machine to the junk heap and the entrance of Pennypacker into the reform fold.

#### Petition Against Hide Duties.

A delegation of prominent shoe and leather manufacturers of Massachusetts, headed by Governor Douglas, called on President Roosevelt to urge that the duties on hides should be removed. The governor told the president that the margin of profit on shoes was only 4 or 5 cents per pair and that unless the cost of materials could be reduced shoes must soon sell at much higher prices. The president said the petition would receive his careful consideration, but avoided a general discussion of the subject. In this connection he referred to his informal talk with another Massachusetts committee headed by Henry Whitney and denounced Whitney for his pretended quotations of the president's language in the recent campaign.

#### Hearst Scores In Contest.

Following the filing of additional election fraud indictments by the grand jury at New York the counsel for Hearst in the contested majority election scored a victory when Justice Amend ordered the county clerk to produce the tally sheets before the board of county canvassers, the deputy clerk having refused to produce them. Later Hearst's lawyers prepared to make demand for the opening of the ballot boxes and a recount of the ballots contained therein on the strength of discrepancies between the tally sheet totals and the returns of the ballot clerk. An extra term of the supreme court was also ordered for the purpose of supervising the examination of void and protested ballots, of which about 8,000 had been preserved in the various districts. A man known as John Krup was arrested on

the charge of illegal voting in Tammany Leader Murphy's district and was understood to have made a confession implicating a district leader. Although his bail was fixed at \$5,000, this amount was mysteriously furnished, and he at once disappeared, forfeiting his bail.

#### Merit System For Consuls.

An executive order has been issued requiring that all candidates for the consular service except for posts paying under \$1,000 a year must hereafter take examinations conducted by a board of three persons to be appointed by the secretary of state. The purpose is to make the service a profession rather than a side issue.

### EXECUTIVE

#### Postal Department Changes.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has redistributed the duties of the four assistant postmasters general so as to consolidate under each bureau all related subjects and give the postmaster general direct supervision of the entire service.

#### Probing the Interior Department.

The Keop commission has begun its investigation of the interior department, especially with reference to loose administration and beginning with the land office. This work is expected to occupy several weeks.

#### Trial of Midshipman Merriwether.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has appointed the members of the court martial to try Midshipman Merriwether on the charge of manslaughter for having caused the death of Midshipman Branch in a fist fight at the Naval academy. The naval code of honor will also be on trial.

#### American Warship to Russia.

The cruiser Minneapolis was ordered for a cruise in the Baltic sea in order to be of service as a rescue ship for Americans and possibly other foreigners in St. Petersburg in case the strike situation should necessitate flight.

### LEGAL-CRIMINAL

#### Supreme Court Decisions.

The United States supreme court decided that the state of Kentucky could not impose a tax upon the cars owned by the Union Refrigerator Transit company on the ground that the ability to tax such property was confined solely to the state jurisdiction, while it was shown that of the company's 2,000 cars only fifty were used in Kentucky.

On the same day the supreme court also affirmed the constitutionality of the Ohio law permitting a third party to sue and recover money lost in gambling and holding the owner of property in which the gambling took place liable for the amount won. The case in point was that of Mrs. Belle Trout, who under the state law had won the right to recover from William E. Marvin, the owner of the premises in which her husband had lost \$3,473 by gambling.

#### Hyde Versus Harriman and Odell.

The New York legislative insurance inquiry took a sensational turn, involving high commercial and political reputations, when James H. Hyde, the deposed first vice president of the Equitable Life, under oath charged ex-Governor Odell, in league with Edward H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, with having virtually conspired to force the Mercantile Trust company, a subsidiary concern of the Equitable, to pay \$75,000 in settlement of Odell's suit for his losses in the shipbuilding trust speculation. Mr. Hyde swore that the payment was made under threat of having the New York legislature pass a bill revoking the trust company's charter. He testified



James H. Hyde.

further that Mr. Harriman had used the Equitable's money in the \$50,000,000 Union Pacific pool in order to obtain control of that road, and asserted that Harriman and Frick, by means of the Equitable's self investigating committee, had conspired to obtain control of the Hyde majority in that society. In this connection Mr. Hyde declared that Frick, Harriman, Depew and others sought to get him appointed as ambassador to France, so that "they could quit themselves of their friendly duties of stewardship with great profit to themselves." Of \$50,000 contributed to the Republican campaign fund last year, Hyde said that Mr. Frick personally solicited \$25,000.

Ex-Governor Odell came before the committee in person and on the stand gave the lie direct to Hyde, denying that he had ever threatened the Mercantile Trust company and had never sought Mr. Harriman's aid in effecting the settlement of his suit against that company. Mr. Harriman also testified, contradicting all the accusations made against him by Hyde.

Prior to this line of testimony President McCall of the New York Life promised to make good the \$235,000 paid to Andrew Hamilton, the company's legislative supervisor at Albany. It was shown that the Metropolitan had contributed to both the Democratic and Republican parties in the national campaign of 1896 and that it also had Hamilton on its payroll.

#### Antirebate Suits Begun.

The attorney general filed a petition at Milwaukee in the circuit court for an injunction to prevent further grants of illegal rebates through the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company to the Pabst Brewing company. The rebate charges affect a number of railroads, including the Pere Marquette, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Rock Island, Frisco, Wisconsin Central and Alton.

#### Uberso Swindlers Arraigned.

In the superior criminal court at Boston Judge Stevens has held Ferdinand E. Borges and former Congressman Owen of Indianapolis on the charge of having misapplied more than \$1,000,000 in connection with the operations of the Uberso Plantation company, of which Borges was the chief promoter. The state charges misapplication of \$1,250,000, involving stock subscriptions by more than 2,000 small investors. The speculations were based on more or less mythical mines in Mexico.

#### Land Grabbers Pleading Guilty.

At Omaha Bartlett Richards, president of the American Cattle Growers' association and one of the most wealthy of the cattlemen, pleaded guilty to indictment for fencing government range lands and was sentenced to pay \$300 fine and spend six hours in the custody of a marshal. His partner, W. G. Comstock, made a similar plea and was given a similar punishment. Their fences, which inclosed an area as large as the state of Rhode Island, are now being removed. Other cattlemen were expected to follow suit.

#### College Hazers Responsible.

The verdict of Coroner Scarborough at Mount Vernon, O., on the case of Stewart T. Pierson, the Kenyon college student who was run over by a train, is that he had been tied by the wrists and ankles to the rails. It is known that on the night when Pierson was killed he was undergoing initiation at the hands of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

### FOREIGN

#### Ultimatum to Turkey.

The Constantinople representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy notified the porte that the combined fleets of their respective countries would assemble at the Piraeus, the port of Athens, and forthwith make a naval demonstration to compel Turkey to carry out the promised financial reforms in Macedonia.

#### Norway Votes For a Monarchy.

In the plebiscite held in Norway last week only forty-eight districts out of 418 returned a majority vote for the republican form of government. The popular vote was 254,899 for a monarchy and 68,262 for a republic. The government at once informed Prince Charles of Denmark of the result, and a deputation of seven members of the storting started for Copenhagen to offer him the crown.

#### Ile of Pines Insurrection.

The report came from Havana that the 200 residents of the Isle of Pines had fled from Cuban control, electing their own officers and declaring that the island was American territory and that they would send a delegate to Washington. There was no sign that the government at Washington would recognize any such claim.

#### Russia's Reign of Terror.

The decision of Czar Nicholas and his advisers to declare martial law once more throughout Poland rather than grant the plea for complete autonomy, together with the determination to execute every tenth man among the mutinous sailors and soldiers at Cronstadt, caused the workingmen's council to proclaim on Nov. 16 a resumption of the general strike throughout Russia. The martial law decree was ostensibly issued to head off a movement of the Nationalists toward separation.

With the resumption of the general strike the utmost terror prevailed among the inhabitants of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and other populous centers. Everywhere the word "revolution" was heard with ominous frequency. Many stores were boarded up, and thousands of wealthy refugees prepared to get away from the scene of expected conflict. The railroads were tied up, and in a short time in the Neva was expected to cut off St. Petersburg from the sea. The czar and his family moved from Peterhof to Tsarskoe-Selo, fifteen miles south of the capital. Count Witte issued a personal appeal to the workingmen to consider their families and return to

their work, assuring them that the newly created ministry of commerce and labor would adjust their relations with their employers. The number of workingmen on strike at the capital was 59,000. All commerce and industry were at a standstill. Schools and places of amusement were closed and means of communication difficult and irregular. A panic seized the bourse, and Russian securities dropped to a sacrificial figure.

At about the same time came the reports that all Siberia was aflame and that mutinous soldiers and rioters had set fire to Vladivostok, destroying much property and killing 1,000 persons. A state of war was declared, and the mutiny was temporarily quelled by the harshest measures.

A manifesto of the czar definitely conveyed to the peasants part of the imperial domain in the hope of preventing a general disaffection among the tenant and numerous class.

### RELIGIOUS

#### Twenty-eight Denominations Confer.

The long heralded interchurch conference on federation was begun with a great meeting at Carnegie hall, New York, Nov. 15, followed by business sessions daily. There were about 500 delegates and 300 alternates present, representing 17,000,000 communicants to twenty-eight different church denominations. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, as chairman of the executive committee, read a letter from President Roosevelt, regretting that public duties prevented his being present, and in which he said that indirectly the movement might have a considerable effect in the Christianizing of Japan.

which in the past has been retarded by the failure to recognize that the Christian church in Japan must assume a Japanese national form. The conference was called by the National Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations, and the main object now is not to attempt an actual federation of the churches, but rather to create conditions that will admit of a more vital co-operation in religious interests common to all. Among the first of these to be taken up by the conference was what is regarded as the divorce evil, on which the opening address was delivered by Bishop Doane. Against this he said the Christian church, under whatever name, must stand together as one, and that the place to begin was not in the legislature or in the divorce courts, but in the teaching of the pulpit and the influence of Christian manhood and womanhood. Dr. Roberts was chosen permanent chairman of the conference. Other topics under discussion were religious education in the schools, foreign missions, young people's organization, evangelization of and Christian progress.

#### Great Minneapolis Revival.

The revival movement conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman at Minneapolis was brought to a close with a remarkable record to its credit. During the two weeks that Dr. Chapman and his forty followers had been at work in the city thousands of persons had professed conversion. These evangelistic workers at once proceeded to Jersey City, N. J., where they are to

#### Jointache

is one of the main symptoms of that terrible disease called Rheumatism, which makes life a daily torture to many thousands.

**HAMLINS WIZARD OIL**

is a treatment which affords a positive cure for rheumatism and allied diseases.

Applied externally, it relieves the pain at once. Taken internally, it cures permanently by purifying the blood of the lactic acid which causes the disease.

Anthony Smith, of Mayville, Ill., says: "I had such severe rheumatic pains in my arm and shoulder that I could neither work nor sleep and was fast losing all hope of cure, when I heard of and tried Hamlins Wizard Oil, two bottles of which performed a perfect, permanent cure." Price, 50c and \$1.

For sale and recommended by  
**C. M. Parrish.**

begin a revival movement over the entire state of New Jersey.

#### Christian Socialism in Prayers.

In the order of services for the yearly meeting of the New York Federation of Episcopal Church Clubs, as authorized by Coadjutor Bishop Greer, a new note of prayer is struck inspired with the spirit of Christian socialism. The Lord is besought to strengthen the supplicants in ceaseless effort to right the wrongs of society and to show them that before they can worship aright they must deal with their fellow men in truth and equity.

### COMMERCIAL

#### Case Against the Drug Trust.

In the United States circuit court at Philadelphia the case of Druggist Loder against the so called drug trust came up, and evidence was given tending to show the existence of a conspiracy or boycott against Loder and other independent druggists. It was contended that the trust, which is composed of the National Retail association, the Proprietors' Association of America and the National Wholesale association, had increased profits to the extent of \$90,000,000 by arbitrarily raising prices, thus seeking to drive out of business all cut rate druggists. Mr. Loder says that all who refuse to join this trust are boycotted and that the wholesalers refused to supply him with wares when he continued to cut rates. It was shown that 194 drug manufacturers, or 90 per cent of the total in this country, were members of this trust.

#### Stringency in Wall Street.

The leading topic in financial circles at New York has been the scarcity of money and lowness of reserves among a certain coterie of big Wall street bankers. It was rumored that Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was about to come to the relief by depositing \$20,000,000 of public funds in these banks. Thomas W. Lawson in a widely advertised telegram to the president appealed against the government coming to the aid of this coterie. Western banks sent their reserve surplus to help out the eastern market.

#### A Standard Oil Competitor.

The Cudalys of Chicago and Kansas City, operating large oil fields in Indian Territory, have united with the Cherokee Oil and Gas company under the name of the Cudalys Pipe Line and Refining company for the purpose of entering the field against the Standard Oil company which heretofore has been the only purchaser of crude oil in Indian Territory. The new company is capitalized at \$5,000,000 and will lay a pipe line to a refinery below St. Louis on the Mississippi river.

### LABOR

#### A. F. L. For Rate Regulation.

During the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburgh hundreds of delegates from all over the world were in attendance. In his annual report President Gompers said he was informed that a plot was on foot by the associations antagonistic to labor to modify the present Chinese exclusion laws. He insisted that public opinion was fully expressed in the existing law. He recommended that trades union schools be founded by the central bodies all over the country; also that a legal department be organized to combat the government by injunction. During the year 287 bodies had affiliated with the organization.

The federation put the stamp of its approval on the administration's policy of regulating freight rates. A resolution disapproving of this was promptly tabled with only one dissenting vote.

#### Foundry Men For Open Shop.

The National Foundry's association, in annual convention at New York, passed resolutions denouncing the strike of molders and core makers against eleven firms in Philadelphia as an attempt to force upon the foundry contracts contrary to the spirit of the constitution and civil rights. The incoming officers were authorized to use every means to establish the principle of the open shop.

### INDUSTRIAL

#### A Great Farmers' Gathering.

Delegates to the thirty-ninth annual convention of the national grange or Patrons of Husbandry, representing more than a million farmers living in twenty-eight different states, assembled

at Atlantic City, N. J., and began sessions extending to Nov. 25. Aaron Jones of Indiana presided as national master. He said that the body favored rural delivery, postal savings banks, federal control of the corporations, including the regulation of railroad rates. This statement brought forth a whirlwind of applause, indicating that the soil tillers are standing by the president. A federation of all farmers' organizations was proposed.

#### Oriental Line to Boston.

A new steamship service direct between Boston and ports of Japan and China was announced at Boston. This will obviate the transshipment at other ports of imports intended for Boston merchants and will divert a large amount of freight now coming to New England across the continent.

#### New Iron Ore Supply.

Philadelphia iron and steel interests have just received information of the discovery of another immense deposit of red hematite iron ore in Minnesota. It underlies farm lands in Aitkin and Crow Wing counties along the Northern Pacific from Duluth. It lies southwest from the famous Mesaba range. Like the other Superior ranges, it is controlled by the steel trust.

#### South American Gold Strike.

Prospectors in the placer gold regions at the Magellanes in Chile report that the output from there will soon surpass the rest of the world's total production of gold.

### EDUCATIONAL

#### To Handle "Professors' Fund."

The first meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie \$10,000,000 foundation for the pensioning of college professors was held at Mr. Carnegie's residence, New York, twenty-four presidents of colleges and technical schools being present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Carnegie, who said that nothing he had ever done seemed so likely to be useful to the cause of education as this gift. President Eliot of Harvard expressed the thanks of the teaching profession. Bylaws were adopted, and President Henry S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was chosen president of an executive committee which included Butler of Columbia, Wilson of Princeton, Harrison of Pennsylvania, Humphreys of Stevens Institute, Banker Vanderbilt and Robert A. Franks. Mr. Carnegie's financial secretary, T. Morris Carnegie was chosen treasurer. The executive committee will decide on what constitutes a college, technical school or university in the meaning of the gift and also what shall constitute sectarian control, as sectarian schools are ineligible. The fund produces an income of \$500,000 a year. President Eliot was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Educational Value of Football.

In opening the sessions of the Association of State University Presidents at Washington, Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska devoted much of his address to a defense of football as a college game. He insisted that nothing else in or about college was comparable to the game "as a schooling in alertness, courage, self mastery, motor efficiency.

(continued on page 4, third section.)

### Women

who have the care of children and household duties find the drain upon their vitality so great that they very often become nervous wrecks. This loss of vitality causes headache, backache, sleeplessness, irritability, anxiety, etc., and frequently results in various forms of female weakness. When you feel tired and worn out, take

**Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve**  
which acts directly upon the nerves, refreshing and strengthening them. It is a nerve food and tonic, which soothes and relieves the tension of the tired nerves and brings rest and sleep.

"I was so nervous I was nearly crazy. My heart was so bad that I couldn't lie down. Doctors did not help me. I took Dr. Miles' Nerve and Heart Cure, and to-day I am able to do all my work, and weigh 145 pounds."  
MRS. PALMER, Lexington, O.  
The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

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