

RAILROAD MAGNATE PASSES AWAY

GREATEST RAILROAD ORGANIZER IN THE WORLD

BEGAN LIFE AS A POOR BOY

Controlled Thirteen Leading Railroads With a Length of 85,000 miles—Embraced 350,000 Employees—Remarkable Career.

Edward H. Harriman, the greatest organizer of railroads the world has ever known, died the only lasting defect of his active life Thursday at the hands of death. Secluded in his magnificent home on Tower Hill, N. Y., surrounded by members of his family, physicians and nurses, he succumbed to an intestinal disorder Thursday afternoon after a fight against disease which will rank for sheer grit with his remarkable struggles in the financial world.

Neither his early surroundings nor his education, unless Wall street be considered his alma mater, were calculated to instill a liking for either the speculative or the business end of railroading. His father, the Rev. Orlando Harriman, was in charge of St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, L. I., when the son, Edward Henry, was born in the rectory on February 25, 1848. He was one of six children, four boys and two girls, and the family was as poor as it is possible now to conceive the family of a clergyman in the vicinity of Greater New York. In West Hoboken, from 1859 to 1865, the father's salary was but \$200, and part of that he had to take in notes. Obviously there was no chance for a college education for E. H. Harriman or any of the other children, and all that the future railroad man got was a couple of years in a church school to supplement a course in the public schools.

His business training began with his entrance into a Wall-street house while he was still in his teens. About this time his mother fell into a comfortable legacy, and young Harriman must have grasped the complexities of Wall street business methods with remarkable alacrity. Also he must have impressed his ability and diligence on men of wealth or been fortunate in speculating, for only the year after he attained his majority he purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange.

It is no easy problem, this selection of a man to receive the mantle of the railroad wizard. Embraced in the so-called Harriman systems are thirteen of the most important roads in the country. Their mileage totals nearly 85,000 miles, more than three times the length of the equator. Their money value runs into the billions. The employees of the system exceed 350,000 and the stockholders number more than 50,000.

A glance at the list shows the immensity of the task to which the little man now dead set himself. There is the Union Pacific, with 16 miles; the Southern Pacific, 9,200 miles; Illinois Central, 10,000 miles; New York Central, 12,282 miles; Chesapeake and Ohio, 8,900 miles; St. Louis and San Francisco, 8,656 miles; Chicago and North Western, 7,623 miles; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,448 miles; Delaware and Hudson, 3,415 miles; Georgia Central, 1,814 miles; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 442 miles; and the Erie, 233 miles.

Harriman's Wealth.
Recent estimate of Mr. Harriman's personal wealth has varied all the way from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. He was, of course, a large holder of securities of the various corporations with which he was affiliated, including in addition to the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, over a score of small or tributary properties, not only in this country but in Mexico as well. Report credited him in Mexico large personal holdings in the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe road, Baltimore and Ohio, Delaware and Hudson, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central and Pacific Mail Steamship Company. His holdings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock and bonds were very large a few years ago and these have probably been increased in late years. He was reported to have been the greatest individual stockholder in the Wells Fargo Express Company, which only recently acquired a virtual monopoly of the express business in Mexico. Mr. Harriman's real estate holdings were comparatively small. His home at Arden is said to represent an outlay of over \$2,000,000.

\$2,500,000 Invested.
Nearly two and one-half million dollars has been invested in new Williamsport industries during the past nine years, according to figures published in the board of trade bulletin which is being sent out to members.

As showing how the city is advancing it is noted that its population has increased 20 per cent; its freight revenues have increased 29 per cent; its bank capital has increased 37 per cent; its bank deposits have increased 46 per cent; its assessed valuation has increased 54 per cent; its freight tonnage has increased 61 per cent, and its postal receipts have increased 147 per cent.

During these nine years there was invested in new local industries by citizens of Williamsport \$1,966,000 and there was invested by outside capital \$1,434,600. That doesn't include the additional investment made by numerous established and successful manufacturers in the way of notable and extensive plant enlargement during the same period.

An Aged Woman.
Mrs. Catherine Luther, aged 92 years, has just been taken from a shanty near Clearfield which she had made her home for sixty years, and placed in the Indiana county home. Her shack had two rooms and was shared with her poultry and live stock. She had been in want often notwithstanding the fact that she has a daughter in good circumstances living in the eastern part of the state. Her live stock and three acres of uncultivated ground become the property of the county.

MONTEREY NEEDS HELP

Mexican City Catastrophe Worse Than That of Johnstown, Pa.

Crowded away from public attention by the excitement incident to the discovery of the North Pole, the stricken city of Monterey, Mexico, has been allowed to suffer through the national neglect of Mexico's big northern brother. According to dispatches received at the State Department at Washington, from United States Consul General Philip C. Hanna, the distress at Monterey is worse than which followed the destruction of Johnstown. The loss of life, from the latest figures, surpasses even that of the great Pennsylvania catastrophe.

Meanwhile, the American Society of the Red Cross, the distributing agency of national sympathy, has been able to send less than \$400 to relieve the distress. They are considering a second call for aid. The Mexican Red Cross, by no means a well organized association, has been struggling with the horrible situation at Monterey and with the starvation and pestilence subsequent to the great flood. The present contribution to the Red Cross work is the smallest ever obtained by the American Red Cross. Consul General Hanna's latest despatch puts the loss of life from the flood at 3,000.

Dr. Lieb to Make a Change.

After a desire to live in the country for many years, Dr. A. G. Lieb, who for twenty-one years has been a practicing physician in Bethlehem, will take up quarters in the Duck residence, between Spring Mills and Penn Hall, about the first of October, and will "batch" it until next spring. Dr. Lieb has been on his farm east of Centre Hall, tenanted by John A. Corman, during the past week, and while here sold his timber land, consisting of about one hundred and thirty acres, to Messrs. Showers and Sheesley, the former a resident of Centre Hall. They will begin operations some time in October. With quarters at Penn Hall, Dr. Lieb expects to make daily trips to his farm, and thus get the full benefit of country life. It is possible, should his expectations of country joy not be full before the arrival of the spring poet of 1910, that he will locate permanently somewhere in the valley. He is a son of the late John D. Lieb, once a prominent business man of Bellefonte, and also a brother of the late Prof. David M. Lieb, formerly principal of the Bellefonte public schools. Dr. Lieb has not been in the best of health for some time and he thinks the change will be beneficial, which his friends hope it may.

Speak Kindly.

A man was once saved by a very poor boy from drowning. After his restoration he said to him: "What can I do for you, my boy?" "Speak a kind word to me some time," replied the boy, the tears gushing from his eyes. "I ain't got a mother like some of them."

A kind word! Think of it. This man had it in his power to give the boy money, clothes, playthings, but the little fellow craved nothing so much as a kind word now and then. If he had ever so little heart, the boy must have certainly have had the wish granted. A kind word! You have many such spoken to you daily, and you do not think much of their value; but that poor boy in the village, at whom everybody laughs, would think that he found a treasure if some one spoke a kind word to him.

Gets Life Sentence.

Lyle Crabtree, of Tyrone, corporal of troop B, second cavalry United States army, charged with the killing of his troop commander, Captain John C. Raymond, last spring was pronounced guilty by the court martial which had been sitting on his case and his punishment has been approved by General Charles fixed at life imprisonment at the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. An appeal will be made to President Taft for clemency. Crabtree shot his captain when the latter upbraided him for violating the terms of a leave of absence which he had been granted. Two other soldiers were wounded during the affray which resulted in the captain's death.

Bank Brought Suit.

The County National bank of Clearfield, has brought suit in the Cambria county courts against the Barnesboro Water company to recover \$4,000 with interest from August 1st, 1909. It is alleged that on June 1st, the defendant drew to order of J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, and H. F. Bigler, of Clearfield, and James A. McClain, of Spangler, a promissory note of \$4,000 payable August 1st. The gentlemen it is claimed, endorsed the note, which when payment fell due was protested.

Suspect Fatally Injured.

William Ryan, of Mehaffey, Clearfield county, machinist, aged 38, who was taken from a freight train near Lewistown five days ago and arrested on suspicion of being the man who held up and robbed the Pennsylvania Railroad express train and who was detained in Tyrone until Wednesday night of last week, was run over by a train in that city early Thursday while walking on the tracks, and fatally injured.

For Great and Small.

A guarantee is contained in each box of Seline Pills, so that any person needing a remedy for any form of nerve weakness, and to produce perfect and restful sleep, can buy these pills without risking a cent. These are sold by C. M. Parrish, the druggist, Bellefonte, where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

Will Appreciate It.

If you have a friend or neighbor, who is not a subscriber of the Centre Democrat, we will appreciate your interest in the paper, if you will secure him as a subscriber. Every new subscriber means a better paper, as we have been greatly increasing the amount of home reading matter as our list of subscribers increases.

When some people arrive at a conclusion they want to sit down and rest.

DISSATISFACTION OVER THE TARIFF

HOW THE SITUATION IS VIEWED BY INDEPENDENTS

THE LAW FAVORS THE TRUSTS

Everything Becoming More Expensive For the Consumer—Wages Not Increased—Prosperity for the Few—Public Suffers.

In order that our readers may know how the recent Tariff bill is working we quote again from a fearless independent paper that knows no politics and speaks only for the welfare of the masses. The following is from the last issue of the Grit. It is worth your time to read carefully, and think over seriously:

The Aldrich Tariff law went into effect Aug. 9. It has been in operation a little more than a month. Such limited time does not afford a thorough test of the law, but a thorough test is not necessary to convince most people of its ultimate results, so far as they are concerned. Since the law went into effect, some things have happened that are really appreciated. Attention is called to some of them.

The iron and steel trade is regarded as the index of business. Pig iron has advanced \$2 a ton, and steel is now quoted at \$25. Neither at the mines nor in the mills have wages advanced a cent. Under impetus of the cotton schedule, New England manufacturers are enlarging old mills, and building new, but flatly refuse to restore the ten per cent. cut in wages made in March, 1908. The woolen industry is again active but wages remain where they have been for the last ten years, while clothing has advanced 10 to 20 per cent. already. Hides are free, but shoe factories compromise with their employees, while shoes are higher than they ever have been. The beef trust finds occasion for advancing three cents a pound, while dairy products and eggs are higher than ever.

There is not now and never has been denial of the fact that the Aldrich law was framed by trusts and combinations. The charge was openly made on the floor of the Senate that certain schedules were drafted by the interests they affected. These charges were answered equivocally or evaded completely. The paid agents of special interests had easy access to the Finance committee room, and constantly thronged the Senate corridors; the desires of the people expressed through letters to senators and communications to the press, got no farther than the waste basket, unless forced upon the Senate by "insurgent" members. The enactment of the law was celebrated only by its favored beneficiaries; the people were unconvinced, and are less so now.

Of course, the favored interests predicted resumption of industry. They had to do so, to be consistent. They had got what they asked for, and what enabled them again to operate their mills, factories and plants profitably to themselves. Secure in their positions, some of them became frank with the public, brutally frank, among them a prominent woolen manufacturer who said: "Protection? Why protection is wholly converted to profit before it reaches the employe." That statement supplied the key to the Aldrich law, opening wide the fact that from it the wage-earner and the consumer have little to expect.

The only deduction permissible is that the Aldrich law favors the trusts, combinations and capital generally at the expense of the consumer. Railroads may order millions of dollars of rails and rolling stock; steel mills may work over time to fill orders; cotton mills and shoe factories may hum; and woolen mills may run to full capacity, but if labor does not receive increased wage or have the cost of living lowered, of what advantage to him is the Aldrich brand of protection? A tariff law that makes only a few men prosperous, cannot bring prosperity to all the people. When a few men prosper at the expense of the many, the law which enables them to do so, stands in need of amendment.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific come expressions of dissatisfaction and discontent. At New Bedford 25,000 cotton operators threaten to strike for their promised ten per cent. restoration; in the great Western Mines, thousands more want to divide profits under the metal schedule. The demand is for better wages to meet the higher cost of living, or a lowering of prices. The people hold the Aldrich law responsible, and the Republican party will yet have to grant revision downward to permit the Democratic party to complete its unfinished work.

A Big Eater.

A man who announced himself as "Hungry Sam" Miller, of Montour county, appeared at the reunion of the John Stadden family, at Williamsport, sat down at a table and made himself at home. He ate a good sized meal and topped it off with eight dishes of ice cream, three large cakes, eight bottles of olives, three dozen of bananas, a pound of soda mints and eleven cups of coffee. He almost broke up the affair.

Raising Steel Prices.

Officials of the Carnegie Steel Company have decided to raise the price on shapes and plates from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a ton and the price of bars from \$1.35 to \$1.40 a ton, owing to the increasing demand for these products. The increase is also partly due to the recent increase in the price of steelmaking pig iron and to the settlement of the strike of the Pressed Steel Car Company, which, it is thought, will add greatly to the demand for these products. This will be their second increase within six weeks. All the plants of the company but that at Columbus are running and 56 of the 59 furnaces of the company are in blast. The remaining three furnaces are being relined and will be blown in as soon as the work on them is completed.

GOD BLESS THE WIVES.

The Shamokin News pays the following tribute to the wives of workmen: "There is one class of laborers who never strike. They get up at five in the morning and never get back to bed until ten and eleven at night. They work without ceasing the whole of that time and receive no other than food and the plainest kind of clothing. They understand something of every branch of economy and labor from finance to cooking; though harassed by a hundred responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon they never revolt, and they cannot organize for their protection. Not even sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. No essay, books or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring men."

Which Was it?

The tribulations of an editor are varied and harassing. The Fredricktown (O.) Free Press puts it this way: "Last week a man stepped up to us and said he would pay us every cent that he owed us if he lived until Saturday night. We presume the man died. Another man said he would pay us in a day or two as sure as we were born. Query—Did the man lie or were we never born? Another said he would settle as sure as shooting. We presume that shooting is very uncertain. Another man said he hoped to go to the devil if he did not pay us within three days. Haven't seen him since. Suppose he has gone, but trust he did not hope in vain. Quite a number said they would see us tomorrow. They must have been stricken blind or tomorrow has not come yet. One man told us six months ago that he would pay us as soon as he got the money. The man would not lie, of course. He has not had a cent since."

Indian Massacre at Winfield.

On August 25th, 1782, the last Indian Massacre in Union county occurred at Winfield, Pa., when Major John Lee, his wife and John Walker and others were killed. The Lee family lived near the old stone furnace barn. The Union County Historical Society proposes to commemorate this event, on the day already selected to observe such events, viz: October 16, the date of the LeRoy massacre, when the Indians broke the treaty with William Penn. The following papers will be read: "The Old Stone Barn and the Beginnings of the Evangelical Church." "The Old Iron Furnace." "The Indian Massacre of Winfield, August 25, 1782." If any of the Walker or Lee families are known to be living, will persons knowing such descendants please communicate with Dr. Geo. G. Groff, secretary of the Union County Historical Society.

The Dollar Road Tax.

The dollar road tax has been giving trouble all over the state and collectors and others have been having all kinds of difficulties in collecting the same. The commissioners of Armstrong county to get right wrote to the auditor general about this tax and in reply have received information that the additional dollar tax must be paid in each township in which property is owned. The opinion has prevailed that this tax could only be assessed against property owners in the township in which they resided but from the above it is understood that the extra dollar can be assessed and collected in every township in which property is owned.

Don't Forget It.

Persons who are in the habit of forgetting umbrellas and packages on trains when traveling will hereafter be required to pay for the tracing and returning of their lost property by the railroad company. By a recent ruling of the commerce commission applying to such matters, a person who wishes a lost article traced must pay for the sending of messages and also for the return of the lost article. Railroad employes are not permitted to make use of the company's wires, phones or train service without compensation to the carrier.

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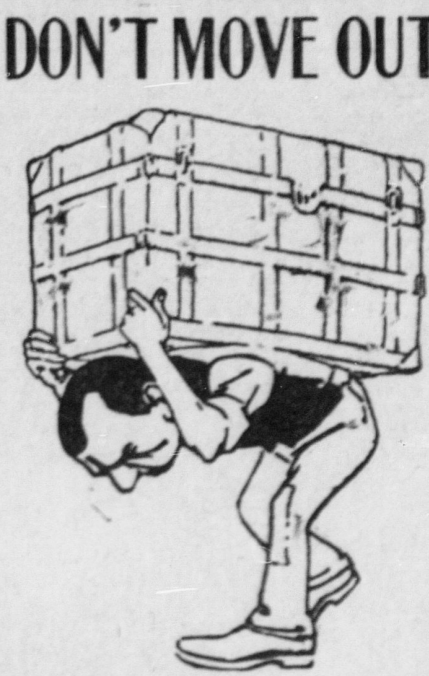
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Mrs. Keller's Birthday.
Mrs. Margaret Keller, of Harris township, celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday on Friday, Sept. 3, at the home where she was born, at the Blue Spring, near Boalsburg, with her grandson, W. G. Mothersbaugh, and family, who reside there. She is the only surviving one of a family of twelve children of the George Shenberg family. She was born and raised there and also married there, and during her married life never lived more than twelve miles from the home of her birth. She was a pupil of Rev. McKinney, who was the first teacher of the Boalsburg Academy. This school was first held in the house now occupied by Mrs. E. A. Fisher. In the summer of 1892 she celebrated her golden wedding. This event occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. Mothersbaugh.



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Interior adulterations of all kinds abound. They are, to all appearance, pure and nourishing, but invariably are injurious, and in some cases fatal. For many years the firm of SECHLER & CO., BELLEFONTE, has been a by-word and a God-send to the housewife for the reason that the name alone always was a guarantee of purity and quality in anything that came from this famous store. The long experience in this one line enables SECHLER & CO. to buy intelligently and sell reliable groceries to those who appreciate the fact that PURE GROCERIES are the CHEAPEST FOOD, and an assurance of good health to the consumer. What you buy from SECHLER & CO. is always right and the price consistent every day of the week, and every week of the year.

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