

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Contains Nothing New Concerning Hawaii.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE PROMISED.

The Chief Magistrate Urges a Tax on Corporation Earnings, Opposes the Construction of More Naval Vessels and Applauds the Work of Checking Pension Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The opening of congress yesterday was devoid of sensational features. After the reading of the president's message and the presentation of a few minor bills and resolutions both houses adjourned without transacting any business.

The message was in substance as follows:

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive of the government.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterizes a truly American foreign policy.

Our Relations with Brazil.

In relation to the Brazilian business the president says: "I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but an impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection."

In speaking of the Nicaragua canal the president says: "The canal company unfortunately become seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctly American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the benefit of the country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question."

The Chinese Exclusion Law.

"The legislation of last year known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to the validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the supreme court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law."

"It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided."

"It has developed upon the United States minister at Peking, in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung-pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior."

The Hawaiian Affair.

"It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister."

"Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention."

"With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end."

"Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him. Additional advice is soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message."

Regarding the Revenues.

"The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,961.94 and its expenditures to \$459,874,874.29."

"It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$450,121,365.88, and its expenditures \$458,121,365.88, resulting in a deficiency of \$2,000,000."

"The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency"

affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient.

"Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject instead of being injurious will increase the probability of wise action."

In reviewing the reports of the cabinet officers the president devotes considerable space to an argument against fees in the attorney general's office, and has this to say of the navy:

No New Navy Work.

"While I am distinctly in favor of constantly pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work."

The president speaks of wrongfully issued pensions, and says:

"Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740,467.14. The commissioner estimates that \$165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894."

The continued intelligent execution of the civil service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The course of civil service reform in this country instructively and interestingly illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying it a sentiment of justice and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of their government."

Tariff Reform.

"After a hard struggle tariff reform is directed before us. Manifestly if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered."

"Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise."

"This cannot be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariffs, forbids our manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens."

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. The result is a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workmen. Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties the intelligence of our workmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relations to tariff legislation."

Favors an Income Tax.

"A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit."

"I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation added to existing internal revenue taxation will in the future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government."

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments."

"The new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists."

"In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reforms are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail."

The New French Premier.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—It has been decided that M. Casimir-Perier will become premier and minister of foreign affairs. The other members of the cabinet are: Interior, M. Raynal; finance, M. Burbeau; justice, M. Dubost; commerce, M. Marty; war, General Mercier; works, M. Jennart; his bandry, M. Viger; colonies, M. Delcasse; marine, Admiral Lefevre."

A French Cabinet Victory.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—M. Dupuy was elected president of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 281 to 218, defeating M. Brisson by 63 votes. M. Dupuy was the candidate of the ministry, and M. Brisson was the candidate of its opponents."

The Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The net treasury balance today is \$94,189,714, a decrease of \$1,009,873 since the last. The gold reserve is \$83,747,246. The government receipts thus far this month have been \$4,750,000, and the expenditures \$5,840,000."

WILBUR'S ULTIMATIUM.

It Is Evidently Discouraging to Grand Chief Arthur.

SNOW DELIGHTS THE STRIKERS.

Because It Greatly Impedes the Running of Trains on the Lehigh Valley Road, The Strikers Still Talk of Coming Out Victorious.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 6.—There seems to be a change or two in President Wilbur's ultimatum of yesterday afternoon that is not satisfactory to Chief Arthur and the other brotherhood officials. After being in conference all the afternoon Secretary Madden, representing the joint boards of arbitrators, asked for an audience with President Wilbur, which being granted a committee of two went to confer with him. What the objectionable clause or clauses are the committee will not say. It is said, however, that the committee want President Wilbur to be more specific in his agreement looking to a compromise. It is generally agreed that if he will deal with the employes who are now on strike upon the same terms he said he would a week ago the trouble will be over in an hour.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 6.—Snow began to fall here yesterday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock last evening there were five inches on the level. This greatly impeded the running of trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

There was a bad wreck at Sugar Notch at 5 o'clock last evening. Two engines were pulling a train up the mountain when they collided with an empty engine. Two of the engines were badly wrecked and one of the engineers named Gruver fatally injured. This is the first accident that has occurred since the block system was adopted.

Inquiry at the headquarters of the strikers reveal the fact that they are still buoyed up with the hope of winning the strike. While there was nothing particularly new to be given out they were emphatic in their declaration that they were to a man firmer today than the day after leaving their positions, and had no inclination of giving in an inch, and above all have never yet entertained the idea of coming out losers.

A big train load of special policemen, fifty in all, arrived from Philadelphia. They were uniformed and assigned to duty. Most of them were sent to the Coxton freight yards. There are over one hundred special officers in the Coxton yards now, an officer for almost every man at work.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Dec. 6.—A severe snow storm prevailed in this section yesterday to the delight of the strikers. The large proportion of the 200 men on strike were employed on the Wyoming division of the Lehigh Valley, which is said to be the most difficult to operate in this section of the country. The snow has had a bad effect on the few trains getting through. The coal branches are still working, though trains are very irregular. Three non-union men were discharged at Packer ton because they refused to work on the Wyoming division.

Mother and Daughter Murdered.

BUTLER, Pa., Dec. 6.—A brutal double murder was committed a mile north of here yesterday. Mrs. James Martin, aged 25, and her mother, Mrs. Christian Hepler, aged 60, were found by Mrs. Hepler's son lying in pools of blood. Mrs. Martin's skull was crushed and throat cut from ear to ear, and her mother's head had been crushed in by a blow from a poker. The murderer is Harper Whitmore, a son-in-law. The object of the terrible deed was robbery. Whitmore called at the home of his mother at Boydstown and asked for a revolver, saying: "I have killed two women and want to put an end to myself. He then disappeared. Scores of citizens are searching for him, and if he is captured he may be lynched."

Van Allen Declines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Mr. J. J. Van Allen, who was recently confirmed as United States ambassador to Italy, declines to serve. In a letter to Secretary Gresham he gives as a reason the unjust suspicion in the minds of many right thinking people that he had secured his appointment through improper practices. President Cleveland, in a kindly worded letter, urges him to reconsider his declination, but Mr. Van Allen insists that the declination shall stand.

Virginia Legislative Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The Democratic senate caucus nominated the following officers: President, pro tem., John L. Hurt; clerk, S. D. Pendleton; sergeant-at-arms, Z. T. Weaver; doorkeeper, L. J. Gunn. The house caucus nominated as follows: Speaker, K. H. Caldwell; clerk, John D. Lutz; sergeant-at-arms, John Carpenter; doorkeeper, A. O. Sullivan; assistant doorkeeper, P. E. Lipscomb. These nominations are equivalent to election.

A Snowslide Kills Three.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 4.—At Glendale, Mont., a small camp seven miles southeast of this city, a snowslide occurred, crushing and burying a cabin occupied by Nicholas Bergstrom and family, consisting of his wife and three children. Bergstrom and two children, aged 12 and 10, were killed. Mrs. Bergstrom and babe were dug out of the snow, having escaped serious injury.

Ohio County Officials Indicted.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 6.—The grand jury of Putnam county has returned twenty-four indictments against ex-Treasurer O. W. Crawford, ex-Auditor W. W. Place, ex-Creator W. W. Sutton, and O. B. Ramey and Henry Gerdman, the latter two merchants of Ottawa, for embezzlement of county funds aggregating \$25,000.

A Morphine Fiend's Triple Crime.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 5.—Edward Cady, aged 28, killed his two children and then put a bullet into his own brain. The victims were a boy and a girl, aged 6 and 8. Cady was a morphine fiend, and seemed to labor under the impression that his family and himself would become hopelessly insane if allowed to live.

County Treasurer Indicted.

BEDFORD CITY, Va., Dec. 4.—Seven indictments were returned against County Treasurer Lewis G. Arthur, charging him with misappropriation of public money and school funds. His shortage is estimated at \$40,000.

Hornblower Re-nominated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The president has re-nominated W. B. Hornblower, of New York, to be a justice of the supreme court. The opinion now prevails that the nomination will be confirmed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

1893 DECEMBER, 1893

Calendar table for December 1893 showing days of the week and moon phases.

MOON'S PHASES. New Moon 8:40 a.m., First Quarter 16:52 a.m., Full Moon 22:11:36 p.m., Third Quarter 29:01:13 p.m.

A Herald of the Infant Year.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the terms of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signalized by the appearance of a Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, directions and action of this world famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

THE NEVER-SLIP HORSE SHOE

for Winter use.

It is Safety and Comfort for both Horse and Driver.

REMOVABLE CALKS.

Steel centered and self sharpening. Wears sharp until calk is worn out. Applied by all blacksmiths.

JONES & CO., Philipsburg, Pa.

Sole agents for Centre county.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Nov. 23, 1893.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 5:32 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:50 a. m., at Pottsville, 12:10 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 10:24 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:52 a. m., at Pottsville, 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 5:12 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:35, at Pottsville at 11:00 P. M.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 5:32 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:50, at Harrisburg 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia 4:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 10:24 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:52 a. m., at Harrisburg 3:30 p. m., at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 5:12 p. m., arrive at Tyrone 6:35, at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m., Philadelphia 4:30 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 5:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:57 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte 10:24 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 12:55 p. m., at Pottsville 9 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte at 8:45 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:50 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 5:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:35, leave Williamsport 12:30 p. m., at Harrisburg 3:30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 10:24 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 12:30 p. m., Harrisburg 3:30 p. m., Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 5:12 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:50 p. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte 5:32 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:00 a. m., Harrisburg 11:40, Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 10:24 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg 12:15 p. m., Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte 5:12 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:50 p. m.

VIA BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.

Nov. 20, 1893.

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EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Perry Condo, late of Marion township, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

Mrs. BARBARA CONDO, Executrix, Walker, Pa. Nov. 30/93

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