

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

He Recommends Non-Intervention in Cuban Affairs.

MAY BE OBLIGED TO INTERFERE

Unless Spain Soon Shows Her Ability to Suppress the Wanton Destruction of Life and Property—Tariff and the Currency. A Slap at the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The message of President Cleveland to congress, as read at the opening of yesterday's session, is in substance as follows:

"As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged through our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

"When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions we cover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of affairs of their government.

"Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

The president then expresses his regret at the unimproved condition of affairs in Turkey. While he says no citizens of the United States in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, their safety in future is by no means assured. Efforts have not been spared and will not be by the minister of the United States government at Constantinople to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory. "But," says the president, "the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. An adequate force for protection would, he adds, be required both by Turkey and the powers. Nothing will be omitted to bring about the prompt settlement of the claims for destruction of missionary property.

The Warfare in Cuba. Considerable space is given to Cuba. The president finds it difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island. Notwithstanding Spain's strengthened determination to put down the insurrection, "there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state."

The only civil government maintained in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. "It is reported, indeed," the president proceeds, "on reliable authority that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgents' army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper."

Arguing from the inability of the Spanish troops to bring about a pitched battle, the president points out that there is hardly a limit to the time hostilities may be prolonged, and the Spanish authorities seem to have imitated the insurgents in a policy of wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not be used by their opponents. At least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in the island and there is an immense trade between the United States and the island. Besides, Cuban residents in this country, many of them naturalized, promote the insurrection by means which the laws and the spirit of our institutions cannot reach, and American citizens express their sympathy in many substantial ways, thus necessitating constant claims by this country for protection of its citizens and for damages, now estimated at many millions.

Insurgents' Demands Dismissed. The demands made for the according of belligerent rights to the insurgents, the recognition of their independence, the purchase by the United States of the island or the intervention of the United States to end the strife, even at the cost of war with Spain, are all dismissed by the president. The restraint and patient endurance of the United States of conditions in Cuba are pointed out, as well as the respect and regard for Spain thus manifested by the American people. Finally, the president suggests: "It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict and keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, and would enable them to test their capacity for self government under the most favorable conditions.

"It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled. To withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at their mercy by throwing down their arms has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of the proffered willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied on—must of course be considered, though we have no right to be so considered, and no reason for assuming, that

anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done."

No Right to Suspect Spain.

The president deprecates any assumption that Spain would evade every obligation she undertook towards the insurgents, but realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker party are natural, "it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending contest in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitable close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest.

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued. But a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, will constrain our government to take such action as will promise to Cuba an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace."

The Venezuelan Question.

The closing of the Venezuelan question, with promise of an early successful consummation of negotiations for a general arbitration with Great Britain, are briefly noted.

Hope of co-operation with Great Britain for the better preservation of seal life in Behring sea is expressed.

The statistics from the treasury department, including those of the revenues, are submitted without comment or recommendation. The same is true of the statistics of immigration. The progress in coast defense is alluded to as the one form of military preparation essentially pacific in its nature.

Of the pension commissioner's report, the president says: "In my opinion the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship.

The president urges the importance of an adjustment of Pacific railroad obligations. Of the case of the Union Pacific, he points out that proceedings to foreclose a first mortgage upon added parts of the main line to which the government lien is subordinate, and the default occurring on Jan. 1, 1897, must emphasize the mandate of the act of 1887 to foreclose, unless congress shall otherwise direct.

The work done by the agricultural department is especially commended, but discontinuance of the gratuitous distribution of seeds is urged.

The progress of civil service reform for the year is reviewed as a cause for the utmost congratulation. The amendment of the interstate commerce act is recommended.

The president offers some suggestions regarding the present tariff law and its operation. He says: "Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonable economic expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies."

The president renews his former recommendation for the retirement of the greenbacks.

A Slap at Trusts. Regarding trusts the president says: "Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that, though they increase profits, they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the scheme.

"Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and they hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master.

"To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the wide-spread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence that whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects and usefulness cannot be otherwise than injurious.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, Dec. 3. Thomas O'Connell, of Paterson, N. J., was knocked down by a runaway horse in Boston, and died soon after.

Great anxiety is felt at Madrid regarding the situation in Cuba. There are rumors of a cabinet crisis, which, despite official denials, are constantly renewed.

Patrick Elliott was paroled from the Ohio penitentiary yesterday. He is one of the two brothers who killed two men and wounded nine in a street shooting affray in 1891.

Four young children of Paul Bartocovich, a Chicago laborer, were burned to death in their home, they having been locked in by their mother. The oldest was only 6.

Friday, Dec. 4. Five million eggs of Pacific coast salmon are to be planted in eastern rivers by the national fish commission.

It is reported in Berlin that the emperor and empress of Germany will visit Jerusalem on Easter Sunday, 1898.

Fire destroyed the St. Monica Catholic church at Atlantic City, and Firemen William Doherty and Thomas Blackney were killed by falling walls.

There is talk of Queen Victoria visiting Ireland in 1897 in connection with the celebration over her reign having reached the longest period of any English reign.

The administration building of the Training School for Feeble Minded Children at Vineland, N. J., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Everybody escaped in safety.

Saturday, Dec. 5. A Havana special says Oscar Caspedes, an American citizen imprisoned in San Severino castle, Matanzas, has been denied a civil trial.

The Havana newspapers are urging the necessity of carrying on farming operations in Cuba, otherwise a disastrous famine is inevitable.

Senator Quay announces himself in favor of Boies Penrose as the successor of Cameron as United States senator from Pennsylvania.

Director of the Mint Preston reports that large numbers of counterfeit coins are being manufactured, of full weight and fineness, at 100 per cent profit.

Samuel E. Hudson, late free silver candidate for congress in the Third Pennsylvania district, yesterday served notice of contest upon William McAloer, the successful candidate.

Sunday, Dec. 7. Senator Allison is confined to his home at Dubuque, Ia., with a severe cold and an abscess of the ear.

Sheriff E. A. Moffit, of Randolph county, N. C., while making a raid on moonshiners was shot and killed in Ashboro.

The losses sustained by the Germania bank and National bank, of Savannah, Ga., through forged stock certificates, amounting to \$30,000, have been paid.

Mayor Lewis, of Allentown, Pa., has signed the ordinance licensing transient retail merchants at \$50 a month, to put a check on swindling "bargain sales."

Miss Emma Monroe, the 15-year-old editress of the Attalla (Ala.) Beacon, co-edited Editor Cather, of the Attalla Herald, in retaliation for a reflection on her father's integrity.

Tuesday, Dec. 8. John R. Fellows, district attorney of New York, died in that city yesterday of gastritis, aged 64.

Andrew Dondo, a Polisher of Sturteville, Pa., died last night in great agony of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog last August.

The forgetfulness of a conductor and engineer resulted in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio near Starr's Station, O. Engineer Price, Fireman Homer and L. Zeppernich were killed.

The rumor is again revived that Sir William Van Horne, president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, will announce his resignation at the next annual meeting of the company.

William Drury, of Mercer county, Ill., a multi-millionaire, and the largest landowner in the United States, died at his home in New Boston, Ill., yesterday, aged 85. He leaves no heirs except his wife.

Wednesday, Dec. 9. A Madrid dispatch says General Blanco has resigned the governor generalship of the Philippines.

At Shamokin, Pa., George, the 2-year-old son of John English, had his head cut from his body by a trolley car yesterday.

Solomon Spine reported to the Boston police that between \$30,000 and \$50,000 in securities had been stolen from his house.

The trial of Captain John D. Hart, at Philadelphia, accused of aiding the Cuban insurgents, was postponed until Monday next.

Henry C. Payne has resigned the vice presidency of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company. It is thought he is to take a place in Major McKinley's cabinet.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The stock market today was to a considerable extent perfunctory. Dealings were materially lighter than for a long time past, and the professionals, while inclined to the bear side, displayed a vacillating temper. Closing bids:

Baltimore & Ohio 14 1/2; Lehigh Valley... 21 1/2; Ches. & Ohio... 17; New Jersey Cen. 105 1/2; Del. & Hudson... 127; N. Y. Cent. & Hudson... 65 1/2; D. & W... 15 1/2; Pennsylvania... 52; Erie... 19 1/2; Reading... 28 1/2; Lake Erie & W... 18; St. Paul... 74 1/2; Lehigh Nav... 41 1/2; W. N. Y. & Pa... 35 1/2. *All saws to bid.

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Flour weak; winter superfine, \$2.90@3.30; do. extra, \$3.00@3.50; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$4.25@4.50; do. do. straight, \$4.50@4.75; western winter, clear, \$4.25@4.50. Wheat dull; December, 86 1/2@88; Corn steady; December, 27 1/2@28. Oats dull; December, 24 1/2@25. Hay steady; choice timothy, \$18@19 for large bales. Beef steady; family, \$9.50@9.75; Pork steady; family, \$9.50@9.75. Lard steady; western steam, \$4.15. Butter steady; western creamery, 19 1/2@20 1/2; do. factory, 19 1/2@20; Eggs, 24 1/2@25; imitation creamery, 11 1/2@12; New York dairy, 11 1/2@12; do. creamery, 15 1/2@16; Cheese quiet; large, 7 1/2@8; small, 7 1/2@8; part skims, \$9.50. Tea full skims, 25 1/2@26. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 22 1/2@23; western fresh, 15 1/2@16.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Cables quote American steers at 10 1/2¢; sheep at 8 1/2¢; refrigerator beef at 7 1/2¢. Calves steady; veals, \$4.87; grassers \$2.50@2.75; westerns, \$3.50@3.75. Sheep and lambs quiet, but firm; sheep, \$3.50@4.00; lambs, \$4.50@5.00. Hogs demoralized at \$1.25@1.50. EAST LEBANON, Pa., Dec. 8.—Cattle dull and lower; prime, \$4.50@4.00; feeders, \$3.00@3.00; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.50@3.00. Hogslow; best light Yorkers, \$3.00@3.50; medium weight, \$2.50@3.00; heavy, \$2.00@2.50; roughs, \$2.50@3.00. Sheep steady; prime, \$2.50@3.00; fair, \$2.00@2.50; common, \$1.50@2.00; common to good lambs, \$4.00@4.50; veal calves, \$2.00@2.50.

JUDGE AND SENATOR.

Judge Willard Martin Gives His Powerful Indorsement to Dr. Greene's Nervura.

The Eminent Judge, Senator and Director of Barre National Bank, Says He Has Used Dr. Greene's Nervura in His Family With Great Benefit.



JUDGE WILLARD S. MARTIN.

The world wants to be convinced. What people want is proof that a medicine will cure; then they will use it gladly.

Someone you believe in, a prominent person who you know will tell the exact truth and who has seen the wonderful effect and observed the remarkable cures wrought by the remedy he recommends, is what you want, and when such testimony is given, you will not hesitate an instant to follow his advice, obtain the remedy and thus be speedily cured.

When therefore the Hon. Judge Willard S. Martin, of Plainfield, Vt., Associate Judge of the County Court, Senator from Washington County, and Director of the Barre National Bank, a man honored and esteemed throughout the entire state, tells you to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and backs up his advice by telling you that he has repeatedly used it in his own family with the greatest benefit and that he has known of its having cured many people in his locality and elsewhere, you can certainly have the utmost confidence in the wonderful curative powers of this grand medicine and take it yourself if you are sick, ailing or out of order, with absolute assurance of beneficial results.

Read His Honor's, the Judge's own words in which he advises you to try Dr. Greene's Nervura and be convinced that this wonderful curer of diseases is just what your case requires: "I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura and blood nerve remedy in my family

and have found good results from its use. Especially in cases of sleeplessness and nervousness has it been of benefit to some of my family.

"I have heard of many from this locality who have derived benefit from its use. My son was in a large school when a fire started and at one time threatened to be disastrous, which excited him and unsettled his nerves, and on visiting home, he used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy with quite satisfactory results.

"We are glad of this opportunity to recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura for others' use, and give permission to publish this letter for the good of others." No greater proof that a medicine will cure you can possibly be given than these words of an honored Judge and distinguished Senator. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura and feel again what it is to be well—to feel powerful and vigorous, to have strong, steady nerves, to sleep soundly and wake mornings refreshed and energetic. No matter how badly you may feel, Dr. Greene's Nervura will go to the root of your disease and cure you of your troubles.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy should not be classed with ordinary patent medicines; it is a physician's prescription, endorsed and recommended by the most eminent doctors of our land. Its discoverer, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, and can be consulted in all cases free of charge, personally or by letter.

Advertisement for Thompson's Diphtheria Cure. Includes text: "Would Not Do Without It!", "THOMPSON'S DIPHTHERIA CURE", "Cures every case of Diphtheria, Croup, Quinsy, or Sore Throat...", "PRICE, 50 CTS. A BOTTLE", "ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.", "MANUFACTURED BY THE Thompson Diphtheria Cure Co. WILLIAMSPORT, PA."

Photography Simplified.

Advertisement for Eastman Kodak Co. Includes text: "Picture taking with the Improved Bull-Eye camera is the refinement of photographic luxury, it makes photography easy for the novice—delightful for everybody.", "LOADS IN DAYLIGHT with our light-proof film cartridges. Splendid achromatic lens, improved rotary shutter, set of three stops. Handsome finish.", "Eastman Kodak Co. Rochester, N. Y. —FOR SALE AT— GEO. BUSH'S BOOK STORE, Bellefonte, Penn'a."

Advertisement for Jones & Company. Includes text: "JONES & COMPANY PHILIPSBURG, PA. 19-96 Agents for Centre county."

Advertisement for Never Slip shoe. Includes text: "ASK YOUR HORSESHOER FOR THE NEVERSLIP FOR THE ONLY SHOE FOR WINTER USE.", "It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.", "The CALKS are REMOVABLE. Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING.", "When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.", "On receipt of postal will mail free our descriptive circular containing prices of Calked Shoes, ready to be mailed on, for trial, ordered this winter at very low prices."

Advertisement for Jones & Company. Includes text: "JONES & COMPANY PHILIPSBURG, PA. 19-96 Agents for Centre county."

Advertisement for Coals. Includes text: "COALS ED. K. RHOADS", "SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT", "DEALER IN ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS AND WOODLAND COALS", "Grain, Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, KINDLING WOOD...", "By the Bunch or Cord, in quantities to suit Purchasers.", "Clean Washed Sand. Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at his coal yard NEAR P. R. E. STATION. BELLEFONTE.", "ED. K. RHOADS COALS"

Advertisement for Columbia Bicycles. Includes text: "19 Years' Experience", "Just think of the wealth of wisdom and experience, accumulated during 19 years of building good bicycles, that comes to you for the \$100 you pay for", "Columbia Bicycles STANDARD OF THE WORLD.", "The buyer of a Columbia has no uncertainty. He knows its quality and workmanship are right—the Columbia scientific methods make them so.", "\$100 TO A LIKE.", "Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 3-cent stamps.", "POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.", "Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia is not properly represented in your vicinity, call on us.", "A. L. SHEFFER, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.", "Criders Exchange Building BELLEFONTE, PA."