

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Needs of the Government Briefly Pointed Out.

NECESSITY FOR PROMPT ACTION.

The Chief Magistrate Tells How the Revenues of the Government Have Decreased During the Past Five Years, and How Ample Revenues Can be Provided.

Washington, March 15.—The Fifty-fifth congress met in extraordinary session at noon today in pursuance of President McKinley's proclamation. The work before it—the passage of a tariff bill—is pressed well to the full limit. The whole business of the day was confined to the reading of the president's message, the seating of the new senator from Kansas, Mr. Harris, and the reference of the credentials of Mr. Corbett as senator from Oregon to the committee on privileges and elections. The president's message, the reading of which was listened to with the closest attention, was as follows:

The senate began its work in extra session with 87 senators present, and with the galleries packed to the full limit. The whole business of the day was confined to the reading of the president's message, the seating of the new senator from Kansas, Mr. Harris, and the reference of the credentials of Mr. Corbett as senator from Oregon to the committee on privileges and elections. The president's message, the reading of which was listened to with the closest attention, was as follows:

To the congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has required me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the government. It is conceded that its current expenditures are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years. With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spectacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon even an economical and prudent administration of the government. An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which also is unjustifiable, and should be corrected.

cient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its repletion. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country. Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenue duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, so far as possible, to our own producers; to revive the manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor. Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt or the continued disturbance of our finances.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

Its Author Declares It Will Increase Revenues \$112,000,000.

Washington, March 16.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him yesterday, makes the following statement: "The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue, and to encourage the industries of the United States. On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year the bill would increase the revenues about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly as follows: Chemicals, \$2,500,000; crockery and glassware, \$4,000,000; metals, \$4,000,000; wool, \$1,750,000; sugar, \$21,750,000; tobacco, \$7,000,000; agricultural, \$6,300,000; liquors, \$1,800,000; cottons, \$1,700,000; jute, linen and hemp, \$7,800,000; wool, \$17,500,000; manufactures of wool, \$27,000,000; silks, \$1,600,000; pulp and paper, \$58,000,000; sundries, \$6,200,000.

This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great and those of woolen goods more than twice as great in pounds as in 1893 the committee assume that this excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished \$8,000,000 pounds since 1892 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year.

The President Reopens a Thoroughfare. Washington, March 17.—President McKinley has issued an order that undoubtedly will increase his popularity among a large portion of the citizens of the District. It is that the road back of the White House and running through the White House grounds be restored to its former function as a public thoroughfare. It is part of the president's grounds, and is subject to his orders. Up to within the last four years it has always been open to the use of the public. During the excepted period the grounds were given over to the use of the Cleveland children, and the gates were closed to the general public.

Changes in the Navy. Washington, March 17.—A number of important changes in the navy will occur within the next few months, in consequence of the compulsory retirement on account of age of the three ranking officers, Rear Admiral George Brown, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, and Rear Admiral F. M. Hamersay. These three retirements will result in the promotion to the grade of rear admiral of Commodore Miller, commanding the navy yard at Boston; Commodore Montgomery Sicard, commanding the navy yard at New York, and Commodore Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

Wholesale Poisoners on Trial. Buda Pesth, March 17.—The trial of 12 women and two men was commenced at Hild Mezo-Vasarhely, on Lake Hodos, yesterday. The prisoners are charged with poisoning their husbands or others of their relatives in order to obtain insurance money. Some of the prisoners are accused of four or five murders. The chief prisoner is a middle-aged woman named Marie Jager, who is charged with supplying the poison with which the murders were committed. About 200 witnesses have been called.

Anti-Trust Bills in New York. Albany, March 17.—Two anti-trust bills were introduced in the senate yesterday. One makes it a crime to conspire against competition, and uses the wording of the Cantor-Robbins bill of this year, with the exception that it compels the attorney general to apply to the supreme court for his orders and subpoenas, and grants immunity to witnesses from criminal prosecution. The other bill compels the filing of financial statements by foreign trusts with the secretary of state.

WAR SEEMS IMMINENT.

It Is Believed in Athens That Greece Will Fight Turkey.

RESENTMENT TOWARD RUSSIA.

Greek Newspapers Strongly Denounce the Attitude of the Czar's Government and the Greek Royal Family Seriously Disappointed. Athens, March 17.—It is the general belief here that nothing can prevent war, and that the government has its plans fully prepared. The cabinet had a long session yesterday as to the attitude to be taken in face of the coercive program of Europe, and it is reported that a decision was reached that active measures are the only solution possible for Greece. The center of interest is now transferred from Crete to the Macedonian frontier. It is evident from the haste which the government has displayed in getting all its available troops off by sea before the commencement of the blockade that there is a strong conviction that they will be needed at once. With the sea route closed the transportation of troops must be overland, and this would be an exceedingly slow and difficult process, owing to the lack of horses and the very incomplete railway system in the northern portions of Greece. Many of the war correspondents have already arrived at Volo, Larissa and other frontier points. The Greek officers on the frontier find the utmost difficulty in restraining their men, and the departure of Crown Prince Constantine for the front was deferred until advice was received from the general commander, who fears that his presence would have a dangerously exciting influence upon the troops.

Turkey Encouraged by the Powers. London, March 17.—According to a Vienna dispatch to The Times there is some curiosity manifested in Austrian official circles as to whether the program of the powers is to hold good in the event of an outbreak of war in Macedonia. The porte has been encouraged, it is said, by several of the great powers to send large bodies of troops to districts along the Greek frontier, and there is no doubt that, in the event of a war, the Turks would be allowed to deal with the Greeks without fear of European intervention.

British Troops Ordered to Crete. London, March 17.—A detachment of 600 men from the Seaforth Highlanders has been ordered to the island of Crete immediately from Malta. The vessels belonging to the British Mediterranean squadron, now at Malta, have been instructed to sail immediately for the island of Crete, in order to reinforce the British squadron now in those waters.

Extradited on a Murder Charge. New York, March 17.—Herman Paul Schultz, who has been in the Tombs since October last on a charge of arson made by his son, was yesterday taken to Pennsylvania, where he is under indictment for murder. The authorities of Milford, Pike county, indicted him for the murder of his wife, near Shoshola on Sept. 21 last. Mrs. Schultz was found dead in bed with a bullet wound in her head. Schultz, who had slept with her, swore that she had committed suicide. A coroner's jury discharged him, and he came to New York. Requisition papers for Schultz arrived yesterday, and he was taken to Milford.

Fatal Explosion on a Russian Warship. Canea, March 17.—The explosion of the Russian warship Cizel Volky off Suda Bay Monday was more disastrous than was at first reported. The killed number 15, including two officers. Thirteen men were so badly injured that five have died, while a number of others received less serious injuries. The turret was blown to pieces and every one of its occupants killed. The turret and cupola, in falling, killed a number of others who were on deck. The turret weighed 20,000 pounds. Large pieces of it were hurled hundreds of feet.

Fatally Burned by Exploding Metal. Cleveland, March 17.—Three men were fatally burned at the Emma blast furnace yesterday by a series of explosions of molten metal. A number of other men were struck by the flying pieces of red hot iron, but were not seriously hurt. The men were at work drawing the seething mass into trenches, and while this was being done a number of frightful explosions occurred. The fatally injured men are John O'Rourke, John Burns and Antonio Molinski. They cannot survive.

Gordy Arrested on a Murder Charge. Georgetown, Del., March 15.—James M. Gordy is under arrest here charged with killing the woman whose dead body was found in Broadkill creek last week. It is believed that he had recently married the woman, and murdered her to get possession of her money. She was Mrs. Mary Lewis, a widow of New York. The prisoner, who is about 30 years old, has followed farming for a living, and is supposed to be worth considerable money. He is an ignorant man, however.

Two Ambassadors Named. Washington, March 17.—The president yesterday sent to the senate the following nominations: John Hay of the District of Columbia, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to France; Henry White of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States to Great Britain.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. In effect on and after Nov. 16, 1896.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a. m.; at Altoona, 1:05 p. m.; at Pittsburg 4:05 p. m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone 2:40 p. m.; at Altoona 3:25 p. m.; at Pittsburg 6:10 p. m.; at Harrisburg 9:00 p. m.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a. m.; at Harrisburg 2:40 p. m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone 2:40 p. m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p. m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:20 a. m.; at Williamsport 12:40 p. m.; at Sunbury 1:55 p. m.; at Lewisburg 3:50 p. m.; at Harrisburg 5:50 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:20 a. m.; at Williamsport 12:40 p. m.; at Sunbury 1:55 p. m.; at Lewisburg 3:50 p. m.; at Harrisburg 5:50 p. m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte 6:30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg 8:15 a. m.; Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3:00 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 2:15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg 4:45 p. m.; Harrisburg, 7:10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

In effect Nov. 15, 1896.

Table with 3 columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Includes stations like Montandon, Fair Ground, Vicksburg, Millmont, Glen Iron, Coburn, Rising Springs, Centre Hall, Middleburg, Linden Hall, Oak Hall, Dale Summit, Pleasant Gap, and Bellefonte.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

Table with 3 columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Includes stations like Tyrone, E Tyrone, Bald Eagle, Dix, Fowler, Hannah, Port Matilda, Coleville, Julian, Unionville, Snow Shoe Int, Milesburg, Bellefonte, Miltonburg, Mt Eagle, Howard, Eastville, Beech Creek, Mill Hall, Pennington, and Lock Haven.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 15, 1896.

Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. Arrive at Snow Shoe, 9:00 a. m. Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday, 3:15 p. m. Arrive at Bellefonte, 3:20 p. m.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect Nov. 16, 1896.

Table with 3 columns: EASTWARD, STATIONS, WESTWARD. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Morris, Whitmer, Fanners, Fillmore, Brialy, Lumbours, Krumrine, Inn, State College, Stroude, Bloomsburg, and Pine Grove Mills.

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Tyrone, State College, and Harrisburg connect with train No. 5 for State College.

Daily except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective Nov. 16, 1896.

Table with 3 columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Zions, Hecla Park, Hagersburg, Hublersburg, Snyderstown, Painesville, Huston, Lambert, Clintonville, Kriders' Sidg, Mackeyville, Cedar Springs, Mill Hall, and New York.

Daily, 1 Week Days, 6:00 p. m. Sunday 10:10 a. m. Sunday. Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p. m. and west bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m.

J. W. GEHRTZ, General Supt.

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