

Laurier's Mission.

Canada's Premier Comes With a Message of Peace.

TO SETTLE ALL CONTROVERSIES.

The Canadians Attach Little Importance to the Bering Sea Dispute, and Will Endeavor to Settle More Especially the Alien Labor Difficulty.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The authorities here have been advised that the arrival today of Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine in the Laurier cabinet, and other officials of the Dominion is to have an important bearing not only on the Bering sea settlement, but on all the pending questions which have been sources of international complication between the United States and Canada, namely, the passage of alien laborers to and from Canada, the North Atlantic fisheries question, the presence of many American contractors and American laborers in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada and in the mining regions of British Columbia, the fisheries trouble along the great lakes, the bonding privilege granted Canadian railroads, the controversy over rights in the Fraser river, British Columbia, and in the Puget sound, and also the question of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada.

There is direct and definite information that Sir Wilfred comes prepared to take up all the questions, and if possible include them in one general settlement whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley, and on at least one of them, that relating to alien laborers crossing the border, he will suggest such mutual modifications of present restrictions as in his opinion will be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike and British Columbia mining country, and at the same time will be of advantage to Canada along the eastern border.

The essential features of Sir Wilfred's mission were communicated to the officials here by a person fully advised of the premier's plans, and it can be said that the suggestion that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between Canada and the United States met with the favor of the administration. While the Bering sea settlement occasioned the visit, the Canadian authorities attach much less importance to it than they do to the other questions mentioned. Little doubt, it is said, is felt by the Canadians that an amicable adjustment of the sealing question can be made. Among the plans suggested is that of an indemnity large enough to permit Canada to buy out the sealers and retire them from business. With this done, the United States, Japan, Great Britain and Canada would be together in a suppression of pelagic sealing.

Under the Canadian premier's direction the Canadian parliament passed an alien immigration law last spring, by which American contractors and American laborers were barred from competing in the work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, a government undertaking in western Canada. On the other hand, it is claimed by the Canadians that about 5,000 Americans are in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada, and that fully 10,000 American contract laborers are working in the mines of British Columbia. The United States immigration laws, it is asserted, are administered with harshness along the Canadian border, and are a daily source of irritation. Sir Wilfred is prepared to offer a repeal of Canadian restrictions in the Klondike and other regions if the administration of the American law is made more lenient.

On the matter of reciprocity, the general purpose of the negotiations will be to give the United States the benefit of the minimum clause of the present Canadian law in exchange for the 20 per cent reduction allowed under the Dingley law. The desire of Sir Wilfred and his associates will be to confine the arrangement to a few important articles, allowing time to develop its usefulness and extend its scope.

SAGASTA'S PEACEFUL MESSAGE.

Spanish Premier Hopes to Fortify Friendship With Our Government.

Madrid, Nov. 10.—In response to a cable message from a non-official American source Senator Sagasta, the premier, has sent the following cable declaration through Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington:

"So far from seeking a pretext to declare war against the United States, Spain would regard it as a great misfortune to be given the occasion for such an unhappy resolution. Animated as she is by the most amicable sentiments toward the great republic, Spain hopes of America that the latter will do its utmost to fortify sentiments of friendship for the sake and welfare of both countries, while at the same time respecting the rights of Spain."

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD MURDERER.

Carsen, Nev., Nov. 10.—Julian Guinan, aged 16 years, shot and fatally wounded Charles Jones, United States district attorney, late yesterday afternoon. Jones died soon after the shooting. Guinan surrendered. He says he had reason to believe that Jones was about to kill his (Guinan's) father. Dr. Guinan had just forbidden Jones, who was a married man, associating with his daughter, Miss Guinan, seeing Jones fall, threw herself upon him and embraced his dead body.

Building Locomotives For Finland.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The Baldwin Locomotive works have within the past few days booked orders for 56 locomotives for the government state railway of Finland, the first order of any magnitude that has ever been placed in this country from that place. Another order is for 24 heavy broad gauge locomotives for the government of Brazil, while a third order is from the Grand Trunk railway of Canada.

Commissioner Butterworth's Illness.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 10.—There is no change for the better in the condition of Patent Commissioner Butterworth. He seems to be holding his own, however, and that gives some encouragement to his family and friends.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Nov. 4. A sensation has been caused by the story that an anti-Hanna combine will be formed in the Ohio legislature.

The steamer Dauntless has returned to Key West, Fla., having recently landed two filibustering expeditions in Cuba.

Maria Barberi, the Italian girl who was twice tried in New York for the murder of Dominico Cataldo, being once convicted, has been married.

Bessie Moore, alias Lizzie De Kalb, wanted for alleged complicity in the murder of Mrs. Kayser in Norristown, for which the husband of the dead woman was sentenced to death, was arrested in Philadelphia Wednesday.

Friday, Nov. 5. Martin Hart, aged 16 years, was ground to a pulp in large rollers used for breaking coal in a mine at Ashland, Pa.

Martin Gerrity, a miner, and his laborer, John Prozinski, were crushed to death under falling rock in a mine near Carbondale, Pa.

A Chesapeake and Ohio railroad express jumped the track near Charlottesville, Va., owing to a broken axle. Four were killed and 17 injured.

Authority has been granted for the organization of the Berlin National bank, at Berlin, Pa., and the Citizens' National bank, of Meyersdale, Pa.

Saturday, Nov. 6. Diphtheria still rages in Forest City, Lackawanna county, Pa., and has broken out at Nicholson and White Mills.

A train on the Cotton Belt line in Texas killed four persons on the track and carried one suicide on its trip yesterday.

Dr. F. G. Winters, who escaped from the Astoria, L. I., asylum, has been located in Jersey City, but will not surrender.

A Chinaman in the disguise of a woman was arrested at Troy, N. Y., on the charge of violating the Geary exclusion act.

Joseph A. Isigli, ex-Turkish consul at Boston, was convicted of embezzlement from an estate of which he was trustee, and is in jail awaiting sentence.

Monday, Nov. 8. Valuable discoveries of iron ore have been made on the Menominee range, near the Mansfield mine, Michigan.

The steamer Idaho was wrecked near Long Point, on Lake Erie, and 19 sailors were drowned. Only two were rescued.

The explosion of a duinac cap which 2-year-old Clarence Weir, of Yorktown, Pa., found and was trying to open, is likely to cause his death.

It took only one day to convict Giuseppe Diviva of murder in the second degree for killing Michael Dudgean, at Saratoga, N. Y.

By the explosion of kerosene in a lamp Mrs. Rudolph Wessels and her child were burned to death at their home, in San Francisco.

Tuesday, Nov. 9. Ex-United States Senator Dixon died at Westerly, R. I.

The yellow fever at New Orleans is now on the wane, cooler weather having appeared.

Benjamin and Roy Nunn, father and son, were sentenced at Gladwin, Mich., to life imprisonment for murder.

The president yesterday named W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, to be minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

The United States supreme court declined to interfere in the case of Durrant, the California murderer, and he must hang.

Judge Jackson, of Martinsburg, W. Va., has decided that the transfer of a federal employe from the position to which he was first appointed to another of less salary is a violation of the civil service law.

REAL HORSE SENSE.

STORIES OF EQUINE INTELLIGENCE BY A COUNTRY DOCTOR.

His Experience Shows That Horses Have a Sense of Humor and Love Fun—Tricks Played in the Meadow by Old Ball, Frank and the Broken Rein.

The country doctor is expected to go whenever called—rain or shine, heat or cold, night or day; sometimes, perhaps, leisurely, but often as quickly as possible. Through all this his horse and himself are constant companions and share together the joys and the sorrows of the road. It is not strange, therefore, that an attachment of more than ordinary intensity often springs up between them, during which the man notes the almost human qualities of the horse.

While quite a boy I knew a horse of such humor and intelligence that he gave me a high opinion of horses in general. Somehow the tricks of old Ball led me to consider horses as almost kind to human beings, and I have always talked to them and treated them accordingly. Ball, a fine animal belonging to my uncle, who lived on a farm adjoining ours, was a sorrel horse of good size and especially fine head, with heavy neck and shoulders. He had done a great deal of farm work in his time, but was now too old for anything but occasional light service, so he usually had the range of a pasture in front of the house, that reached up to the yard fence. There were cattle and sheep in the same pasture.

Ball was noted for his cunning and clever tricks, such as opening gates and doors, pulling down bars and the like, but no one suspected him of playing practical jokes on sheep when one after another was found on the wrong side of the fence. It was by his antics and evident delight whenever a sheep was so found that he attracted attention. A watch was instituted, and soon, when Ball thought no one saw him, he slyly picked up a sheep by the wool with his teeth and dropped it over the fence. Then, going away some distance, he anxiously waited, evidently watching for some one to come out of the house. As soon as he saw that the sheep was discovered he gave a snort and began to run and kick up his heels with delight.

Sometimes he would steal articles and hide them, evidently just for the fun of the thing. One day a heavy maul, such as is used for splitting rails and wood, was left so near the fence that he could reach it. When he supposed that no one saw him, he took the maul up with his teeth, carried it to the farther side of the field, carefully hid it behind the stump of a tree, and then watched the result. This time he had been seen carrying the maul away, so the men made great ado, pretending to be hunting for it, looking in the fence corners and behind stumps, while Ball was running, snorting and kicking up his heels with unbounded delight.

Whenever they approached the maul, he tried to attract their attention to some other point.

While I have been engaged in the practice of medicine my horses have had no opportunity to perform tricks like these, but many times I have seen exhibitions of intelligence and humor no less marked.

I have known many horses that showed a good degree of humor as well as intelligence, but for good sense I think Frank was a little superior to any other. He was 7 years old when I traded for him.

When he first came into my possession, he had the habit of frequently throwing his head up, and, as his bridle was somewhat loose, the brow band would sometimes lodge upon his ear. Whenever this happened I would stop him, get out of the buggy and replace it. He soon learned to throw the band up whenever he would like to stop and be petted a little. I might have prevented this at once by making the bridle fit better, but it occurred to me that, with this beginning, I might soon teach him to stop when anything else got wrong, and this I did, so that the least disarrangement of the harness would cause him to stop and wait to have it fixed. Sometimes, however, he would stop when the trouble was not, in my opinion, sufficient to warrant so cautious a procedure.

One day, as I was driving along at a slow trot over a smooth, lonesome road I had dropped the reins over the buggy spruce and was becoming quite interested in the reading of a newspaper when Frank suddenly stopped. I looked all around and over him, but could see nothing wrong, so I said, with some emphasis, "Get up, Frank!" But he still stood and kept throwing his head up and down. As I sat there with the paper in my hand I looked again, and especially to the bridle, but saw nothing wrong. I now, without taking up the reins, took the whip from its socket and, giving him a sharp cut, repeated my command to go along. This undesired punishment nettled him very much, but still he would not move forward. After standing for a few moments, as if in deep thought, he suddenly turned to the right until the wheel on that side touched the buggy. Then again he stood stock still, only throwing his head as before. I now took up the reins and pulled with the left hand to bring him back into the road, when, to my astonishment, I found that the rein on that side, which had been fastened with a snap, was unsnapped.

When I got out to fasten it, Frank squealed. I believe a horse never squeals unless he is excited. I never heard Frank squeal before, but now he not only squealed, but shook his head, pawed the ground and manifested his delight by every means that he could command. As we afterward moved along homeward several times, as the thought would come to his mind afresh, he would shake his head and squeal for joy.—Youth's Companion.

CHIVALRY AND MATRIMONY.

Time Honored Notions of Olden Days Which Don't Stand the Test.

We all want to consider the days of chivalry as the golden days—never to be recalled—for womankind. This is by implication a rank injustice to our own time.

With all its fine expressions of ardent devotion to the fair sex and the multitude of its exquisite pretensions, chivalry was the degradation of the highest and tenderest human instincts—the veritable curse of the course of true love. Such a statement presents itself to the romantic believer as a terrible counterblast, but it is true, nevertheless. The records of the treasury and the law courts of those days, in furnishing the experience of popular life deeply marked by the worst shades of modern shortcomings, provide the fullest proof.

Chivalry did not make marriages, at least in the sense of those born of love's young dream; it entirely ignored all sexual affections and sold its victims with ruthless indifference to all mutuality.

There were not two parties to its bargains. There was only one, who was always the third of the group, and the one interested, not in satisfying the yearnings of the impassioned, but in a pecuniary sense of their value. He was the vendor and might be either king or baron. But whichever he was, he was the incarnation of unscrupulous power. The matrimonial transactions of chivalry were mercenary. To them there were no "contracting parties" in the shape of whispering lovers, ardent swains and coy maidens. On the other hand, there was but sullen indifference or hating compliance. Chivalry canted about its faith in women and the purity of its own motives, because it could not sing of love. It may be said that it so canted because it knew it must cant.

It knew that its marriages had not been made in heaven and of ethereal sentiment. They were coarsely bargained for, either in the king's exchequer or in the open market place. Chivalry knew itself as a social falsity and the parent of lust. As a consequence the "lower orders" have had to give us the nomenclature of our love affairs. Chaucer, the very mirror of the era of chivalry, has typified lust with his master hand, but he has no picture of the gratified tenderness of longing youth. In his surroundings it was not suffered to exist. These surroundings had no terms to enumerate the ardent swains and coy maidens of rusticity. But if the aristocracy can produce no one instance of the coy maiden, and the rustic sweetheart remains to mock the dubious fiancée, it has a wealth of the arts of diplomacy, and an inexhaustible list of the terms of intrigue. Chivalry gave expression to the word "matresse," which may have and had the funniest of meanings.—New York Herald.

Decline of the Leech Trade.

The medicative leech is now practically a thing of the past. The falling off in the demand for leeches by the medical profession is quite astonishing, as may be judged from the fact that in the year 1845 the two largest hospitals in London called for about 50,000 of them, whereas now these institutions order only 50 or 100 leeches at irregular and infrequent intervals.

We are informed by well known leech importers that the trade in leeches has been subject to such fierce competition that the price has been brought down almost to nil. The quotation for a single hundred leeches at the present moment is fixed at a rate which is little more than half what the great hospitals paid for their enormous leech supplies in 1845.

At that time the importation of leeches was carried on by means of sailing boats plying to and from Smyrna; but, owing to the difficulties of transfer and the irregular arrival of the boats, many attempts were made to conserve and breed leeches in England. One enterprising man established three ponds "on his own" at the top of Brixton hill and used to dispose of many thousands of leeches weekly. His successors, however—our informants—have a gross annual output of only 40,000, not a tithe of the business done half a century ago.

Assuredly the leech has seen his best days. With the old regime, when cupping and bleeding were the sheet anchors of surgery, the leech all but disappeared. So constant was his employment in mediaeval times that his name furnished a synonym for the medical profession, and the doctor came to be known impolitely as "the leech," perhaps a subtle allusion to the rapacity for fees which characterized the profession in those times.

At present the Hungarian speckled leech is most in request. It is unsafe to use the leeches found in some of our ponds in England, for their bite is dangerous, often giving rise to blood poisoning.—Household Words.

The Clerk Paid It.

During Andrew Jackson's presidency a certain clerk in the treasury department showed a marked disinclination to paying his board bill. He had signed notes, but his landlady could collect no money. In despair she went to the White House to see Jackson. She told her story, and he requested her to get the clerk's note for the account. She obeyed and carried the note to Andrew Jackson, who, after glancing over it, affixed his signature to the back. "Now, madam," said he, "put that in the bank, and we shall see which of us shall have to pay you the money." The note was duly deposited and was paid by the clerk, who afterward apologized to Jackson and promised to mend his ways.—Exchange.

A Pertinent Rejoinder.

"I always try to make as many friends as possible," said the woman who gossips. "Of course," replied Miss Cayenne. "If one had no friends, how could one discuss their private affairs?"—Washington Star.

Nervous Debility

Shattered Nerves, Gloomy Depression of Mind, Loss of Nerve Power and Physical Strength.

How to Regain Strong Nerves and Vigorous Bodies.

MANY a person who formerly possessed a powerful physique and strong and steady nerve, wonders at the feeling of exhaustion, lassitude and lack of inclination for physical and mental exertion. Where before there was a feeling of strong and vigorous physical and nerve power, there is now only a sense of weakness, languor, dullness and exhaustion.

Business men and clerks, whose prosperity depends upon their clearness of brain and mind, find their mental strength impaired and their endurance and power to work, read or study diminished. Professional men, women, students and mechanics often find their power of thought decreased; where formerly they could endure many consecutive hours of close application of the mind, they now find that the thoughts wander, and there is inability to fix the mind for any length of time upon one subject; with this there is an extremely nervous and irritable condition, a dull, cloudy sensation, often accompanied by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes.

As these symptoms increase, there is usually a derangement of the digestive organs, with a gradual failing of strength, and weakness, weariness and pain in the back, especially noticeable in the morning. There is often a bad taste in the mouth mornings, the vision becomes dim, the memory is impaired, and there is frequent dizziness. Persons thus affected are often despondent and suffer from gloom and depression of the mind. The nerves become so weakened after a time that the least excitement or shock will flush the face or bring on a tremor or trembling, often attended by more or less palpitation of the heart.

If you have the above symptoms and feelings, or a portion of them, you are suffering from nervous debility caused by an exhausted condition of nerve and vital power, which is slowly but surely sapping your life and energies, and it is absolutely necessary for you, if you would prevent insanity, or total nervous prostration, to use

Dr. Greene's Nervura, The Great Brain and Nerve Invigorant. Guaranteed Purely Vegetable and Harmless.

This wonderful restorative of brain and nerve will give back to the weakened and exhausted system the strength that it has lost. It will impart strength and vigor to the brain and nerves, vitalize and invigorate all the physical powers, and restore you again to that grand degree of lusty strength, of bounding pulse and strong physical and nerve power, which by overwork, ignorance or folly you have exhausted. Do not fail to use it if you value life and happiness.

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