

A MENACE TO EUROPE.

Austria's Premier Sounds a Warning to the Nations.

A STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

"The Crushing Competition of Trans-Atlantic Nations Requires Prompt Counteracting Measures—We Must Fight Shoulder to Shoulder."

Vienna, Nov. 23.—Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, when making an appeal to all Europe, in his annual address before the Austrian and Hungarian delegations, to take advantage of the present era and peace and to join closely for the vigorous defense of conditions common to European countries, as against the "crushing competition of trans-Atlantic nations," said: "A turning point has been reached in European development which calls for the unremitting attention of government. The great problem of material welfare, which become more pressing every year, are no longer matters for the future, but require to be taken in hand instantly. The destructive competition which trans-oceanic countries are carrying on in part at present and which is in part to be expected in the immediate future, requires prompt and thorough counteracting measures of the vital interests if the people of Europe are not to be gravely compromised. We must fight shoulder to shoulder against a common danger and arm ourselves for the struggle with all the means at our disposal. Just as the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries were absorbed by religious wars, just as the Eighteenth century was marked by the triumph of liberal ideas, and just as the Nineteenth century has been notable for the appearance of great questions of nationality, so will the Twentieth century be for Europe a period marked by a struggle for existence in the politico-commercial sphere. "European nations must close ranks in order successfully to defend their existence. May this be realized everywhere, and may the epoch of peaceful developments we now confidently anticipate be employed in collecting our strength and devoting ourselves chiefly to this end."

A WALL FROM ENGLAND.

Leading Briton Explains the Decline of British Exports.

London, Nov. 24.—Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, made an important speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Croyden yesterday, taking as his theme the decline of British exports during the last ten months, upon which he hung a grave warning against American competition, now "ousting British trade."

Mr. Ritchie, after declaring that the Dingley tariff and the engineering trade dispute were mainly responsible for the recent decline of exports, and after pointing out that England had no weapons against the tariff, said there was a great deal of talk in commercial circles about the serious competition of Germany, but he thought they were too apt to overlook a much more serious competitor, the United States.

"The facts are serious," he continued, "and call upon us for the exercise of all our powers to enable us to maintain our position in the commercial world. There is no doubt the United States are executing orders which ought to be executed here. As we all know, an American firm obtained the contract for the Central Underground railway (of London), as its bid was lower than those of the English concerns, and it could deliver the supplies three months ahead of the British tenders. Many important continental orders have gone to America."

"The same is to be said of Egypt and Japan, where the Americans are doing work that Englishmen should have done. In consequence of the engineering dispute, many orders are leaving the country, and, unfortunately, these orders seldom return. "America's successful competition is due to her enterprise in embarking capital, but it is yet more due to the freedom her manufacturers enjoy of employing the best machinery and working it in the most economical manner, untrammelled by the restrictions which have hampered manufacturers here. Everyone having his country's interest at heart must hope that tomorrow's conference will lead to a settlement of the unfortunate engineering dispute."

The Army of Pensioners.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, submits estimates aggregating \$156,532,419 for the appropriations by congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Discussing the pensions, he says 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that 40 or 50 per cent of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated they will swell the pension roll \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated and first payments made thereon the amount of the pension roll will decrease very rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000 the first year.

Sextuple Murderer Arrested.

Van Buren, Ark., Nov. 24.—City Marshal Wells, of Mulberry, Ark., made what is thought to be an important capture yesterday in the person of J. C. Dunham, alias James Buford, wanted in Santa Clara county, Cal., for the murder of Colonel and Mrs. R. P. McGilney, Mrs. Hattie Dunham, Miss Minnie Schesser, J. K. Wells and R. A. Briscoe, on May 25, 1896. The crime was committed for the purpose of robbery. Owing to the prominence of the families a reward of \$11,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of Dunham and his pals.

Evidence From the Grave.

Lambertville, N. J., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Margaret Devlin, aged 94 years, living at Yardsley, a few miles below this place, died on Saturday at the home of her brother-in-law. She was buried Sunday, death being supposed to be due to old age. Yesterday the coroner received an anonymous communication alleging that Mrs. Devlin's death was not due to natural causes. The body was disinterred, and an examination disclosed a wound in the right breast extending through the lung to the back. An investigation will be held.

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

If True It Should Save the Life of Theodore Durrant.

Morgan, Tex., Nov. 24.—In March last Joseph E. Blanter, alias Forbes, committed suicide in the Meridian jail in this county. The developments of the past few days bring to light a more startling crime, of which he is self-confessed, than was the murder of Mrs. Langfeldt, for which he was hunted.

While in the Meridian jail Blanter is known to have had much conversation with a man named Pitts, who was confined on a minor charge. Pitts has just discovered a letter which was placed in his pocket by Blanter on the latter's last night on earth. The letter, with other papers, had worked through a hole in his pocket, and hung in the lining. The Blanter letter says in part:

"As this is my last day on earth, I wish to say that I cannot die without telling a truth. I murdered Mrs. Langfeldt, also Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams. I put this in your coat pocket, and hope you will find it in time to save the life of Durrant."

The letter written by Blanter was compared with a letter written by him to County Treasurer Randle while he (Blanter) was teaching school at Kopper, this county, and the identification is pronounced to be beyond doubt. The original written confession is now in the possession of Word, Dilard & Word, who will at once notify the San Francisco officials of the startling confession.

PRIVATE HAMMOND TESTIFIES.

Capable of Holding His Own With Captain Lovering's Lawyers.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Private Charles Hammond was the principal witness in the Lovering court martial yesterday, and proved himself entirely capable of holding his own with the attorneys who are acting for Captain Lovering. He gave damaging evidence against Lovering, and could not be made to contradict himself on the stand, nor was he at any time confused by the sharp cross examination to which he was subjected. Questions relating to his personal history before he entered the army he quietly refused to answer, because, as he said, they have no bearing on this case. Hammond, in his evidence, nearly doubled the number of sword thrusts mentioned by preceding witnesses, and then proved his evidence by showing the scars.

Hammond declared that he had left his barracks at Plattsburgh, N. Y., without leave in order to attend to some private business, and had surrendered at Chicago within ten days in order to escape the charge of desertion, being willing to serve the penalty for absence without leave. His attitude throughout was respectful, but positive.

Countess of Lathom Killed.

London, Nov. 24.—The Countess of Lathom, while returning from a shooting party yesterday, was thrown out of a trap and killed near Wigan, Lancashire. The countess was formerly Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of the fourth earl of Clarendon. She was married to the Earl of Lathom in 1860. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is Lord Skelmersdale. The Earl of Lathom is the lord chamberlain of the household of Queen Victoria.

Competitor Men Arrive.

New York, Nov. 23.—The steamer Saratoga, from Havana, having on board the released members of the Competitor filibustering expedition, arrived here last evening. The men are Captain Alfredo Laborde, William Gildea, Ona Melton, William Leavitt and Charles Barnett, an Englishman. The men are in fairly good health and excellent spirits. Captain Laborde suffers somewhat from paralysis, which he contracted during his long confinement in the Cabanas fortress.

Death of a Noted Surgeon.

Brooklyn, Nov. 23.—Dr. Julius A. Skilton is dead at his home in this city, aged 64 years. He performed distinguished service as a surgeon during the war, later as a war correspondent and as consul general in Mexico. It was Dr. Skilton who exhumed the body of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian and sent it to Austria at the request of the ruler of that country, and it was he who obtained the release of Maximilian's former prime minister.

Train Robbers' Heavy Sentence.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 20.—Yesterday in the district court here, L. W. Fisher and Felix Wolf pleaded guilty to robbing the International and Great Northern train at McNeil, 12 miles above here, on the afternoon of Oct. 12, and were sentenced to 50 and 45 years, respectively, in the state penitentiary. They were expecting light sentences if they pleaded guilty, which actuated them to do so. The other two robbers are still untied.

Emperor William's Threat.

London, Nov. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Christiania, with reference to the political conflict between Norway and Sweden as to the relative rights of the two parts of the composite monarchy, says: "A prominent Swedish politician attributes to Emperor William the following statement: 'If the Norwegians seek to accomplish their ends I will crush Norway as I have already crushed Greece.'"

Ex-Minister Taylor's Prediction.

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 20.—In his address at Cornell university last night Hannis Taylor, ex-United States minister to Spain, said: "Let congress but speak the final and emphatic word—recognition—and in 90 days the long and bloody tragedy will be over, the whole Christian world will rejoice, Spain will be rescued from an impossible situation, there will be no war with the United States, and Cuba will be free."

Chinamen Want Citizenship.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Americanized and native born Chinese will appeal to congress for the right of suffrage, and ask that body to repeal the Geary anti-Chinese law. A public mass meeting will be held at Central Music Hall next Saturday, and prominent Chinese from all over the United States will address the meeting. Following this meeting other meetings will be held all over the United States.

ONE KIND OF BAD MEN

THOSE WHO ARE DANGEROUS TO ROWDIES AND ROBBERS.

A Wyoming Cattleman Who Checked the Little Game of Two Chicago Thieves. How a Millinery Salesman Cowded a Tough That Wanted to Shoot at Everything.

"What is known as a bad man in the far west is not necessarily a man of an unvaryingly evil disposition or of disposition evil at all. He may be uniformly and cussedly bad or had only in the sense of being dangerous to those who offer him unjustifiable provocation. I have met many varieties of the species in my 20 years of travel west of the Mississippi," said a former commercial traveler.

"I was in the train in which it happened, although I did not see the occurrence, when two thieves came to grief in trying to rob a cattleman. It was in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy station in Chicago, or, rather, just beyond the station. The thieves evidently had planned the robbery beforehand, knowing that the cattleman had a large sum of money with him, and they had followed him to the train and aboard a coach. He had seated himself near the middle of the car. After the train had started and got under good headway one of the thieves suddenly grabbed him from behind, pinioning his arms to his side, while the other drew his pocket-book from his inner breast pocket. Then the thieves ran in opposite ways toward the car doors with the intention, of course, of jumping from the moving train, but they hadn't reckoned rightly on the quickness of the cattleman's pistol. Drawing his revolver, he brought down one of the thieves half way to the door, mortally wounded, with a bullet through his back. Turning, he fired at the other, just dashing out at the door, shooting him through the heart so that he fell dead on the platform.

"The whole thing was done so quickly that few of the passengers in the coach were aware that anything unusual was going on until the pistol shots rang out. Then naturally there were jumping up and confusion and hysterics. The cattleman, pistol in hand, went at once to the first thief he had shot, searched him and, not finding his pocket-book, went back through the car to where the other thief lay dead on the platform. The crowd gave him free passage along the aisle, you can bet. At the door a brakeman handed him the pocket-book, which the thief had dropped when he fell. The cattleman ran his eye over the contents, satisfied himself that they were all right, then went back to his seat, where he remained quietly until the next station was reached. Here he got out, asked the telegraph operator to notify the police that he was waiting for them to arrest him and staid until they came. The coroner's jury exonerated him for the killing, and his case, if ever it came before a court, was quickly dismissed. I met him afterward in Wyoming, a quiet, everyday sort of man of no particular reputation as a shot, who had got along with little trouble in a fighting way before and after his exploit at Chicago, but he showed himself great at this one time when nerve and promptness and good marksmanship were needed.

"I saw a rough fellow taken down by a man who was not a bit rough to look at once on a passenger train of the Southern Pacific road, west of Deming. It was in a parlor car, and the tough had arrived at the stage of drunkenness where he felt it necessary to get out his pistol and shoot at telegraph poles along the side of the track. He got ugly when the conductor spoke to him and allowed he'd do pretty much as he pleased and that the man who interfered with him wouldn't turn up for his virtuals next day or at any time after. It is probable that the trainhands eventually would have brought him to rights, but a passenger, a slim, quiet, refined looking man, took the business in hand and saved them the trouble.

"The fun began when the tough's pistol went off in the car, by accident quite likely. At this the slim man got up and walked back to him, carrying a slender walking stick in his hand.

"There has been enough of this business," he said, "Put that pistol up."

"The tough jumped up from his seat. 'Damn you!' he shouted. 'Do you know who you're talking to? You git!'"

"He started to cock his pistol as he spoke, but the hammer didn't get half way up. The thing was done too suddenly for my eye to follow, but the pistol clanged down on the floor between them, knocked from the fellow's hand by a blow with the stick. The tough swore and clutched with the other hand at his hand that had been so smartly rapped. The slim man stooped, picked up the pistol and threw it out of the window.

"Now, will you behave yourself?" he asked, looking the fellow in the eye, with the expression of a wild beast tamer and holding the stick as a fencing master holds his foil at the ready.

"You bet," was the prompt answer, and the tough man sat meekly down. He was very much on his good behavior all the rest of the trip. He even tried to make friends with the slim man. The slim man's name, by the way, was E. T. Hallam, an agent for a millinery goods firm. He received the lionizing of the other passengers modestly, acknowledging, however, that he fenced and sparred some and could play a little at single stick."—New York Sun.

The Letter A.

The letter A in Hebrew called aleph, an ox, and the Phoenician character which represents this sound was originally a picture of an ox head; hence the name. The right hand stroke of the A represented the top of the head, the other down stroke the left side and a line, since fallen out of use, represented the right side of the head, while in very old Phoenician manuscripts two dots above for eyes and two below for nostrils rendered the resemblance complete.

MRS. BLACK'S CHURCH.

Her Coachman Thought It Too Humble For a Cabinet Lady.

During Mrs. Jeremiah Black's life in Washington, when her distinguished husband was in the cabinet, she was one of the most efficient helpers in the early struggles of the Vermont Avenue Christian church. With the little handful of that faith who "broke bread" in some private house or obscure hall, she went regularly. A well remembered anecdote of that time illustrates her fidelity and at the same time her gentleness, kindly nature. The church was meeting in Temperance hall. Judge Black's driver, Peter, sensitive for the honor of the family, or more so for his carriage, felt it to be something of a disgrace to stand before such a building on Sunday. One day he touched upon the subject as gently as he could by saying:

"Mrs. Black, that ain't a very fine church you and the judge go to."

"No, Peter," said the lady, "it is not a very grand one."

"Mrs. Black, do you 'spec' to 'tend that church every Sunday?"

"Yes, Peter, until they get a better one."

"Well, Mrs. Black, I wanted to ax you something, though I don't much like to say it, marm."

"What is it, Peter?"

"Well, marm, I wanted to tell you de drivers of de other members of de cabinet kinder makes fun of me 'bout standin' 'fore dat meetin' house, and I wanted to ax you if you hadn't no objection to let me drive down to dat fine Presbyterian church where de other big men go and stand dere wid my carriage until your meetin' is out, an den drive back for you and de judge."

"All right, Peter, if you'll be on time," said Mrs. Black, and Peter satisfied his mind that he saved the credit of the family and of his horses and carriage afterward by standing regularly with the fine turnouts of the other cabinet officers.—Washington Post.

WOMEN AND JEWELS.

The Combination Is as Old as Time and Not a New Fad.

The critic who finds much to blame in modern women in the number of jewels they wear on both this and the other side of the Atlantic will find that history had set the fashion long before the fair creatures of today had opened their lovely eyes. According to Pliny, Lollia Paulina, the wife of Caligula, wore on her hands, arms, neck, head and waist pearls and diamonds to the value of \$1,680,000. Faustina had a ring worth \$200,000, Domitia possessed one worth \$300,000, and Casiodora had a bracelet worth \$400,000. Seneca cried out that one pearl would no longer do for a lady, but she must insist on at least three for each shell-like ear. The weight of these, it is hard to believe, could ever be endured by even the vainest of fair maids and matrons.

There were women in ancient Rome whose sole occupation was healing the torn ears of ladies whose ornaments had proved too heavy for the pretty lobes. Poppaea's earrings were worth \$750,000, and Calpurnia, the wife of the mighty Julius Caesar, had a pair valued at twice that sum. Later on the extravagance had not seemed to have died out. Marie de Medici had a dress prepared for the baptism of her children, and when she attempted to wear the marvelous creation she found that it was so heavy that she could not stand in it. It was trimmed with 32,000 pearls and 3,000 diamonds.

Men, however, excelled in costly apparel in the middle ages, and Philip the Good of Burgundy frequently wore jewels valued at \$200,000. When he walked along the streets, people climbed over each other to get a peep at him. The Duke of Buckingham once wore at the court of St. James a costume costing \$400,000. The dress of the nobles of the middle ages was literally covered with gold and precious stones.—Chicago News.

A Good Sally Lunn.

A good Sally Lunn, made according to the original Sarah Lunn's recipe, without yeast, is this: Mix 3 cups of flour, 3 tablespoons sugar, 3 tablespoons melted butter, a cup of milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder and 3 eggs together and bake in a loaf. If a "raised" bread is desired, nothing is better than this often tested recipe. Add 2 tablespoons melted butter to a large pint of warmed milk, then 2 well beaten eggs and half a yeast cake dissolved in 3 tablespoons cold water. Pour gradually over a quart of flour and beat to a smooth batter. Add a teaspoonful salt and a teaspoonful of sugar. Set to rise for 2 hours in a warm place and bake. To those who like the hop taste a whole yeast cake may be used with these proportions and will, of course, accelerate considerably the rising process.—New York Post.

A Fearful Duel.

The most terrible duel fought at any time in Paris was the one between Colonel D—, an old Bonapartist officer, and M. de G— of the Garde du Corps, a mere youth, but of herculean strength. The two men, lashed together so as to leave their right arms free, were armed with short knives, placed in a hackney coach, and driven at a tearing gallop around the Place de la Concorde. They were taken out of the coach dead. The colonel had 18 stab wounds, the youth only 4, but one of these had pierced his heart.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Lady Dufferin, in her amusing book, "Viceregal Life in India," gives some good examples of "baboo" English. One of the natives was told to write an essay on the horse in an examination, and this was the result: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated ceases to do so."

The nest and eggs of Pallas' gray shrike (Lanius major) are said to be still unknown to science.

MANY THINK! B. & B.

when the Creator said to woman, "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a curse was pronounced against the human race; but the joy felt by every Mother when she first presses to her heart her babe, proves the contrary. Danger and suffering lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother, and should be avoided, that she may reach the hour when the hope of her heart is to be realized, in full vigor and strength.

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as well, and think with me that Dr. Salm has done another wonderful piece of work. LOUIS C. SANSON, Whitestown, Pa.

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