

GAGE'S CURRENCY PLAN.

To Be Submitted in a Bill to the House Committee.

EMBODIED IN ONE MEASURE.

The Recommendations Will Not Be Presented in a Number of Separate Bills, Much to the Satisfaction of Members of Congress.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Secretary Gage will appear before the house committee on banking and currency tomorrow and submit to them, in the form of a general bill, his recommendations recently made to congress. The determination of Secretary Gage to submit one general financial bill, instead of a number of separate bills, brought out many expressions of satisfaction. It had the effect of clearing up a situation which was becoming strained, and gave promise of an early report to congress on financial bills.

The understanding was reached as a result of a visit to the capitol of the solicitor of the treasury, Mr. Connell, representing Mr. Gage. He talked with a number of Republican leaders, and it is understood was advised by Mr. Dingley and others that it would be desirable to embrace financial subjects in one general bill. Later the solicitor met Chairman Walker and other members of the committee on banking and currency, and a general conference was held as to what should be done.

It was made known that Mr. Gage preferred to let the subject go over until after the holiday recess. The committee urged, however, that it desired to take the Gage bill and also that submitted by the monetary conference under consideration during the holidays, in order to be in a position to report progress when the house reconvened after the recess. It was decided, therefore, that Mr. Gage should submit his measure on Thursday and appear in person to explain and argue its merits and answer questions from the committee. It was also made clear that the secretary would cover all his proposals in one general bill, instead of cutting the subject up.

This arrangement gave general satisfaction, and having accomplished this much the members of the committee canvassed the course they would take as to making an immediate report to the house on currency questions. It was decided that the first thing to be done was to report a bill embodying the three features recommended by the president, viz., a reduction of the tax on circulation to one-half of 1 per cent; the issuance of circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited, and the establishment of small banks in rural communities.

While these will be embodied in the Gage plan, yet as they were specially advised in the president's message, it was felt to be advisable to give the house the opportunity of acting on them at once, without waiting for the report on the Gage bill. For the same reasons the full committee will be asked to report on the president's plans at once. The draft of a bill has been prepared by Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, and this was given to the solicitor of the treasury, who is to return it in time for action by the committee, with such suggestions as the treasury authorities may wish to make. As to the comprehensive Gage bill, this and the monetary conference bill will be gone over with care during the holidays.

LINGO'S LATEST ORDEAL.

Held in Heavy Jail on Charges of Abduction and Forgery.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 14.—Francis Lingo was yesterday committed to jail in default of \$17,000 bail to answer to the charges of tampering with the mail, using the mail with malicious intent, abduction and forgery. Overwhelming evidence was brought to bear against him before United States Commissioner Morgan.

Lingo is accused of attempting to carry out some dark scheme in regard to Miss Catharine Vassar Berry, late of Athens, Ala., but now of 294 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia. Miss Berry some time ago inserted an advertisement asking for a position as lady's companion or governess, and received letters purporting to come from Mrs. Mabel Cooper, of Merchantville, N. J., offering her the much desired situation, which she answered. Several letters passed between them, and these letters were delivered to Lingo on an order signed Mrs. Mabel Cooper. It is now considered certain that Lingo was the author of the letters, as there is no Mrs. Mabel Cooper in Merchantville. There is great indignation against Lingo, and threats of lynching are freely made.

Francis Lingo, several years ago, was arrested for the murder of Annie Leconey, in Merchantville, but was acquitted on a technicality. About a year later he was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Annie Miller, but was acquitted on a second trial.

Glass Factories Resuming.

Pittsburg, Dec. 15.—Operations were resumed in two window glass factories yesterday, at the manufacturers' terms, and others will start up, it is said, as soon as authorized to do so by the American Glass company. The factories resuming yesterday are Hires', at Quinton, N. J., and Swindell Brothers', at Baltimore. The cutters and flatteners will receive an advance of 12 per cent over last year's wages, instead of 17 per cent, as demanded.

Bryan Addresses Mexican Lawmakers. Mexico City, Dec. 15.—Mr. Bryan was a visitor yesterday, with Mrs. Bryan, at the chamber of deputies and was admitted to the floor, the congressmen all rising as he entered. He was invited to speak, and talked of parliamentary institutions and of the progress which Mexico is making on all hands. His reception in the chamber was enthusiastic.

Anarchists' Terrible Vengeance. Madrid, Dec. 15.—A supposed anarchist, disguised as a woman, was recently found dead, with hands and feet tied, in a ditch near Saragossa. The man traveled on the same train as General Weyer, and it is believed he intended to kill the general, but owing to his failure to do so other anarchists pinioned him and left him to his fate.

BANQUETING DR. SWALLOW.

The Prohibition Leader Refers Lightly to the Governorship.

Pittsburg, Dec. 15.—There were 206 people around the tables at the banquet tendered Rev. C. S. Swallow by the Prohibition county committee at the Seventh Avenue hotel last night. The interest in the speechmaking seemed to hinge on the possible statement of the speakers as to Rev. Swallow's position in the next contest for governor. The only two references to the gubernatorial race that could possibly be construed as meaning that Rev. Swallow might be a candidate were the words of Toastmaster Samuel Dickie, national chairman of the Prohibition party, when he said Senator Quay might not be able to interpret the handwriting on the wall, but might have to take the medicine being prepared for him at a single swallow, and the closing sentence of Mr. Swallow's speech, "if you like the security, come down with the dust." These hints were interpreted by the friends of the reverend politician to mean that he would continue the fight against the ruling powers. Dr. Swallow's speech on "Pennsylvania Politics" was quite lengthy, and devoted almost entirely to attacking bossism in politics and a recital of incidents connected with his libel suit.

DISGUSTED DEPOSITORS

Will Appeal to the Courts to Investigate a Broken Bank.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—A public mass meeting of the depositors in the broken Blair County bank was held in the Hollidaysburg Opera House Saturday afternoon. One thousand creditors were in attendance. Lynn A. Brua, a prominent merchant, presided. Resolutions were adopted calling for the resignation of John Cree, assignee, of the Gardner Morrow bank, who was the confidential clerk of the bankers. It was decided to retain an eminent Pittsburg attorney to represent the depositors in extensive litigation in the United States courts, and also to employ an expert to determine from the bank books where half a million dollars had gone.

Chairman Brua, in his address, said that the bankers had squandered the funds in palatial homes, clubs, fast horses and riotous living.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 14.—Miles Stine, aged 2 years, met death in a singular manner here yesterday. A piece of peanut became lodged in his windpipe, and he choked to death.

Wilkesbarre, Dec. 9.—The union men in the Wilkesbarre lace mill today had their wages advanced 15 per cent as a consequence of a meeting between their committee and the management of the mill.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 14.—Frank Miller, of Manheim, died on Saturday after living over a week with a broken neck. He received his injuries by being caught beneath a tree which he was assisting to cut down.

Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 13.—Lehigh Valley railroad hands are happy over the report sent along the line that their wages will be raised 15 cents per day. The raise, it is said, will commence on the first of the new year.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—Fire on Saturday night completely gutted the big carpet house of John & James Dobson, at 809-11 Chestnut street. The total loss is \$500,000, the Dobsons' loss being \$250,000. Sharpless Brothers' dry goods store, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of \$200,000.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 14.—At Augustine, a small lumbering town near the line between Warren and Elk counties, Mrs. John Frederick arose about 5 o'clock to start the kitchen fire. She used kerosene oil. The house and its contents were destroyed and three children burned to death. Mrs. Frederick rescued an infant, which was so badly burned that it may die. The woman herself was seriously burned.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—The criminal and civil suits brought by John H. Metzger against Actor Richard Mansfield have been compromised. Metzger will not prosecute in the criminal court and the suit in common pleas will be withdrawn. Metzger was Mansfield's dresser, and sued for alleged assault and battery. The overtures for settlement came from Lawyer John C. Johnson, on behalf of Mr. Mansfield.

Pottstown, Dec. 8.—Paul, the 5-year-old son of Mahlon M. Binder, was fatally burned this afternoon. The mother of the boy was burning waste paper in the yard, and the little fellow approached too near. His clothing ignited and was burned from his body, roasting his flesh in a horrible manner. The mother was painfully burned in attempting to save her boy, and is seriously ill this evening, suffering from the nervous shock.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13.—The United Labor League, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution authorizing the officers of the league to send a protest to President McKinley against the appointment of ex-Chief Justice Paxson, as a member of the interstate commerce commission. The grounds for the protest grew out of an opinion rendered by Mr. Paxson when he was chief justice of the supreme court of this state in relation to the Homestead strike.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 9.—There comes an echo of the Schultz hanging that speaks well for Sheriff Courtright, of Pike county, who received only \$15 for his services. The sheriff received several vain requests from women to view the hanging. The commissioners of Pike county requested Sheriff Courtright to have the drop weight used in the hanging, made of lead. Their object was to sell hunks of the lead as souvenirs in order to defray the small expenses attending the hanging. The sheriff put his foot down on such a scheme and had the drop made of iron.

Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 15.—Seven prisoners escaped from the Franklin county jail last evening by sawing through the roof. An underkeeper discovered their flight. He notified the sheriff, who in turn summoned the town constabulary. The officials are scouring the borough and surrounding country, but the search is discouraging. The escaped prisoners are Albert Alt, Albert Staley, Thomas Grant, Thomas Johnson, William Winters, William Burgess and "Dancing Kid" Tolson. Four of them were to have been taken to the Eastern penitentiary next week.

THREATENED CRISIS.

DIPLOMACY AVERTS INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

How a Negro Justice of the Peace Held a British Vessel With a Writ of "No Exeat Replebium"—The Writ Was Dissolved in Liqueur and a Laugh Went Around.

During the reign of the carpetbaggers in Georgia a very black but brainy old negro named Tunis G. Campbell came down from the north and became one of the leaders of his race.

In the course of time Campbell was made a justice of the peace at the port of Darien. Then the trouble began in earnest.

Justice Campbell had no use for the whites because he knew that they cordially hated him.

But he did not confine his animosity to Georgians or to Democrats. He employed a number of negro constables, authorized them to carry weapons, and in a short time made his court a terror to the community.

So much by way of introduction. One summer a British sailing vessel came to Darien and took on a cargo of naval stores. Before getting ready to sail the captain settled everything due from him and his crew—that is, everything in the way of a just account. He secured his papers, when several negro traders of the lowest class unexpectedly put in claims for goods that had never been purchased.

These comorants alleged that the captain and his sailors were indebted to them for meals, merchandise, lodging and other things.

It was evident that these claims were fraudulent, and the captain continued his preparations for his departure.

The afternoon he was to weigh anchor Justice Campbell held a consultation with a shyster lawyer.

"I want to hold that—foreigner here," said Campbell, "until he settles these bills!"

"In England," replied the lawyer, "when you want to prevent people from leaving the country, you issue a writ of no exeat regnum."

Justice Campbell came near falling to the floor.

"Just say that again," he said excitedly.

"A writ of no exeat regnum."

"I see—I see," said Campbell. "Well, I want you to draw up one and keep that fellow here."

The shyster's resources were limited, and he explained to his friend that regnum meant kingdom, and as this country was a republic there would have to be a change in the verbiage.

"Change it," commanded the black justice.

The lawyer then admitted that he knew very little Latin, and for that reason was somewhat embarrassed.

"All right," was the prompt reply of Campbell. "Draw up a writ of no exeat replebium."

"I am afraid it is bad Latin," objected the lawyer.

"I'll make it stick," answered the justice. "I'll sign the paper and swear in six special constables to enforce it."

This was enough, and the lawyer proceeded to draw up the most remarkable document ever seen in America.

The writ covered 20 pages of foolscap and ordered the Englishman, under the severest pains and penalties, to remain with his ship at Darien until he settled all claims.

It was a sultry August afternoon, and the vessel was about ready to depart, when it was boarded by Justice Campbell and six negro constables armed with guns.

The justice read the writ to the captain, and after informing him that the constables would remain until the matter was adjusted the judicial tyrant went ashore again.

The captain retired to the cabin with the mate and talked it over.

Finally a plan of action was agreed upon, and when the ship's officers reappeared they were apparently in a good humor. They told the constables that they were welcome as the representatives of the law and requested them to enjoy the freedom of the vessel.

The constables were overwhelmed with tobacco and cigars and an occasional dram until their suspicions vanished.

Then the captain and his crew displayed still more hospitality, and the bottle was freely passed around.

At midnight six negro constables were in a drunken slumber, the effect of their drugged liquor, and the captain and his men were wide awake and perfectly sober.

The blacks were carefully deposited in a boat and set adrift in the harbor, and then the British sloop quietly weighed anchor and left the port at an hour when Justice Campbell was dreaming of his new and wonderful writ of no exeat replebium.

The constables were picked up next day and sent to jail for neglect of duty, but the vessel was then beyond reach.

The British captain went straight to Savannah, where he laid his case before his consul and demanded an apology and an indemnity from the United States government.

The consul found it difficult to keep his face straight when he heard the story.

"It is an outrage," he said to the captain, "but it is a peculiar one and of a ludicrous nature. If I were you, I would not hold a friendly government responsible for the conduct of a few ignorant persons, who have not been free long enough to know their own rights and respect the rights of others."

It required a good deal of talk to appease the Englishman, but after he had been wine and dined by the merchants and had told his story a score of times, and roars of laughter, he began to regard the affair as a good joke and agreed to let it drop.

And thus ended what threatened to be a serious international complication.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

NATURE AS AN ARTIST.

Stone Formations on Which Were Found Some Wonderful Pictures.

Pliny, a well known writer of about the time of Christ, mentions having seen an agate the lines and markings of which formed a perfect picture of Apollo and the nine muses. Pliny says that the little children recognized it on sight. In this wonderful natural picture, as well as the artificial drawings, Apollo was represented seated in the midst of the muses, harp in hand.

Majolus, another writer of high standing, saw an agate in the collection of a jeweler at Venice which, when polished, showed a perfect picture of a shepherd with a crook in hand and cloak thrown loosely over his shoulders.

In the church of St. John, at Pisa, Italy, there is a piece of stone heavily marked with red, blue and yellow spar, the lines representing an old man with heavy white beard, with a bell in his hand, seated beside a small stream. To the worshipers at St. John's it is known as the St. Anthony stone, the picture upon it being a perfect likeness of that saint, even to the minor details of tunic and bell.

In 1605 some quarrymen in Italy burst open a slab of marble, both sides of which contained an image of St. John the Baptist covered with the skin of a camel. Everything was true to nature—a single exception, the saint had only been provided with one leg and foot. How, when or upon what pretext the Turks were allowed to gain possession of the wonderful relic the writer's authority fails to state. It only adds that the miraculous production is now in the temple of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Directly after the great Johnstown flood D. S. Wingrove, superintendent of the marble yard at the penitentiary at Baltimore, found a slab of marble with lines and veins which made a perfect picture of the fated city of Johnstown and the surrounding country. The sky is plainly marked, as are also the hills and mountains surrounding the town. Piles upon piles of ruins are marked, with an occasional steeple or tipping wall overhanging the scene of awful destruction. Taken all in all, the scientists consider it one of the most wonderful natural formations ever found in America.—Brooklyn Eagle.

EVE ETERNALLY CONFUSED.

An Ohio Picture of Human Nature With Worldwide Point.

As a Cedar motor and trailer approached Wilson avenue recently a woman was noticed dodging about the middle of the street. She was evidently hesitating as to which way to go, but finally crossed to the south track and stood there.

"Cross over to the other side!" roared a group of men on the corner.

"Look out for the car!" screamed a woman on the sidewalk.

The motorist clanged his bell and shouted, and the woman dodged out of harm's way. Then, as the train slowed down, she trotted alongside of the trailer.

"Here, where are you?" shouted the conductor.

In answer to the appeal the woman suddenly appeared around the rear of the trailer and put one foot on the step. Then she changed her mind and trotted to the front end of the car. Here she climbed up and came in the front door. The conductor snapped the bell, and the train started suddenly, tumbling the newcomer on to a fat man. As she straightened up she said:

"This car is going to Fairmount street, isn't it?"

"No, ma'am," replied the conductor, "it's going right the other way."

"There, I just thought it was!" cried the woman. "But you all yelled at me so that I got confused. I don't want to go on this car. Let me off."

So the conductor let her off at the next stopping place, and the last the passengers saw of her she was standing on the wrong side of the street waiting for an eastward bound car.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Testing Coal.

An apparatus by which an engineer may test or determine the quality and adaptation of the coal he receives is described in the Boston Journal of Commerce. The test is not intended to be an analysis, but principally to show the amount of fixed carbon in the coal and the percentage of ash. As each carload is received samples are taken from 20 or more parts of the car, thoroughly mixed and quartered, each quarter being also mixed and quartered until the sample is obtained. This sample is then carefully weighed, the volatile matter driven off, weighed again, and the carbon consumed, and the ash weighed. This estimate is important in guarding against the use of coal having an undue percentage of ash. The various coals differ in the percentage of ash which they contain, some Cumberland coals having from 12 to 14 per cent of ash, while a good New river will have as low as 3 or 4 per cent. Thus, though the coals may look alike to the average engineer, the heat value characterizing them is 10 per cent greater in one description than the other, and, ascertaining this, an important saving in the cost of fuel may result.

Arnold's Comment.

As school inspector Matthew Arnold was examining a class in geography one day, and holding up the poker with which he was about to stir the fire, he asked if any child could tell him where it was manufactured. There was a long silence, broken by the schoolmistress, who remarked nervously that such information was not mentioned in Cornwall's geography. "No," said Arnold; "Cornwall's an ass!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Where the Trouble Was.

"Well, girl, Jack and I are to be married at last, and we are so happy."

"Did you and Jack have some trouble in getting your father's consent?"

"No, but papa and I had a lot of trouble in getting Jack's consent."

"Pick Me Up."

Bottled Up!

Whether in the form of pill powder or liquid, the doctor's prescription for blood diseases is always the same—mercury or potash. These drugs bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but they also dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time.

The suppleness and elasticity of the joints give way to a stiffness, the rackings pains of rheumatism. The form gradually bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body, and it is but a short step to a pair of crutches. Then comes falling of the hair and decay of the bones,—a condition truly horrible.

Contagious Blood Poison—the curse of mankind—is the most horrible of all diseases, and has always baffled the doctors. Their potash and mercury bottle up the poison, but it always breaks forth again attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S.S.S., is the only known cure for this disease. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

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