

A COUNTERFEITING GANG

Sensational Secret Service Arrests in Pennsylvania Cities.

CHARGES AGAINST EX-OFFICIALS.

Messrs. Ingham and Newitt, Former District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia, Charged With Aiding Law Breakers.

Philadelphia, April 25.—The sensation that has been looked for in the gigantic counterfeiting scheme unearthed by the secret service bureau after a year of patient work came to light yesterday afternoon in the arrest of ex-United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham, charged in the same manner as his law partner, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Harvey K. Newitt, with having conspired to bribe a secret service operative to divulge secrets of the bureau that would insure those engaged in defrauding the government protection from arrest. Mr. Ingham was taken before Commissioner Edmunds, who held him in \$10,000 bail for a hearing today. The bail was furnished and Ingham appeared before the commissioner again today, with Newitt, and the cases were continued until Thursday, the same bail being accepted in both cases.

Chief Wilkie and Chief Burns arrived here late last night from Lancaster with Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Downey in their custody. The prisoner was turned over to Deputy United States Marshal Foster. Downey was arrested in Lancaster yesterday, and being unable to furnish \$10,000 bail was brought to this city. He has made a complete confession.

Chief Wilkie said to a reporter that Downey had received between \$900 and \$1,500 from Jacobs as compensation to keep the latter informed of the movements of the secret service men. "On Oct. 10 last," the chief said, "Downey called at Jacobs' office. The latter noticed that something was wrong with the revenue officer, and asked him what was the matter with him. Downey informed him that he was in financial trouble and did not know how he could get out of it. Then Jacobs offered him \$1,000. The latter accepted the offer and volunteered to keep Jacobs informed of what the government officials were doing. Downey knowing that Jacobs was defrauding the government. From that time on Downey frequently 'touched' Jacobs for various amounts. The last money paid to Downey was on April 17, when Jacobs gave him \$500."

In regard to the arrest of Ingham Chief Wilkie would not say much. "All I can say is this," he said, "that Jacobs and the rest of the gang wanted to get inside information from the secret service men in this city. Ingham and Newitt were formerly United States attorneys and knew much of the inside workings of the government. Jacobs knew this and approached them cautiously, but he finally got them."

"These arrests are the last that will be made in connection with this case, unless there is more in it than we know of now. I am perfectly satisfied with the result of our year's work. In results it was the greatest capture ever made by the secret service. Taylor and Bredell had already put into circulation bogus \$100 treasury notes to the amount of \$10,000, and Jacobs and Kendig had placed counterfeit stamps on boxes containing between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 cigars. The loss to the government from the cigar stamps alone will amount to about \$140,000."

The first arrests in this case were made on Tuesday of last week, when Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell were arrested in this city. They are the engravers of the famous "Monroe head" \$100 silver certificate, first discovered a year ago, which was such an excellent counterfeit that many government experts were deceived. They are also the engravers of the counterfeit revenue stamps used by the Lancaster cigar manufacturing firm of Jacobs & Kendig.

The two latter, William M. Jacobs and William L. Kendig, were arrested at Lancaster last Wednesday, together with their foreman, James Burns, and two bookkeepers. The bookkeepers were released, but Jacobs was held in \$45,000 bail and Kendig in \$35,000 each. Kendig secured bail, but the latter two are in the Eastern penitentiary.

The officials took possession of the Lancaster factories of Jacobs & Kendig and attached their bank account. They captured in Lancaster a large number of counterfeit plates, and more counterfeit paper than is owned by the government. The firm had a plant for manufacturing counterfeit paper.

Another sensational arrest was made in this city last Tuesday night. Harvey K. Newitt, formerly assistant district attorney, was taken in on a charge of bribing Detective McManus to "let up" on Jacobs. Mr. Newitt furnished \$15,000 bail. He protests his innocence, as does ex-District Attorney Ingham.

It is stated here that enough counterfeit stamps were captured by the detectives in Lancaster to cover 440,000,000 cigars. As near as can be learned about \$140,000 worth of bogus stamps have been used on cigars thus far sent out from Lancaster.

The Brigleton Strike Situation. Brigleton, N. J., April 26.—The Co-hansey and the More-Jonas companies started a part of their bottle factories yesterday with non-union labor, procured here. The strikers made no attempt to interfere with them. Three factories are now attempting to run. The refusal of the glass manufacturers to accept the proposition of President Hayes, of the Bottle Blowers' National association, for a termination of the strike indicates a long and bitter struggle. The citizens will, however, continue their efforts to bring about an amicable settlement between the strikers and manufacturers.

The President's Philadelphia Trip. Washington, April 26.—President McKinley was feeling better last night and will leave here tomorrow for Philadelphia, according to program, to take part in the Grant monument dedication. He will visit the Raleigh Friday forenoon, returning here in the afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SCHOOLS.

Governor Stone May Be Compelled to Reduce Their Appropriation.

Harrisburg, April 24.—Governor Stone said in an interview that in disposing of the bills left with him by the last legislature he would keep the appropriations within the limits of the state revenues, and at the same time make provision for part payment during the next two years of the floating debt. He expects to obtain accurate information how much money the state will have with which to pay the appropriations made by the legislature before considering any bills. The governor says that the first class of appropriations that should receive preference are those made for the expenses of the state government, including the National Guard and the various departments. Second in merit are the state insane asylums, the penitentiaries, the schools for the feeble minded children, the schools for the deaf, the dumb and the blind. The third class of appropriations which the governor says have a claim upon the state are the private hospitals, which the executive believes cannot continue the excellent work they are doing without state aid. He declares that these meritorious institutions should be cared for and rendered state aid before the public schools are cared for.

"The balance of the appropriations," Governor Stone adds, "may be classified as appropriations for educational purposes, and first and foremost before them all I think the appropriation to the public schools should receive attention, and that it should be given, even to the exclusion of other educational institutions, from whatever money may be left. I shall deeply regret if I am compelled to reduce the appropriation of \$11,000,000 to the public schools, but if I am compelled to do it I shall not hesitate to assume the responsibility. It was the duty of the legislature to provide sufficient revenue to enable me to approve this item. I make this announcement now so that what criticism and argument is to be made with reference to my contemplated course may be brought to my notice, so that I may have the benefit of it before action."

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Honesdale, Pa., April 25.—The Wayne county Republican convention yesterday, by a vote of 19 to 15, elected Edwin C. Mumford, an anti-Quay man, as the delegate to the state convention. The anti-Quay faction had 21 of the delegates, but two of them gave ex-Sheriff Richard W. Murphy complimentary votes.

Pittsburg, April 25.—Kid Lavelle, the colored pugilist from Chester, Pa., who was knocked out by John Cavanaugh in a boxing contest at Homestead Friday evening last, died last night. A post mortem was held, and the physicians discovered a blood clot on the brain. Cavanaugh is still in jail, where he has been since the fight.

Bradford, Pa., April 24.—William D. Burdick, a glycerine shooter, was blown to atoms at his magazine near this city yesterday afternoon. He was carrying a can of the explosive when last seen alive. That was a few moments before his magazine, barn and boiler house went up in a cloud of smoke. Only small fragments of Burdick's body were found.

Lancaster, Pa., April 26.—An examination was made yesterday of W. M. Jacobs' books, and it was found that he had defrauded the government out of about \$125,000 with his bogus revenue stamps, the books showing the difference between the number of cigars actually produced at the factory and the number that Jacobs reported to the revenue office as having been made.

Harrisburg, April 26.—Revenue Collector Hershey yesterday appointed Thomas McGowan, of Christiansa, a deputy revenue collector to succeed S. B. Downey, who was arrested Monday night for alleged complicity in the Lancaster counterfeiting scheme. Collector Hershey says that he has assessed against Jacobs' factory, at Lancaster, \$150,000, which represents the amount of bogus stamps used. He has directed the confiscation of a large number of cigars held by dealers in this city.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 26.—Six men who were fishing in the Susquehanna river yesterday afternoon took refuge in a barn nearby when a storm came up. The barn was struck by lightning and all the men were badly shocked. Their names are Edward F. Pringle, Robert and Thomas Collette, Ben Harrison and John and William Price. The victims were taken to their homes in carriages. It is believed all will recover but Thomas Collette, who appears to be paralyzed. The lightning left a spark of fire in the hay, which burst into a flame several hours later and the barn was entirely destroyed.

Phillipsburg, Pa., April 25.—The several thousand miners who have been idle in Central Pennsylvania for two weeks resumed work this morning, orders having been issued to that effect by President Wilson, of the miners' organization. Work was resumed pending the outcome of a joint conference of miners and the Beech Creek operators to be held at Clearfield on Thursday, certain operators having agreed to a conference. They have also promised to bring about a conference of all operators in central Pennsylvania with their miners, in the hope of reaching an agreement on mining prices for this year.

Gallant Marines to Rest at Arlington. Washington, April 26.—The gallant marines who lost their lives in the early fighting around Guantanamo are to be interred in Arlington cemetery beside the bodies of the soldiers whose remains were recently brought from Cuba and Porto Rico. The funeral ship Crook is now on her way to New York, with these bodies, together with the remains of a number of soldiers disinterred in Porto Rico. It is expected that these remains will reach here on Monday or Tuesday next.

Pennsylvania Collects War Expenses. Washington, April 26.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday drew his warrant for \$164,983 in favor of the governor of the state of Pennsylvania in settlement of the claim of that state for expenses in raising troops for the war with Spain. The warrant was mailed to the governor at Harrisburg.

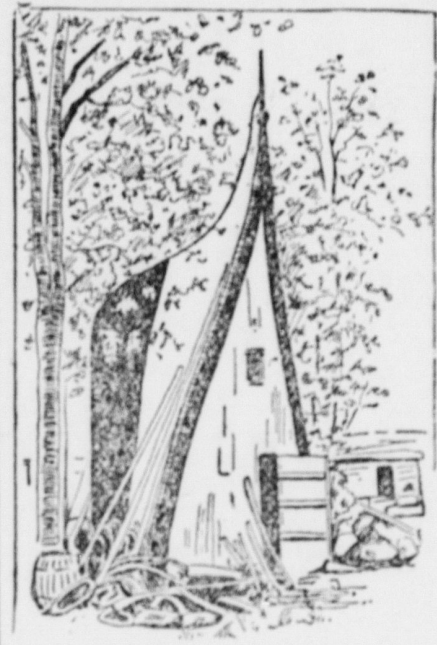
AN ODD LANDMARK.

A SIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS TO EXCITE THE INTEREST OF PASSERSBY.

The Upturned Bow Section of the Yacht Caprice Is Now Used as a Paintshop—The Novel and Ingenious Operation by Which It Was Procured.

One of the most curious landmarks along Long Island Sound, and one that never fails to excite the interest of the yachtsman who sees it for the first time, stands on the shore of Northport Bay. From the distance it looks like a large Indian teepee. On a nearer view it is seen to be the bow of a finely modelled yacht, apparently sticking right up out of the earth. Approaching closer, the puzzled yachtsman discovers it is really a house.

This freak structure stands in Hawkins's shipyard, overlooking the bay.



AN ODD LANDMARK.

Its history involves the story of a novel and ingenious operation on the old steam yacht Caprice, by which she was transformed into another boat and a building. The Caprice was sixty-six feet long, and was purchased in 1885 by Benjamin M. Whitlock, who admired her particularly fine lines. He decided to have a larger boat, however, and wanted her to be a duplicate in model of the Caprice. To insure this, he determined to have the Caprice extended fore and aft, keeping as much of the original midship section of the hull as possible. He accordingly engaged H. J. Gielow, the designer of fast-going steam yachts, to make the plans, and the work was done in Hawkins's yard at Port Jefferson.

The Caprice, which had formerly been the Henry Douglas, built in 1885 for Charles Schoen of Philadelphia, was carefully taken apart. When this was completed the old yacht stood in three sections. From the midship section, only twelve feet long, a new yacht eighty-five feet over all was built and named the Telka. About this time Hawkins discovered that he needed a new paintshop, so he bought the complete bow section and stood it on end in his yard, with the sharp cutwater pointing to the sky. In the starboard side of the deck he cut a door, and the forward hatch served nicely as a window.

Hawkins then had a building twenty feet high that afforded him a large, commodious, well-ventilated room with an absolutely water tight roof. The short bowsprit he makes use of as a flagstaff, and that is what most puzzles the voyaging yachtsman when from the distance he spies the clean, bright bow of a big boat sticking up from among the trees with the union jack flying from her stem.

How to Tell an Oyster's Age.

He who wishes may find out the exact age of an oyster, though he has not the telltale evidence in teeth. The lines in the groove of the hinge of the shell tell the whole story, each line representing a year. An oyster is of age at four years—that is, he is old enough to vote, take care of a family and go to market. Going to market is a disastrous undertaking, for a four-year-old oyster is particularly palatable. By this it must not be supposed that after an oyster has passed the four-year period, and has five, six or even ten wrinkles on his shell, he is a back number. Indeed, there are records of oysters being eaten just after celebrating their thirtieth birthday, and in most cases they formed a delicious meal. Thirty is an unusual age for an oyster to attain, because few are given an opportunity to live so long. If left to enjoy life in his own way, it is quite probable that the oyster would become an octogenarian or even a centenarian.

An Elephant's Tongue.

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight. Elephants have no front teeth and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing teeth. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand and about two inches thick. Over these hay or fodder is shifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom, a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power or movement except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from side to side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like an immense wrinkled pink serpent.

British of Coffins.

When the British forces were marching on Peking in 1890, after the capture of the Taku forts, one of the rivers became so swollen with the heavy rains that it was rendered impassable. Being aware that the Chinese generally order their coffins years in advance and keep them on the premises, orders were given to search all the houses of the village and collect every coffin. With the aid of a few empty casks the soldiers constructed a pontoon bridge of coffins sufficiently strong to bear the artillery, and the river was thus passed in safety.

Stone Bullets.

Bullets of stone were used in 1514, leaden bullets coming into use shortly before the end of the sixteenth century. Iron bullets have been mentioned as in use in 1558.

Quals for Profit

A Missouri young man has built up a large business in tame quails, which he claims are more easily raised than chickens and far more profitable, selling alive at \$4 per dozen for meat, or when very tame \$5 per pair as pets. The eggs hatch well, either under quail or common hens. The care and food are much like that for chickens and the birds prove very hardy and free from disease. The coops are only a foot high, covered over the top and are moveable.

"Maud says she is madly in love with her new wheel."  
"Huh! Another case where man is displaced by machinery."

WHY THEY FAIL.

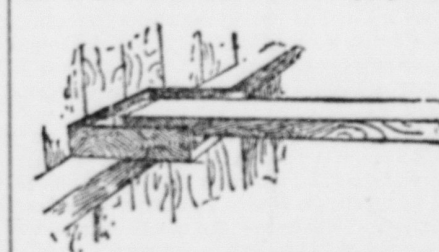
To Be Successful You Must Be Thoroughly Equipped for the Venture.

A lot of people rush into the poultry business without any capital or experience, and the consequence is—failure. They read of the success of others, and imagine they can do as well, without considering for one moment that they are not equipped for the venture. So many people start out on a scale that is nothing short of ridiculous. We have known men to quit jobs and start in the poultry business with hardly enough money on hand to pay for one month's provisions, expecting to make a living out of the business from the start. To the amateur poultryman we have this to say: Do not quit your job and expect to make a living with poultry the first year; for if you do you are certain at the end of the year to be among those who swear that there is nothing in keeping chickens.

The best way to start in the poultry business on a large scale is to start with only a few, learn all you can about chickens, and then try to breed all the good birds you can take care of without crowding, the first year. If, at the end of the year, you are satisfied to go ahead, and have enough money on hand to get everything ready for a larger breeding flock, as well as to carry you through the year for the necessities of life, then you might quit your job and start in.

A Vermin-Proof Roost.

Make the roost of 2x3-inch joists and set both ends in shallow boxes arranged as shown in the cut. One end of each box is partly removed and the boxes are then filled with dry, powdered lime.



LIMED SUPPORT FOR ROOST.

ery, air-slaked lime, heaped up so that the roost rests entirely upon the lime and does not touch the box at any point. Vermin will not get to a roost protected in this way.

Blood Will Tell.

There is a trite saying, not a new one, but full of meaning, "Blood will tell." This refers to the human race, to breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, etc. In common parlance it is good blood, superior blood, that tells, and it "tells" for good. If bad blood is introduced what is the consequence? Does not this tell another story? A little inferior yeast may spoil one batch of bread, but that is the end—there is no hereditary descent. In poultry raising, the introduction of a mongrel, or an inferior male to the flock, may lower the standard in that flock, causing bad points to crop out for years.

Now, your domestic poultry should be subjected to the process of artificial selection—that is, to your selection. Reserve only your best birds to sell for breeding stock. You can get more money for ten prime, well plumed, clean limbed, fine formed, handsome specimens, than you can for forty of the average second or third rate birds you may chance to have reared. Clean them out, and thus help to avoid the extension of imperfect blood which may show itself in your yards. By this means alone—to wit, breeding from the choicest and fittest—can we approach toward perfection as a rule.

Water for Fowl.

If food is not furnished the hen in her own domain, she will go hunting, and soon find enough to keep her busy; but she is not so successful in getting water to drink. The farmer or his wife will usually provide some feed, but "bidly" many times takes her chances to find water. Yet chemists state that eighty-four per cent of the egg is water. In view of this, fowls to lay well must be furnished with an abundance of fresh water. Drinking vessels should be thoroughly cleaned every day, and if possible, so made that the hens cannot stand in them. In winter these drinking vessels should be emptied at night to prevent freezing. It is advisable to give fowl a warm drink in the morning when they first come from the roosts, as at this time they usually drink freely. If you will practice this the hens will come for water as quickly as for feed.

How to Make an Egg Food.

A first class egg food and condition powder is made as follows: Any good meat meal, four pounds; whole linseed ground, two pounds; granulated charcoal, one pound; salt, two ounces; baking soda, one ounce; ginger, one-half ounce; red pepper, one-quarter ounce; mix thoroughly. Use half a pint of the above in six quarts of dry ground food stuff, and make mash with skimmed milk or boiling water. Feed mash warm, but not hot.

Meat Makes Eggs.

If one can get refuse bone and meat at the butcher's at one cent a pound, the increase in the egg production will soon pay for a bone cutter. One pound of meat is worth several pounds of grain for making eggs. With one of the hand bone cutters costing only a few dollars one can easily cut meat and bone for a large flock of hens, as they need it only three times a week.

Profanity is forbidden by both the army and the navy regulations of the United States.

CANCER IS DEADLY!

Results Fatally in Nine Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:



"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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