

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

Week's News Condensed

Carefully Reviewed and Explained

FOREIGN

The interparliamentary congress at Brussels has been discussing favorably the American proposition advanced by Congressman Bartholdt for the establishment of a permanent international parliament to define international laws. The question was referred to a committee of specialists from the parliaments of various nations.

Boycott Suppression Insincere.

That the orders from Peking instructing provincial officers to repress the boycott against American goods are not taken seriously was indicated at Shanghai when Chang Chien fined certain dealers for alleged breaches of the boycott. He then ordered all dealers to sign an agreement not to buy any more American goods from foreign merchants of any nationality. He arranged, however, to allow the sale of goods contracted for before the boycott.

POLITICAL

China Gets American Lease.

President Roosevelt announced at Oyster Bay, after full discussion with J. P. Morgan, that the Chinese government had decided to pay \$6,750,000 as indemnity for cancellation of the contract to build the Hankow-Canton railway. This amount was known to be agreeable to the stockholders. The contract had been cancelled owing to the popular opposition to the project.

Not White Man's Country.

The National Afro-American Press association, in session at Detroit, adopted an address to the people of the United States which resents the statement that this is a "white man's country" inasmuch as the constitution places all citizens on an equality before the law. Mob law is decried.

Filipinos Seek Independence.

Visiting congressmen at Manila listened patiently to the appeals of Filipinos who advocated independence of the islands. The congressmen were not deeply impressed by the arguments put forth, and Cooper of Wisconsin said that the grant of independence would be followed by a factional break up. Already many disorders are reported, and stations recently abandoned have been occupied by our troops.

Men For Woman Suffrage.

In the new plan of work adopted by the Woman Suffrage association of Portland, Ore., every branch is centering its energies on the enlistment of men as active members. Commenting on this, the Woman's Journal says it was never intended that the association should be composed exclusively of women, and it recalls the fact that the first president was Henry Ward Beecher.

EXECUTIVE

Hopeful About Panama Canal.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission, after his recent conference with the president, announced that there would be no trouble about securing all the labor wanted, as 100,000 Jamaican blacks could be had whenever desired. He said he had laid off the steam shovels, the tracks not having been ballasted for them. W. G. Baird, assistant general manager of the Rock Island railroad, has been appointed general superintendent of the Panama railway, to succeed Mr. Prescott, who resigned because of the criticism of Chairman Shonts. About the middle of September Mr. Shonts expects to return to the isthmus, but he has no idea of resuming the actual work of canal digging until proper conditions for housing and feeding the laborers and operating the machinery have been arranged.

Land Inspector Impeached.

The interior department has dismissed Special Inspector George F. Wilson on account of the disclosures made during the investigation of charges against Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Wilson admitted that he had received the alleged bribes for favorable recommendations in some cases, but claimed that he had taken the money to entrap the bribers. This explanation was not satisfactory.

Bonaparte Favors Free Bidding.

Reversing the ruling of his predecessor, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has decided that Canadian railroads may compete in the bidding for the transportation of naval supplies.

Tips Officially Sanctioned.

The treasury department has decided to pay the bill contracted by Commander Eaton of the Brooklyn navy yard for one meal, at \$1.65, including a tip to the waiter. Objection had been made by certain officials.

SCIENTIFIC

Scientists Witness Eclipse.

The elaborate preparation made by scientists of many nations to observe the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 30 was rewarded with clear weather in northern Africa and Spain, where the various expeditions had been stationed in the path of the moon's shadow. This path was about 120 geographical miles wide and extended from Manitoba, Canada, half around the world to Arabia. Many valuable pictures were obtained of the brilliant corona, showing the brilliant gas flames which extended 50,000 kilometers high. As totality approached, the shadow of night swept over the land, causing cocks to crow and children to cry with terror. The temperature fell five degrees during obscuration. At the beginning a wind rose, and on the ground was seen the moving shadow in stripes, a phenomenon which has not yet been explained.

A Cure For Old Age.

Professor Eli Metchnikoff, a distinguished Russian scientist, writes in McClure's that he has discovered a method for lengthening the period of human life so that a man eighty years old will be only at middle age. His theory is that the physical evidence of age is a disease resulting from the ravages of certain forms of bacteria. He has discovered that the white corpuscles of the blood constitute "the army of defense of the body politic." These tiny cells rush to any wounded part of the body to absorb the foreign matter and to carry on the healing process. The article sets forth that the microbe which causes milk to turn sour is the most efficient enemy of bodily decline. He notes that the Bulgarian mountaineers, who are famous for their longevity, consume great quantities of sour milk. Therefore he suggests the eating of milk curds as a means of lengthening life.

Vegetables Cure Consumptives.

Dr. John F. Russell, who for seven years has been carrying on experiments for the cure of consumption at the New York Post Graduate hospital, announces the positive conclusion that the juice of raw vegetables added to his other treatment has increased the chance of cure nearly 100 per cent. Dr. Russell's treatment is based on the theory that the disease is largely due to malnutrition; hence he has devised a diet which enables the patient to absorb more fat than is needed for heat and more protein than is needed for the repair of waste. In five months of treatment with the vegetable juice eleven patients were discharged as apparently cured. This juice is obtained by grinding together the ordinary vegetables found in the market and which can be prepared by the patient at home if necessary. The dose is two ounces twice a day after meals. The entire treatment costs \$6 a week. Fifty patients are now under treatment at the hospital.

LEGAL-CRIMINAL

Equitable Graft Admitted.

The answers of the forty-nine directors of the Equitable Assurance society of New York to the charges of graft made in connection with a suit brought by the attorney general of the state was the decision to join with the state in asking for a full investigation in court. The admission is made that some of the officers had been guilty of improper and illegal acts. They admit the \$250,000 loan to the Dewey Improvement company and the \$985,000 loan to the Mercantile Trust company. They also say that under the guise of salaries excessive fees were given to certain officials, but that this was unknown to the board of directors.

"Jim Crow" Car Damage Case.

W. H. Hart, professor of law in Howard university, Washington, has brought suit against the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio for \$30,000 damages for having been compelled to ride in a "Jim Crow," or negro, car, Aug. 31, 1904, while on a train from Jersey City to Washington. Professor Hart declares that he is an Indian and not a negro.

Organized Band of Bigamists.

Information given to the New York police in connection with the numerous marriages of Dr. George A. Witzhoff, a dentist who is said to have won the confidence of fifty women, all of whom he had robbed and deserted, led to the presumption that Witzhoff is only one of an organized gang of bigamist robbers who have been operating for several years from resorts on the New York east side, with the result that more than 500 girls have been duped.

Statistician Holmes Surrenders.

Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., formerly assistant statistician of the department of agriculture, has given himself up to

the marshal at Washington and has been arrested on a warrant issued by the District supreme court.



E. S. Holmes, Jr.

out of sight, and the authorities feared that he had fled the country. His attorney protests, however, that he is innocent of the charges against him and insists that it was a physical impossibility for him to have furnished the crop information in advance of its official promulgation.

Debs Strike Riot Bill.

The jury at Wheaton, Ill., has brought in a verdict of \$100,000 damages against the city of Chicago in favor of the Panhandle railroad for the burning of its freight cars during the Debs' strike of 1894. It was argued that the city was responsible for the loss because of its failure to give adequate protection.

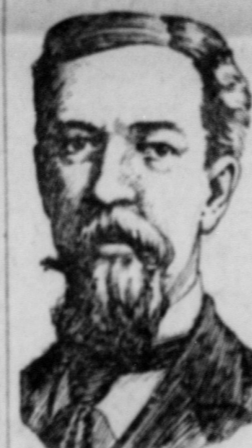
Burton In Graft Scandal.

The friends of Senator Burton of Kansas are trying to belittle the new story of alleged graft in connection with the Chickasaw Indian school fund. In spite of the fact that there is no record of Burton ever appearing before the Interior department as counsel for the Chickasaws there exists an alleged record of various payments to him.

LABOR

Mitchell Gives Strike Warning.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, speaking before 8,000 people at Tamaqua, Pa., made the explicit declaration that when the present wage agreement with the anthracite operators expires, April 1, 1906, the union would insist on the adoption of an eight hour day and



George F. Baer.

recognition of itself as being essential to the industrial peace of the entire anthracite region. He said he wanted and expected to be able to go before George F. Baer, president of the Reading and head of the community of interest, with 150,000 workers at his back. He wanted to tell Mr. Baer that the workers had fixed a price for their labor and there would be no receding from that price. He assured his hearers that his purpose was to maintain peace and that if there was a strike it would not be his fault nor the fault of the union. The fault would rest on the shoulders of the operators or of the nonunion men. As to the eight hour day, he would ask that because a man can do more work in eight hours than he can do in ten. This, he said, had been proved in the soft coal regions. There could be no industrial peace until the workmen are recognized as contracting parties in the fixing of wages and in improving conditions and employment. They must be recognized as a collective unit. What the miners wanted was to be recognized as the equal of the companies in making the contracts for their labor.

Struggle of Printers Begun.

The posting of open shop notices in six Chicago printing establishments has been followed by the strike of 258 men as a protest. Their organizer says that the men were locked out. The members of the Typothetae were notified of the action of the men, and Chicago thus became the center of a struggle which may reach over the United States after Jan. 1. These Chicago publishers have simply anticipated the inevitable clash by putting their shops in a position to employ nonunion labor.

Soldiers at Tennessee Mines.

By order of Governor Cox of Tennessee several companies of state troops were sent to Tracy City Aug. 27 to assist Sheriff Meeks in preserving order during the miners' strike. Serious trouble had been feared since the assassination of two nonunion miners.

Peculiar Cigarmakers' Strike.

Three hundred members of the Cigarmakers' union at Tampa, Fla., have left the employ of M. Stachelberg & Co. because J. Buttari, a reader in the factory, was prevented from reading extracts from the alleged anarchistic paper Tierra published in Havana. It is the custom there for a man to be employed to read to the cigarmakers while at work.

Government Painters Strike.

Painters employed by the Washington navy yards have struck by order of the local union for an increase in wages. The union recently succeeded

in raising the standard wage at Washington to \$3.50, whereas the rate fixed by the government, based on the average in surrounding cities, is \$3.04. When the union leaders first made their demand they were informed that the government rate had been made for the year and the money appropriated on that basis; hence it was impossible to grant the increase without authority from congress. As the painters come under civil service rules, it is said that there would be no difficulty in securing others to take the places of the strikers.

Open Shop Labor Bureau.

The Hebrew Boss Bakers' association of New York has decided to open a bureau for the purpose of hiring men on the open shop plan. This is the outcome of the recent strike of kosher bakers. President Bock of the association denies that a majority of its members yielded to the strikers.

COMMERCIAL

Lawson Plans Copper Pool.

In a widely published advertisement Thomas W. Lawson announced that the price of copper was going to break suddenly to a low figure and that, as copper stocks might be expected to slump when the break came, he gave warning that he and his friends would profit at the expense of stock gamblers by forming a \$10,000,000 pool for the purpose of selling copper and smelting stocks. Of this, \$6,000,000 would be reserved for himself and \$4,000,000 was offered to the public, the pool to end on or before Jan. 1, 1906. This announcement was greeted with derision by the big Wall street financiers, who say that never before has refined copper been so legitimately strong as it is today, when there is no surplus and no spot copper to be had for any price. Copper deliverable next March is selling at 16 cents per pound.

For a New South American Port.

The port of Buenos Ayres, in South America, being too shallow to admit the large ocean steamers, a concession has been secured by Arturo Castana for the construction of a new port in the bay of Samborombone, fifty miles toward the Atlantic, along the river Plate. The scheme involves the expenditure of about \$40,000,000, most

of which has been subscribed in Paris. The contract is said to have been let to a Manchester (England) firm for constructing the port, and other companies are being formed to build canals, railways and warehouses.

Boycott Paralyzes Flour Trade.

A Seattle milling company has word from Hongkong, China, that the boycott of American goods has completely paralyzed the flour trade between Pacific ports and China and that no sales of any importance have been made since July 18, while orders for September have been canceled.

Big Pulp Forest Sales.

A Catholic institution of Quebec known as the Seminary has sold 300 square miles of spruce timber lands on the river St. Anne, in Canada, to the Bayless Pulp and Paper company of Binghamton, N. Y., for about \$1,000,000. The charter for this property dates back about 300 years, when it was granted by the king of France.

More Beer, Less Whisky.

The report of the internal revenue bureau for the last fiscal year shows that beer is increasing in popularity among the consumers of alcoholic beverages, while whisky is on the decline. The consumption of beer increased 1,251,407 barrels, while that of whisky decreased 794,040 gallons. At the same time the decrease of fruit spirits amounted to 42,282 gallons.

Ryan Defends Equitable.

In a newspaper interview at Seattle, Wash., Thomas F. Ryan, who recently bought the control of the Equitable Life, said that hereafter the business would be run as an insurance company pure and simple for the welfare of the policy holders, and he approved heartily of the proposed legislative investigation of all insurance companies, and it was his opinion that the federal government should have the same supervision of life insurance companies as it has over national banks.

Arrival of the Farmer Banker.

During the past season the banks controlled by the wheat farmers of Kansas alone have increased at the rate of five or six a week, and almost as fast in other western wheat states. Banking Commissioner Royce says that deposits in Kansas banks have increased more than 300 per cent in ten years.

A \$40,000,000 Pottery Trust.

A group of Philadelphia capitalists has formed a combination of the East Liverpool (O.) crockery manufacturers, with a capital of \$40,000,000. The combine does not include the Homer Laughlin China company of East Liverpool, which is one of the largest concerns there. It is proposed later to absorb the art ware and sanitary ware plants at Trenton, N. J., thus virtually controlling the pottery industry of the country.

Southern Exports Increasing.

Speaking of the American exports during the past fiscal year, the Manufacturers' Record shows that 41 per cent of the total originated directly or indirectly from the south. The total value of our exports was \$1,491,744,095.

Continued on page 4, this section.

Free..SHOES..Free

A Chance to Get Your Winter Shoes for Nothing.

THIS, beyond question, is the greatest chance ever offered by any Shoe House in the State. It is simply this: On a certain day during the month of September every purchase made at our store; no matter how small or how large it may be, WILL BE FREE. What day it is nobody knows.

The way it is done is very simple. Twenty-five envelopes, each containing a number that corresponds with the week days of the month of September (Sundays and Labor day omitted) were put in a hat and well shaken up. Mr. John Shugart, cashier of the Centre County Bank, of Bellefonte, selected one of the envelopes and has placed the same in the vault at the bank. Mr. Shugart does not know what number the envelope contained—we don't know—you don't.

On the 1st day of October the envelope will be opened and every person who has purchased Shoes on the day that corresponds with the number that the envelope contained, will have the amount of money they spent returned to them. We keep a record of each sale made during the month.

Now let us see how lucky you are. If you need any Shoes you cannot afford to miss this chance of getting them for nothing.

FOR CASH ONLY.

YEAGER AND DAVIS,

THE SHOE MONEY SAVERS.

Bellefonte Trust Co.

Successors to JACKSON, HASTINGS & Co.

Capital \$125,000.

OFFICERS: President J. L. Spangler, Vice President J. L. Spangler, Treasurer John F. Harris, Asst. Treas. Isaac Mitchell. DIRECTORS: J. Henry Cochran, A. C. Mingle, Claude Cooke, Ross O. Hickok, G. T. Gerberich, John F. Harris.

Interest paid on time deposits. Collections made on all points on favorable terms. Acts as Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver and Trustee. Prompt attention given to all banking matters entrusted to it.

About Shoes

There are Shoes made—Slightly and Sensible Looking—that we could make good money on—only we can not afford to do it.

We can't afford to sell poor shoes. 'Tisn't what a shoe looks, but what it is, that makes it desirable.

It costs money to make shoes right. We gladly pay it—only we insist upon our money's worth—the most for the money.

Ladies' Shoes, \$2.00 to \$5.00. The \$2.00 Shoes are good, strong ones. The \$3.00 ones have style in them. The \$3.50 Shoes as sold here, stand for merit.

Men's Shoes \$2.00 to \$6.00. These prices include everyday Shoes and the finest made for dress.

We'll get the most of the Men's shoe business when we get the Men to come to look at the \$3.50 ones—simply because they stand without equal at this price.

Banister's and Douglas' for Men. Cousins and Queen Quality for Ladies. New Styles now in.

Mingle's Shoe Store.