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WONDERFUL FALL IN PRICES— In 25 years. The same grade of paper we sold 25 years ago for 20 cents we will sell this Spring for 5 cents, with a matched ceiling and a beautiful, mottled border nine inches wide—something that was not thought of twenty-five years ago.

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S. H. WILLIAMS, High St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 15, 1898.

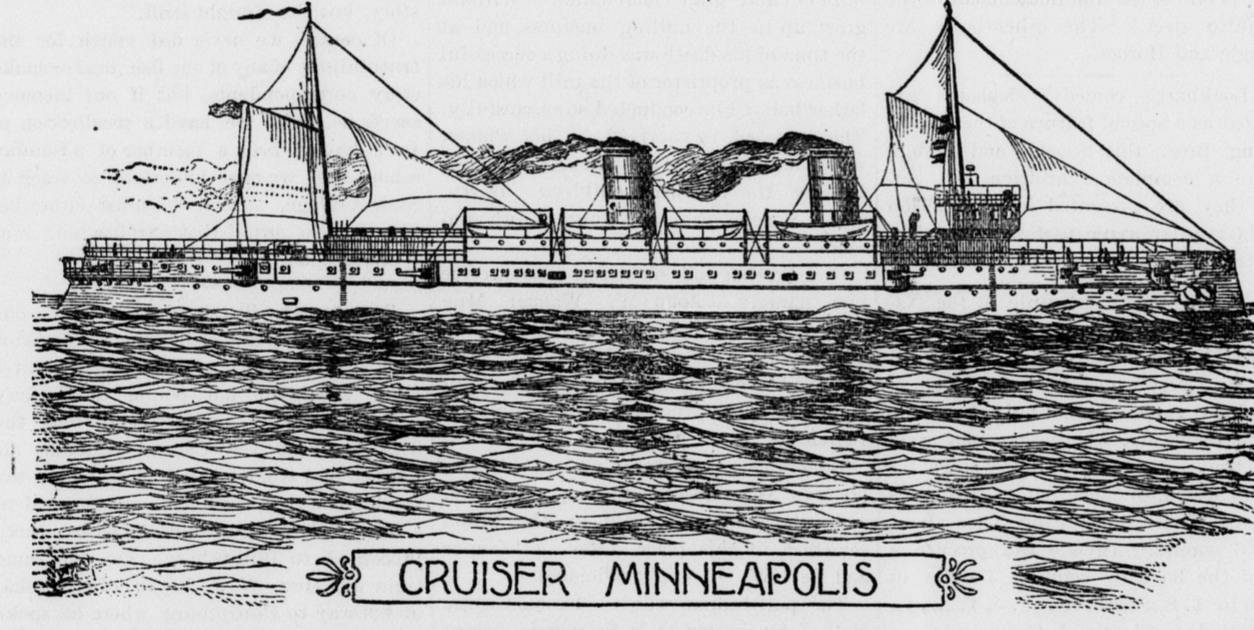
What We Buy from Spain.

And What the Spaniards, in Turn, Buy From Us.

Has it occurred to you to inquire just what we get from and send to Spain, and, therefore, just how inconvenient war would be in that respect? Of course, one way to get at the matter would be to look up the statistics; another is to pay a visit to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum down on South Fourth street, and hunt the matter out for ourselves. Once up in the room where are shown the goods Spain has to dispose of, it takes scant time to decide that we can manage to worry along with none of her products at a pinch. First there's a tall fibre called ramio—we don't import a dollar's worth. Then a kind of cress from which ropes and ham moccas are made, and a palm fibre which is converted into fans. Sabots, too, and 47 sorts of wood, some for dyeing purposes, but the sort that counts most is cork oak, and the part of the bark that makes the best corks is right here in full view. We have corks from Spain to the value of \$130,659 a year. Sounds convincing, doesn't it? Wines make a pretty showing, there being any number of vintages, with sherry and malaga, of course, leading. Olive oil, too, in every sort of bottle, and anis in every state.

Licorice is the star importation. We are insatiate licorice consumers, it seems, and here one sees licorice tied up in bundles of faggots and also in black pills of various shapes. There are nuts, too; almonds and hazel nuts of four varieties. The pine fruit looks like onions. There St. John's Spain what beans are to Boston, though they're said to taste more like hard peas than well cooked—macaroni, corn and sardines. We could get along without these; it's only the corks that would bother us. The cork oak flourishes in Catalonia and Gerona, Dr. Wiedersheim says, though we could probably get them in Morocco and Algeria. To come down to figures, we import from the land of Isabella about \$4,000,000 a year; fruits to the amount of \$1,400,000; wines, \$500,000, and you'll be glad to know that a good part of the Bordeaux over which lips are smacked is in reality Spanish wine; iron ore, \$300,000, and chemicals, including drugs and licorice, \$500,000.

As for Spain, that far-away land in which are situated the castles of so many of us, she is one of the countries not dependent on us for food products. Altogether these food products amount to only about \$100,000. As for staves and headings for these



CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS

endless casks of wine, the lack of these might worry her; however, she could get them at second hand from the other European countries. If figures interest you, you'll like to know that we export to Spain to the value of \$11,000,000, and of this \$80,000 is breadstuffs, \$35,000 chemicals, \$8,739,000 unmanufactured cotton, \$988,000 tobacco, \$664,000 oil (mineral), and shooks, staves and headings, \$556,000, which leaves very little for the other exports. As Mr. Macfarland pointed out, Spain could get the cotton from Egypt and India and the oil from Russia.

The land of the youthful King Alfonso doesn't invite our trade, the chief obstacle to American imports being the high and discriminating tariff, the excessive freight rates and the lack of direct steamship lines. The Spaniards have trade conventions with England, France and Germany, but not with us except as Cuba, which puts us at a disadvantage. They only take direct cotton, petroleum, staves, lumber and an occasional cargo of wheat in case of a short harvest. Spanish merchants know little of us. Our salesmen never visit them, and, though in many cases their goods are much inferior, they do not let it annoy them. One of our Consuls in interviewing a hardware merchant (a peculiarly broad and progressive one) learned that he kept American chisels, saws, files, hammers, locks and keys, which he bought in Hamburg. He kept them because they were the best, though high priced, and even went so far as to say that if the conditions were the same he would buy them here. So you see, in case dread war should come neither country boasts any product the other could not do without.

Her Hair Caught Fire.

Wednesday night fire destroyed the large barn owned by William Wright, near Antie's Fort. A number of outbuildings and last season's crops were burned. Loss about \$2,500, partially covered by insurance. Mrs. Mahlon Schumann, wife of the tenant who resides on the farm, was assisting in removing articles from the barn, when her flying hair caught. Her dress also ignited. With difficulty the flames were smothered. She was severely burned about the head, but will recover.

To Build at Once.

The Pittsburg and Eastern railway company will build a road up the Susquehanna from Burnside to Cherrytree and then up Crutch creek via Pine Flats to Smith's Summit and thence down along the banks of Yellow Creek and west to Saltsburg, Indiana county, this summer. They have leased 20,000 acres of coal land by eastern capitalists in that district.

Our Commercial Relations With Cuba.

Nothing can bring into clearer light the terrible results of the insurrection to the commercial interests of the island than a comparison of the movement of sugar in 1897 with that of 1894. It is well known how both Spanish and Cubans sought to produce a moral as well as physical effect by preventing the planting and gathering of the cane. Only the trade returns can give some appreciation of the destructive effect of this policy. In 1897 Cuba sent to the United States 429,490,000 pounds of raw sugar, or less than one-fifth the quantity sent in 1894. Among cane-producing countries this import was exceeded by the Hawaiian Islands and the British East Indies. Cuba supplied only 14 per cent. of the total imports of cane sugar, and less than 10 per cent. of the exports of all raw sugars. In place of receiving \$63,000,000 for the sugar exported to the United States, as it did in 1894, Cuba received only \$10,000,000 for its sending in 1897. The ability of the island to pay its charges of debt and administration, and to feed the "carpet-baggers" and absentee planters, to support a host of useless but hungry and rapacious officials sent out from Spain, depended upon this remittance for sugar and tobacco from the United States. At least \$55,000,000 a year has been lost to Cuba in these two articles alone, and an island rich in tested possibilities is doomed to an economic destruction while Spain holds dominion.

For it is the market of the United States alone that can make Cuba bloom into profit. All Europe combined cannot do it, as the one great interest of the island competes with a special industry of Continental Europe—the beet-root industry—an economic nightmare that has more than once threatened the state treasuries with ruin, and produced more diplomatic negotiation than could a question of territory. The huge overfatted monstrosity which each nation hoped to use offensively against its neighbors has turned upon its creators, and would veto any proposition to give Cuba even a small part of the home markets. All Europe, too, is combined against the free sale of the second large item in Cuban economy, the state monopoly (regie) in the leading nations of the Continent control with an iron hand the import, manufacture, and sale of the weed. No statesmanship based upon sentiment or upon economic considerations on the part of Europe can give Cuba what she needs, and what she must have if she is to remain a factor in the world's commerce. No decree of Spain, no system of tariff duties or navigation regulations or commercial prohibition, can have effect in affecting this overshadowing influence of the United States over the commercial destinies of Cuba.

In the supply of Cuba with her chief needs in food and machinery the United States should also stand first. A natural protection of distance, as well as a natural advantage in production, should establish this commerce on grounds which no other

What It Would Cost.

To Send the National Guardsmen of This State to War.

To equip the National Guard of Pennsylvania on a war basis it would be necessary to add 45 men to each company. To equip 5,000 extra men to fill the N. G. P., the State would be required to expend once almost \$200,000. A uniform costs about \$9. A gun will cost the State \$10 at wholesale rates. In addition to these items of outlay, the following articles would be needed by each new guardsman: A knapsack, a haversack, a canteen, a knife, a fork and a spoon, a meat ration can, side arms, and a cartridge box, a rubber blanket and a woolen blanket. The sum total equipment for each man would be about \$30. These figures were gleaned from guard officers, who talked quite freely on the outlook.

The boys are paid only when in service. Privates are paid \$1.50 per day on the first three years' enlistment. Should they re-enlist within thirty days, they receive \$1.75 when on duty during the next three years. A second re-enlistment brings their pay up to \$2, and here it stops. A corporal draws \$1.75 per day; second sergeant, \$2; first sergeant, \$3; non-commissioned staff officers, \$3; second lieutenant, \$3.89; first lieutenant, \$4.17; captain, \$5; major, \$6.66; lieutenant colonel, \$7.25, and colonel, \$9. These are figures paid by the State, but should the boys go into the national service, they would be reduced to regular army pay.

An Exception.

Senator Vest has a favorite story which he has told on the occasion of many political speeches, but so far as known, never on the floor of the United States Senate.

A temperance lecturer was struggling against odds in Kentucky," says the Senator. "He was talking to not a very large audience that had been drawn to the hall by curiosity. 'The effect of alcohol is to shorten life,' said the lecturer. 'An old man at the rear of the hall rose at this juncture and said, 'You're a liar.' 'Why?' inquired the advocate of Adam's ale. 'Because, sir, I've been drinking for seventy-five years, and I'm 90 and am likely to live to be 100. I'm strong enough to lick you if you'll step outside.' 'Oh, no doubt, sir. You're an exception, sir. If you keep on drinking'—the lecturer paused. 'What?' asked the impatient old toper. 'If you keep on drinking you'll have to be shot on judgement day.'"

—Browne—Why do you suppose justice is represented by a beautiful woman? —Towne—Because every man wants justice.—New York Evening Journal.

A Suggestion to Spain.

A writer in the New York Times says: I find the following in my scrap book, and, as it seems apropos, I send you the story, with the suggestion that you call Spain's attention to it. It was taken from the L. A. W. Bulletin, and is called simply a boy's story. "One time there was a young gote wich felt lousy, and they was a old ram wich latts in the road, half awake chime his cud. The gote he had been shut up into a paster all his life, and had never saw a ram, and he sed to his sister the gote did: 'You jest stan still an' see me wipe that freck off the earth.' 'So the gote he went up before the ram and stomped his feet an' shuke his head real fretful, but the ram only kept chime his cud and woteched out between his i lashes. Bimeby he backed off, the gote did, and took a run an' arose up in the air, and come down with his head on the ram's head wack! The gote's head was busted, but the old ram he never wank his eye. 'Then the ole ram he smiled with his mouth an' sed to the butty gote's sister: 'Pears to me, miss, that kangaroo of yours is mighty careless, where he lites; he come gum-dashed near makin' me swaller my cud.'"

So It Would.

"Do you know your orders, sentinel?" was asked of a not over-bright soldier on guard duty recently. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Know the points of the compass?" continued the officer. "Yes, sir." "If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?" "My knapsack, sir."

Sad End of Sport.

While a number of young people were enjoying a romp at Neumedia, near Shamokin, Miss Lizzie Couets was followed by one of her male companions, and while running at full speed turned her head to see whether or not her pursuer was gaining upon her, just as he playfully threw a handful of pebbles. The missiles struck her in the eyes and injured her so badly that her sight was ruined.

Will Soon be Completed.

The iron framework for the new shed being erected at Tyrone from the south entrance of the station to the mouth of the Yellow Creek and west to Saltsburg, Indiana county, this summer. They have leased 20,000 acres of coal land by eastern capitalists in that district.

A Month of Historical Events.

Doublets others have noticed these historical facts and coincidences:— April 19th, 1775, Battle of Lexington. April 24th, 1846, first engagement of Mexican war. April 12th, 1861, Sumter fired on. April 13th, 1861, Sumter surrendered. April 14th, 1861, Lincoln's first call for troops. April 9th, 1865, Lee's surrender. April 14th, 1865, Lincoln assassinated. That is quite a record for April in the United States. Some people are wondering if April, 1898, will add to the list another memorable date.

THE SURE LA GRIPPE CURE.—There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at F. Potts Green's drug store, only 40 cents per bottle.

New Weapon of Warfare.

At Rote a few days ago a quarrel arose between two families who were moving from one house to the other. Finally a pitched battle ensued between the head of the household and the wife of the other, during which the woman broke a large looking glass over the head of the man. The man's head was badly gashed and the woman's face was cut by the flying pieces of broken glass. Both bled freely.

MY NEIGHBOR TOLD ME.—And advised me to try it—This is the kind of advertising which gives Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world. Friend tells friend that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures; that it gives strength, health, vitality and vigor and whole neighborhoods use it as a family medicine.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache

George S. Good & Co., of Lock Haven, has been awarded a contract for building twenty-four miles of railroad in New Mexico. The road will be a branch of the main line they are now building in the Sacramento mountains. It will open up a valuable area of timber lands.

Medical.

SPRING IS THE TIME

WHEN IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD SHOULD BE EXPELLLED.

AMERICA'S GREATEST MEDICINE IS THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes makes the blood impure in spring. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious diseases may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for impure blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expels all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather.

OUT OF SORTS.

"My stomach and liver were in a bad condition, and I felt weak and dull, and had hardly strength enough to walk. I was out of sorts in general. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after the use of two bottles I was so much relieved, that I can say no other medicine has ever done me as much good." Mrs. LIZZIE HATHAWAY, North East, Pa.

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With the slow but sure killing disease constipation.

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TAKE MA-LE-NA STOMACH-LIVER PILLS, nature's gentle tonic-laxative and

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Try them today if you wish to look well, live long and be happy. Purely vegetable, absolutely safe and guaranteed to cure or money returned.

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