

# WAR DECLARED.

### House Passes the Resolution by a Unanimous Vote.

### RESIGNATION OF SHERMAN.

### Judge William R. Day Succeeds the Veteran Premier.

### MOORE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

### The Man Who Takes the Place Made Vacant by Judge Day's Elevation Is a Columbia University Professor, an Authority on International Law and a Former Second Assistant Secretary of State—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt Resigns His Position to Become Lieutenant Colonel of a Cowboy Regiment—Our Government Has Sent an Officer to Cuba to Confer With Insurgent General Garcia. The Steamer Paris Safe—Dewey to Occupy Manila—All Nations Will Remain Neutral.

Washington, April 27.—Conditions in Washington are rapidly settling down to those of actual war. Notices came to the state department from the four quarters of the globe yesterday showing that the nations as a rule are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle. In most cases they were in answer to the identical note sent out on Monday by the state department to all United States embassies and legations instructing them to inform the governments to which they were accredited that war has existed since April 21.

The president issued a proclamation during the day laying down rules as to the seizure of prizes, and the result, it is believed, will be the release of some of the ships already captured, though it will be for the prize courts to determine in each case whether the conditions under which the ship was captured are such to warrant release. The impression prevails that the Buena Ventura, the first on the list of prizes, will be declared no prize. The case of the Panama, whose seizure was reported yesterday, is more complicated, owing to the fact that, while otherwise exempt, the ship was reported to have contained supplies for the Spanish army in Cuba, which are contraband.

However, it may be said that while the settlement of these questions will be left to the courts the administration



SECRETARY OF STATE DAY.

believes the greatest liberality should be shown in the application of the laws where a vessel is not contraband and is tempting to run the blockade. That is shown in the liberal terms of the proclamation itself, by which the prize courts must be guided. It is noted also that the administration has not been deterred by any criticism in congress from formally pledging itself to the nations of the world to refrain from privateering and abide by the declaration of Paris of 1856.

So far as is known all the United States consuls have made their way safely out of Spain.

Secretary Sherman retired finally yesterday from the position of secretary of state, and his successor was confirmed in the person of Judge Day. John Bassett Moore was today confirmed in Judge Day's place.

In the war department preparations went on with ceaseless energy for the organization of the volunteer army. All the officers were detailed who are to be sent to the various states and territories to muster the guardsmen into the service of the United States. The plans for the full organization of the army were also perfected.

Among the orders issued yesterday was one directing Captain A. P. Mahan, the author and well known authority in naval tactics, to report for duty at the navy department. Captain Mahan is a retired officer, and will be assigned a position on the strategy board. Probably he will replace Admiral Walker, for whom the president and Secretary Long cherish the highest regard on account of his professional ability, and who is to be assigned to duty of the highest importance in the immediate future. More than a dozen retired officers were called into the service by Secretary Long yesterday.

### THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

It Passed Through the House Without a Dissenting Vote.

Washington, April 28.—Congress yesterday formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain, and the bill was promptly signed by the president; the senate passed the naval appropriation bill carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm of the federal service; the Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate and now goes to conference; Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the war department called on several (date) for their quota

to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the important events of the day.

The bill declaring war went through the house without a dissenting vote, without a roll call and without a word of debate. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only in the great cheer that went up from floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it was shown. In the senate a debate was precipitated on an amendment offered by Mr. Turple recognizing the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The amendment was defeated, 24 to 33.

### TO OCCUPY MANILA

Would Damage English and German Interests More Than Spanish.

New York, April 27.—A report is in circulation here that the United States war fleet commanded by Commodore Dewey is a hundred miles off the Philippine Islands in line of battle. Commodore Dewey is to invest and take possession of Manila, a fortified port. This may not be accomplished without considerable fighting, as a strong battery is located at the entrance of Manila harbor. There have also been stationed there a number of Spanish warships. It has been asserted that the Spanish fleet there has orders to concentrate the entire naval strength about the Philippines and give the Americans a battle.

It is believed in London, according to a cablegram just received, that the United States will gain little by operations at the Philippines. Even if the fleet secured Manila, the effect would be only to loop up the squadron, which could be more usefully employed elsewhere.

The idea that America may blockade the Philippines has caused great uneasiness at Hamburg, where it is remarked that a blockade would damage English and German interests far more than Spanish. Of the 33 great trading houses at Manila only five are Spanish, 14 being German and 12 English. From Feb. 16 to March 11 last of the 79 vessels that entered Manila harbor only four were Spanish.

### AN EMISSARY IN CUBA.

Lieutenant Rowan Has Gone to Confer With Insurgent General Garcia.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 27.—First Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, of the Nineteenth United States infantry, under orders from the war department, was landed on the Cuban coast somewhere west of Santiago, probably, before dawn on Monday. His Cuban guides and an open sailboat were used. The guides have not returned.

Lieutenant Rowan is on his way to the camp of General Calixto Garcia. He will represent the war department in arranging for the co-operation of the insurgents in the invasion of eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieutenant Rowan's dispatches.

Lieutenant Rowan was detailed from the bureau of information for this dangerous service—dangerous because in his civilian dress he is liable to be treated as a spy. He speaks Spanish and knows Cuba, having written a book on the subject. Moreover, he is an expert map maker.

Lieutenant Rowan left Washington under instant orders on April 9. He was directed to wait here, prepared to go to Porto Rico or Cuba. As he went to eastern Cuba it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Porto Rico.

### WAR TAXATION.

It Affects Wines, Beer, "Soft Drinks," Tobacco and Chewing Gum.

Washington, April 23.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee completed the war revenue measure yesterday and sent it to the printer. Several questions are still open. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between \$55,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually. The principal decision made yesterday was the definite determination not to place a tax upon either railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of one cent upon chewing gum and two and four cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines—two cents on pints and four cents on quarts. A tonnage tax, which is expected to raise \$2,500,000, is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of \$1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise \$25,000,000. The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a retail license of \$4.50 are expected to raise \$30,000,000, and the provisions of the stamp tax over \$30,000,000.

### WEST POINT GRADUATES.

Fifty-five Young Men Who Will Report at Once For Active Service.

Highland Falls, N. Y., April 27.—West Point yesterday afternoon graduated the class of 1898. The stern requirements of the service permitted nothing but short ceremonies attending this hurried call to duty. This is the first time since 1861 that any class has been graduated before the end of the academic year. There were none of the pleasant features which usually attend the graduating of the class, but there were 55 happy young men. Most of the new officers will be assigned to the two new artillery regiments and the rest divided up among the volunteers. Among the graduates are: Frank Boggs, E. D. Bricker, Mallin Craig and R. E. Davis, Pennsylvania; W. W. Wooten, H. W. Butler and A. E. Williams, North Carolina; R. D. Keer, West Virginia; M. McCloskey, Philadelphia; C. A. Nugent and H. L. Newbold, Maryland; F. E. Wood and G. M. Craile, Virginia; Clarke Churchman, Delaware; C. W. Exton, New Jersey.

### WOODFORD'S TRAIN ATTACKED.

Our Minister Protects His Secretary Against Hostile Spaniards.

Paris, April 23.—Stewart L. Woodford, the retiring United States minister to Spain, arrived here last evening. Before leaving Madrid an attempt was made by the Spanish police to arrest Mr. Moreno, Mr. Woodford's secretary, on the ground that he was a subject of Spain. Minister Woodford placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Mr. Moreno was traveling and told the Spaniards that they must assault him (Woodford) before reaching Moreno. Minister Woodford declared he had placed his secretary under the British flag. The Spaniards finally withdrew. Mr. Moreno was born at the Spanish penal colony at Ceuta, where his father had been sentenced to life exile for participating in a Republican uprising in Spain. He hates the Spanish monarchy, which he regards as the persecutor of his father. He is about 27 years old and is possessed of a splendid Spanish and English education. At Valladolid the train bearing Minister Woodford was attacked by mob, several windows being broken. But for the hard work of the civil guards accompanying the train Mr. Woodford would probably have been killed.

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### CITY OF PARIS SAFE.

Steamer Majestic Passed Her, But Saw No Spanish Warships.

Queenstown, April 27.—The White Star steamer Majestic, which has arrived here from New York, en route to Liverpool, reports that at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, in latitude 48.52 and longitude 29.06, she passed an American liner, presumably the Paris. She saw no Spanish warships during the voyage. The Majestic's passengers were most eager to learn the news as to the situation between Spain and the United States, and raised hearty cheers for America on learning that war had been proclaimed.

### The Call on the States.

Washington, April 26.—The war department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. Delaware must furnish one regiment of infantry. Maryland, one regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries. New Jersey, three regiments of infantry. New York, 12 regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry. North Carolina, two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery. Pennsylvania, ten regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries. South Carolina, one regiment of infantry, one battalion and one heavy battery. Virginia, three regiments of infantry. The Pennsylvania troops have been ordered to mobilize on Thursday at Mt. Gretna; New Jersey, Jersey City; Delaware, Middletown; Maryland, Baltimore.

### The Minneapolis and Columbia.

Boston, April 25.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived off Cape Cod at dusk last night. The cruiser Columbia is at Newport. It is thought the government has stationed the two cruisers at a convenient point to protect the Paris on her way from the Grand Banks to New York. The Paris will pass within a few hundred miles of Highland light, probably on Friday, on her way to the Nantucket shoal lightship, which she turns to make her final run of 200 miles to New York. The new cruiser Topeka, a slower boat, is expected off the shoals about Friday or Saturday, but she should be able to take care of herself with assistance.

### Demand For Bombardment Insurance.

New York, April 27.—The demand for bombardment insurance is the most interesting effect of the war scare thus far observed by local underwriters. Requests for such indemnity are received daily in this city from many important coast towns, and heavy risks upon exposed property have already been negotiated at a fair rate, considering the hazard involved. Single risks for as much as \$200,000 have been applied for in this city. Five-eighths of 1 per cent is asked in some instances, the tendency favoring higher rates for southern than northern ports.

### Torpedo Boat Somers Detailed.

Falmouth, Eng., April 27.—Commander Hazleton, of the United States torpedo boat Somers, was notified that as a result of the neutrality measures adopted by the British government, he must not leave these waters. Consequently the Somers lowered her pennant yesterday afternoon. The fires of the Somers were quenched and the crew of the torpedo boat paid off. The Somers was then towed further up the harbor, and moored until further orders. The crew of the Somers declares they intended to join the United States navy.

### Lee Will Snub the Challenge.

Richmond, Va., April 27.—General Fitzhugh Lee is on waiting orders, and has no present intention of going to Washington until summoned there. He has received no challenge to a duel from Lieutenant Ramon de Carranza, late attaché of the Spanish legation at Washington. He knows nothing more about the matter than what has been printed in the newspapers. Should a challenge come, General Lee will ignore it.

### The Spanish Mails Stopped.

New York, April 27.—The exchange of mails between this country and Spain and all Spanish colonies has been stopped. Postmaster Van Cott received an order from Washington yesterday to hold all Spanish mail. Since all mail from the United States for Spain passes through this office the order stops all Spanish mail. Mails to Cuba are likewise stopped by the order.

### Two More Auxiliary Cruisers.

Hoboken, N. J., April 27.—The Hamburg-American steamship officials yesterday confirmed the report of their purchase by the government of their vessel, the Puert Bismarck and Columbia, now in port. The auxiliary board made the purchase. In a few days the vessels will be sent to the Brooklyn navy yard and will be fitted up as auxiliary cruisers.

### Porto Rico Will Revolt.

New Haven, April 27.—Captain McLean, of the schooner Omega, just arrived from Ponce, Porto Rico, says the people of Porto Rico are appealing to the United States for arms and ammunition with a view of rising against the Spaniards. The declaration of war, Captain McLean thinks, will precipitate a revolution.

### Obligatory Military Service.

Madrid, April 27.—A proposal has been submitted to the congress (lower house of the cortes) for obligatory military service. The Republicans propose a revolutionary campaign in the chamber. In which case it is practically certain that the constitutional guarantees will be suspended.

### Japanese Cabinet Officer Resigns.

Yokohama, April 27.—Baron Ito, the minister of commerce, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Count Kaneko will succeed him.

### WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

First Shot of the War Was Fired by the Nashville.

Washington, April 27.—On Wednesday of last week the portentous documents which plunge the United States into war were signed by the president. These were the resolution which passed both branches of congress and the president's ultimatum to Spain. This ultimatum allowed Spain until Saturday to reply as to whether they would yield to the demands of this government. The "haughty Spaniard" has precipitated matters by refusing to accept the document. The resolution, which passed the senate by a vote of 43 to 25 (the nays being those who favored Cuban recognition) and the house by 310 to 6, demands that the government of Spain relinquish its authority in Cuba and withdraw its forces from the island. The resolution declares further that "the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The effort to force a recognition of the Cuban republic was defeated, and this government disclaims desire to annex the island. Senor Polo de Benabre, the Spanish minister here, demanded his passports as soon as he was notified that the resolution was now the law of the land. These were promptly furnished, and the Spanish minister and the attaches of his legation left the city on Wednesday evening for Canada, where they now are.

On Thursday the fleet at Key West received orders to prepare for a blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports, and the work of preparation was rapidly proceeded with. Shortly after 6 o'clock Friday morning the fleet sailed away. There was a wildly patriotic demonstration in Havana Thursday night, and General Blanco made a speech to the people pledging himself to lead them to victory or die in the attempt to repel the Yankee invaders. The Holland submarine boat had a highly successful official test in Raritan bay. Hon. John Wanamaker tendered his services to the governor of Pennsylvania, agreeing to raise a regiment. General Woodford, our minister to Spain, left Madrid, the Spanish government refusing to accept President McKinley's ultimatum and presenting Mr. Woodford with his passports.

The first shot of the war was fired off Key West on Friday last, and it resulted in the capture of the Spanish steamer Buena Ventura, lumber laden, by the gunboat Nashville. The prize was towed to Key West and her crew of 25 were made prisoners of war. Captain Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. It is understood, however, that the promotion is to last only during his present service, and it is made to avoid embarrassments in the near future. A permanent promotion would "jump" a number of deserving officers, which the navy department wishes to avoid. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, of New York, presented to the government, without compensation, his magnificent and speedy steam yacht Free Lance.

Another important event of Friday last was the issue by the government of an identical note to foreign governments announcing the blockade of Havana and other ports. The note also declares that this government will not resort to privateering.

The camp on Chickamauga battle field is rapidly filling up with troops of the regular army. The camp has been named by Commanding General Brooke camp George H. Thomas. The report that Fitzhugh Lee is to be made a major general of volunteers is hailed with delight by the soldiers and by citizens generally.

The events of Saturday and Sunday last were the capture of several Spanish merchant vessels by the fleet now blockading Havana. The vessels captured were the steamer Pedro, by the cruiser New York; the schooner Mathilde, by the torpedo boat Porter; the steamer Catalina, by the cruiser Detroit, and the steamer Miguel Jover, by the gunboat Helena. All were towed to Key West, the schooner Mathilde being taken to that place by the newspaper dispatch boat Dauntless, formally noted as a filibustering steamer. An exciting incident for the men of the fleet was a chase after the Italian man-of-war Giovanna Bausan, which all believed to be a Spanish warship. The sailors were elated over the prospect of a naval engagement, and were greatly disappointed when the Italian vessel run up the Stars and Stripes and fired a rear admiral's salute in honor of Admiral Sampson. The revenue cutter Winona captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss.

The Spanish government issued a decree at Madrid on the question of privateering. The government adopts privateering in fact, but not in name. The royal decree asserts that Spain maintains her right to have recourse to privateering "when we consider it expedient," but "for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out." The decree gives American vessels in Spanish waters 30 days in which to take their departure, and ends with saying that foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

It was officially announced last Monday that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will withdraw from the navy department and take the field as lieutenant colonel of a cavalry regiment composed mainly of western cowboys. The colonel of the regiment will be Dr. Wood, of the army. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will join his command in two or three weeks. Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer, was appointed a prize commissioner, with headquarters at Key West, to act with two others to be appointed as a commission to appraise vessels and cargoes captured in the war. The navy department purchased two more tugs for the auxiliary navy. John Jacob Astor, of New York, has raised and equipped, at his own expense, a battery of artillery, and will transport them to the front when the government calls. It was announced that the port of Fort Monroe would be blockaded from sunset to sunrise each night. The government made a demand on Portugal that the Spanish fleet should be no longer harbored at Cape Verde Islands. As a result Portugal has given the fleet notice to vacate at once. It is believed they may make an attempt to reach North Atlantic points.



Now is the time that every one should take a spring tonic to strengthen the system and prepare for the extra demands of Nature. Every spring the system is thoroughly overhauled—there is a general house-cleaning going on within. The impurities that have been accumulating for a year must be gotten rid of, and the system renovated and prepared for the siege of summer. Unless Nature is assisted in this task, the strain on the system is too severe, and a breakdown is the result. Some people neglect to supply this assistance, and as a result they are overcome by an enervating, depressed feeling, their energies relax, appetite fails, and they are totally disabled for a season. Everybody just now needs a tonic, and Swift's Specific

is logically the best tonic on the market. The general health needs building up, hence a tonic is needed that is entirely harmless. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy that is guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other harmful mineral ingredient. It is Nature's remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from Nature's great storehouse. It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities, tones up the general health, renews the appetite and imparts new life and vigor to the entire system. Dangerous typhoid fever and other prevalent summer diseases seldom attack a person whose system is thoroughly cleansed and toned up with S. S. S. in the spring. Get S. S. S. and be prepared. Sold by all druggists.

Swift's Specific

Our Twenty-fifth Anniversary

in the Wall Paper business.

The startling fact is the 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 3 cents, with a matched ceiling and a beautiful matched border 9 inches wide—something that was not thought of 25 years ago.

Immense Stock

Over 50,000 rolls of Wall Paper ranging in price from 3 cents to 75 cents a single piece. These goods are selected with special care and from the largest and best factories in the country. White Back, single piece, 8 yards long, 3 cents; ceiling to match, 3 cents; 9-inch border to match, 2c. per yard. White Blanks, Glimmers, Bronze and Golds, with Blended Friezes and Ceilings to match—prices 4, 5, 6 and 8 cents.

Marvels of Beauty

are the Gold Side-Walls with Flitter Ceiling and 18 inch Flitter Frieze, elegantly blended, from the deep, rich coloring of the side wall to soft, delicate tints of the ceiling. Away down in price—10, 12 and 15 cents a single piece; Blended Flitter, Frieze and Ceilings to match Ingrain or Boston Felt Side Walls in all shades.

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