

DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

The Great Briton Passed Quietly Away at Hawarden.

UNIVERSAL SORROW IN ENGLAND

The Program in Parliament Will Be an Address to Her Majesty Praying for a Funeral at the Public Expense and a Monument in Westminster.

London, May 19.—William Ewart Gladstone, the famous English statesman, died at his residence in Hawarden early this morning. When death came the eminent Briton was surrounded by



THE LATE W. E. GLADSTONE. His family, and his death was peaceful in the extreme. He was conscious almost to the last, and knew that the end was near. Mr. Gladstone will be given a national funeral, and his remains will rest in Westminster Abbey.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CAREER.

Sixty-six Years in Politics and Four Times Premier.

Gladstone is a name of power in all the English speaking world. Not only has the United Kingdom felt the impress of his genius in every part of her government, but Canada and Australia, the Cape Colony and other self governing dependencies have molded their

new institutions largely according to his ideas, while in the United States he has had as many devoted admirers as in his native island. "Grand Old Man" is his title here as well as in English lands.

And yet the man presents a paradox. No other politician of modern times, none probably of any time, has changed positions so often or so radically, and it is scarcely possible to find any defined principle lately advocated by him that he had not at some time in the past assailed with vituperative eloquence.

Yet there is a certain consistency even in his changes. Contrary to an almost universal rule among students of society and government, he steadily grew more radical as he grew older, less cautious as he grew physically weaker, and less tolerant of criticism as his course raised greater armies of critics.

Mr. Gladstone entered parliament as a Tory of the Eighteenth century sort, grew into a mild conservative, held office as an advanced Whig, and then led the opposition as a Liberal so very radical that many English Radicals abandoned him and even Irish Radicals had to restrain him.

His father, John Gladstone, was a prominent merchant and his mother was of Scotch royal descent. William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool Dec. 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and at Christ's church, Oxford. In 1831 he was graduated, and the next year was elected to parliament.

He continued to represent that borough till 1848. In 1834 Gladstone first "took office" as under secretary for the colonies, Sir Robert Peel being premier. Being "thrown out" by the defeat of Peel in 1835, he employed his leisure in literary work and published the once celebrated "Church and State."

In 1838 he married Miss Margaret Glyne, of a Welsh family, and in 1840 put forth another peculiar work on church affairs. In 1841 he again took a place in the cabinet and soon became eminent as a financier. In 1845 he resigned because the government favored the Catholic college in Ireland, but soon came in again. In 1847 he was chosen to represent Oxford and then, for the first time, began to advocate liberal measures, the first being the bill for removing the disabilities of the Jews, which he had opposed in 1841. In 1851-52 he became a leader of the Liberals and entered on that long contest with Disraeli which continued without truce till 1875, when Disraeli became Lord Beaconsfield and entered the house of lords.

In 1868 Mr. Disraeli succeeded Lord Derby as prime minister, but before the year had run out Disraeli's cabinet was dissolved and Gladstone was called to the premiership. In 1874, owing to the defeat of his Irish university bill, Gladstone tendered his resignation as premier, but on Disraeli refusing to form a cabinet Gladstone consented to remain in office. Early in the following year parliament was dissolved, and the Liberals were overwhelmingly defeated in the elections. This caused Gladstone's retirement, but he returned to the premiership in 1880. In 1885 he again resigned, being succeeded by Lord Salisbury. In 1886 he was restored to power for the third time, but held the premiership for only five months, being again succeeded by Salisbury. In 1892 he became premier for the fourth time, but in the following year, owing to the defeat of his Irish home rule bill in the house of lords, Mr. Gladstone again retired, and Salisbury once more became premier.

Gladstone was never a favorite with Victoria. Indeed, the queen has said more than once with emphasis that she detested him, and said it in a way to imply that she also feared him. Their personal discussions more than once terminated in angry words, but the premier never flinched from facing royalty.

"You must take this action," he once said to her. "Must? Did you say must?" she angrily retorted. "And do you know, sir, who I am?" "Madame," answered Gladstone coolly, "you are the queen of England; but do you know who I am? I am the people of England, and in this emergency the people say 'must!'" The "people" won.

WAR BRITANIES.

It is reported that France will ask the powers to protest against American cable cutting.

A boy named Garcia, arrested at Tampa on suspicion of being a Spanish spy, has been honorably discharged.

The Fourteenth New York regiment of volunteers, Colonel Fred Grant, went into camp at Chickamauga Friday.

The regiments of the new Pennsylvania Guard will be numbered so as not to conflict with those now in service.

United States steamer Resolute left the Brooklyn navy yard last night with a crew of 100 men from New Jersey's naval militia.

Business at Havana is almost at a standstill in consequence of the blockade, and a spirit of depression has come over the beleaguered capital.

According to a Key West dispatch the steamer Tecumseh has landed two parties on the Cuban coast, bearing important messages to the Cuban insurgents.

Monday, May 23. The cost of the war to Spain exceeds \$28,000,000 a month.

Coffee will not be taxed in the war revenue bill.

Over 20,000 letters were delivered to the troops encamped at Chickamauga on Friday.

Volunteers of Washington state, now at San Francisco, voted a unanimous desire to be sent to Manila.

An unconfirmed report at Gibraltar has it that the Spanish squadron at Cadiz will sail for Cuban waters.

It is reported that Admiral Cervera's squadron will return to Fort de France to coal from Spanish colliers now en route.

The single turret monitor Jason, a relic of the civil war, left Philadelphia for New York, manned by New York naval reserves.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times declares our government cannot expect aid from Cuban insurgents.

Tuesday, May 24. Horse flesh costs \$1.50 a pound in Manila.

A. C. Gray, son of the Delaware senator, declines an army commission.

The harbor of San Diego, Cal., has been planted with mines and torpedoes.

A bill introduced in the national house proposes large increases in the navy.

The steamer Fenita is loading ammunition at Mobile for a Cuban expedition.

There have now been mustered into the service of the general government 107,761 volunteers.

J. Castellanos, a young man who wrote 100 letters a day, is under arrest as a Spanish spy at Key West.

Cuban insurgent officers deny charges of inefficiency, and say the Cuban army will distinguish itself by brilliant operations.

The building of a navy equal, if not the superior, of Great Britain's is being agitated in congress, and has many supporters.

Major General William M. Graham formally assumed command of Camp Alger, near Washington, yesterday. There are 12,000 men in the camp.

The British steamer Ardnamhor was seized off Cuba because of her suspicious actions. It was thought she was attempting to run the blockade.

Wednesday, May 25. Five hundred Spaniards were killed and 700 injured by the bombardment of Manila.

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth New York regiments are en route for Chickamauga.

Reports from the state camps show that 112,000 men have been mustered into the volunteer army.

Late advices from Hawaii confirm the statement that the island has been offered to our government as a base of supplies.

The third section of the train carrying Illinois volunteers ran safely over a burning trestle near Birmingham, Ala. Incendiarism is suspected.

The report that negotiations have been opened for the transfer of the Philippines to France by sale or lease, says a Paris dispatch, is absolutely false.

H. G. Whitmore has been elected captain of William J. Bryan's company, Bryan having withdrawn from the contest because he could not be elected unanimously.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, May 24.—Flour firm; winter superfine, \$4.50; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.50; city mills, extra, \$4.75; Rye flour quiet at \$4 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat declined; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.50; No. 2 mixed, May, \$1.30; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 40c. Oats slow; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c. Hay firm; choice timothy, \$12.50; 13 for large bales. Beef quiet; beef hams, \$23.50; Pork quiet; mess, \$7.50; family, \$13.50; Lard weak; western steamed, \$6.50. Butter steady; western creamery, 14c; factory, 11c; Elgin, 15c; imitation creamery, 12c; New York dairy, 12c; do. creamery, 13c; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 17c; do. wholesale, 16c. Cheese easy; large, white, 7c; small do., 7c; large, colored, 7c; small do., 7c; full skims, 2c; part skims, 1c; southern, white and yellow, 6c. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye dull; No. 2 nearby, 63c; No. 2 western, 65c. Hay quiet; choice timothy, \$12.50; Corn, freight demoralized and generally nominal; steam to Liverpool per bushel, 41c; June; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 28c; 30c; 4c; June. Lettuce, \$1.25; per basket. East Liberty, Pa. May 24.—Cattle steady; extra, \$1.00; common, \$0.75; Hogs steady; prime heavy, \$4.00; best medium, \$3.50; heavy Yorkers, \$3.50; light Yorkers, \$3.50; pigs, as to quality, \$3.50; roughs, \$2.50. Sheep steady; choice clipped, \$4.50; common, \$3.50; choice clipped lambs, \$4.75; common to good, \$3.50; spring lambs, \$5.00; veal calves, \$5.00.

HOW WE TOOK CUBA.

AMERICAN COLONIAL TROOPS ONCE CAPTURED HAVANA.

In 1762, After a Terrible Siege, the Provincial Soldiers Hauled Down the Spanish Flag From Morro Castle—The Dreadful Handicaps Which They Underwent.

In 1762 soldiers from the American colonies which afterward became the United States captured Havana under English leadership, and men of Massachusetts hauled down the Spanish flag from Morro Castle.

The story is well worth recalling, because it shows how bravely and successfully our ancestors fought against Spain. The following is from Bancroft.

"Assembling the fleet and transports at Martinique and off Cape St. Nicholas, Admiral Pococke sailed directly through the Bahama Straits and on the sixth day of June came in sight of the low coast around Havana. The Spanish forces for the defense of the city were about forty-six hundred; the English had 11,000 effective men and were recruited by nearly a thousand negroes from the Leeward Islands and by 1,500 from Jamaica. Before the end of July the needed reinforcements arrived from New York and New England; among these was Putnam, the brave ranger of Connecticut, and numbers of men less happy, because never destined to revisit their homes.

"On the 13th of July, after a siege of twenty-nine days, during which the Spaniards lost a thousand men, and the brave Don Luis de Velasco was mortally wounded, the Morro castle was taken by storm. On the 11th of August the Governor of Havana capitulated, and the most important station in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. At the same time nine ships of the line and four frigates were captured in the harbor. The booty of property belonging to the King of Spain was estimated at \$10,000,000.

"The siege was conducted in midsummer, against a city which lies just within the tropic. The country around the Morro Castle is rocky. To bind and carry the fascines was of itself a work of incredible labor, made possible only by aid of African slaves. Sufficient earth to hold the fascines firm was gathered with difficulty from the crevices in the rocks. Once, after a drought of fourteen days, the grand battery took fire by the flames, and crackling and spreading where water could not follow it nor earth stifle it, was wholly consumed.

"The climate spoiled a great part of the provisions. Wanting good water very many men died in agonies from thirst. More fell victims to a putrid fever, of which the malignity left but three or four hours between robust health and death. Some wasted away with loathsome disease.

"Over the graves the carrion-crows hovered and often scratched away the scanty earth which rather hid than buried the dead. Hundreds of carcasses floated on the ocean. And yet, such was the enthusiasm of the English, such the resolute zeal of the sailors and soldiers, such the unity of action between the fleet and the army, that the vertical sun of June and July, the heavy rains of August, raging fever and strong and well-defended fortresses, all the obstacles of nature and art, were surmounted and the most decisive victory of the war was gained.

The Queen and Gladstone.

There is an odd story going the rounds in England to the effect that the Queen's anxiety regarding Mr. Gladstone's health, which causes her to require two telegraphic reports every day, is not based solely on reasons of state. Many years ago, the story runs, the Queen and Prince Albert were walking unattended on a country road, and passed a gypsy camp. Prince Albert laughingly suggested that they should have their fortunes told, and they approached the camp. An old woman appeared, and looked first at the hand of the Prince, but the first glance made her drop it, and she refused to tell what she saw, saying: "You live with the sun, but the dark will soon deepen." Then Her Majesty's palm was offered. The gypsy looked and then knelt. "I am in the presence of one who is great in this world," she said, "and I give you homage, though I know not who you are. Your days shall be long, but sorrow will not spare you, and when your end comes there will be a falling stone."

It is said that Her Majesty has occasionally referred to the prophecy, and now believes that Gladstone is the stone indicated, and that her death and his will not be far apart.

WHY?

Why isn't a wealthy actor a fixed star? Why can't a man save time by stopping his watch? Why shouldn't a sleepy man be of a retiring disposition? Why are not more sermons equally as deep as they are long? Why don't chattering teeth usurp the functions of the tongue? Why does the average young lady pine for a spruce young man? Why should the wearer of a stove-pipe hat take cold in his head? Why does a sin look twice as big as a man before he commits it as it does after? Why is it that a man who drinks 5-cent whisky and smokes 3-for-5 cigars never swears off?

House Built of Old Hats.

An ingenious hatter of Paris constructed a house of felt made out of 24,000 old hats. This house consisted of parlor, dining room and bedroom; also a kitchen.

FIGHTING BOB EVANS

YARNS SPUN ABOUT THE FAMOUS CAPTAIN OF THE IOWA.

He Has No Rival for Popularity in Washington or in the Navy Department—How He Acquired His Belligerent Sobriquet—A Civil Engineer of Wide Repute.

Captain Robley D. Evans has no rival for popularity in Washington or in the entire Navy Department. Evans was in command of the Yorktown during the late trouble with Chile, and he wanted to blow Valparaiso off the earth because of the insults put upon America by the citizens of that town. But the navy department refused, and Evans was commended for the admirable self-restraint he exercised. Evans is generally known as "Fighting Bob" Evans. He has a limp which he earned during his service with Uncle Sam in the sixties, and other marks of war on his person. Evans belongs to a Virginia family, and has been in the navy thirty-eight, and is one of the most dashing and daring officers in Uncle Sam's service.



CAPTAIN ROBLEY D. EVANS.

The navy is full of stories about Capt. Evans. It is only fair to him and to the rest of the navy to say that his fame has gone abroad by no fault of his own and that the nickname "Fighting Bob," for which he is certainly not responsible, has been in a great measure the means of spreading his fame. Capt. Evans was severely wounded while leading a part of the land attack on Fort Fisher. He walks with a limp to this day. Some of the incidents that have made him prominent as an alleged seeker for gore are his remarks to Secretary Herbert toward the close of the last administration that it would please him greatly "to make Spanish the prevailing language in hell for the next five years," and his announcement to the Chilean torpedo boat which made itself obnoxious by rushing around the Yorktown, of which Capt. Evans was in command in Valparaiso harbor if the torpedo boat so much as scratched half an inch of paint off the Yorktown's side that he would blow her out of the water. At another time a launch crew came aboard the Yorktown and reported to the Captain that the natives had been throwing stones at them from the shore. The Captain hurried a rapid-fire gun into the bow of the launch, filled her up with armed men and made for the shore. No more stones were thrown. Leaving a sufficient guard with the boat, he marched through the streets until he found the highest civil authority in the town, and then and there informed that functionary briefly and with much heat that if any more stones were thrown by anybody at his launch he would make life miserable for everybody within range of the Yorktown's guns so long as he could keep his ship afloat. That he knew exactly the sort of people he was dealing with is shown by the intense respect with which he and his men were regarded during the remainder of the time the Yorktown was in the harbor.

Once on the Mediterranean station he was temporarily in command of his ship when French gendarmes brought aboard a large number of American bluejackets who had deserted. It was the custom on such occasions for each bluejacket as soon as he was released on the deck of the vessel, to turn and hammer the countenance of the gendarme until he was pulled away. This sort of thing had a tendency to make the gendarmes afraid to bring in deserters and Evans determined to stop it. In the presence of the gendarmes and their captives he announced his decision. The first bluejacket was released, and promptly knocked his gendarme flat. Evans picked up the gendarme's sword and struck down the sailor. Exactly the same performance was gone through with as each of the next six bluejackets was unshackled. The eighth permitted his gendarme to go in peace. The seven men who had been cut down all escaped with their lives. Evans said that they owed their preservation to a merciful Lord who turned the edge of the French policeman's tin sword. The seven injured men were invited to make charges against Evans, but they said they didn't want to. As they put it themselves:

"They guessed they had run up against something they didn't know anything about."

Capt. Evans is a civil engineer of wide reputation among builders of bridges and steel frame work. Whenever he is on leave his services have been eagerly sought by the great steel companies. Andrew Carnegie has said publicly that he considered Capt. Evans one of the most capable engineers in America. Taking him all in all, he is a typical naval officer of the day. The accident of his nickname has simply brought about public knowledge of qualities which have remained unremarked in other men above and below him in the service.

A Varied Career.

The wife of the late Premier Barrios of Guatemala was Miss Alice Benton, and was for some time an inmate of the Protestant orphan asylum of Mobile, Ala. She afterward became an actress, and it was during her stage life that Barrios met her.

Took Hood's in the Spring

It Completely Cured a Dreadful Scrofula Humor

From Which He Had Suffered From Boyhood.

If you want a good medicine for your blood, you should take one which absolutely cures blood diseases. The following testimonial and thousands more like it prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest blood purifier ever discovered. Read it and take Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—I have had a scrofula humor since I was a boy. Four years ago it culminated in an abscess as large as an apple on the left side of my neck, and extended the whole length of my jaw from the chin to the ear. Being on the cords of the neck, it gave me sharp pains in the left shoulder and breast. About three years ago I had the abscess lanced and this tended to decrease the size of the bunch somewhat. Last spring I

Commenced to Take Hood's

Sarsaparilla. Up to that time I had not had any appetite, and in particular ate very little breakfast. Soon after commencing with Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began to feel better in every way and my appetite improved. I did not, however, notice any change in the abscess until I had taken several bottles, when it gradually grew smaller and wholly disappeared. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have gained from 142 to 158 pounds and have a good appetite. I know it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that effected the cure, as I had tried about everything else, but nothing did me any good, not even doctors' medicines. I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." GEO. D. STIMPSON, Islington Road, Portsmouth, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring Medicine. All druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial.



In Point of Comfort

and security ranks first. It insures absolute freedom from pressure over hip and back. No thigh straps, no chafing, is light and durable, a sure holder in the most difficult cases. We have had 40 years experience in the fitting of trusses and we can give you satisfaction. We are sole agents for the Wetmore Truss. Give us a call.

GREEN'S PHARMACY, BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE - - - - PA

GENERAL INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE and LOANS.

Nothing but Reliable Jointship Companies Represented.

GRANT HOOVER 1st Floor, Crider's Stone Building, BELLEFONTE, - - - - PENN'A.

If You are Looking

For the best things shown by the clothing trade, do not miss us. We have exactly what you want. In fact we have everything that you can think of in Men's, Boys' and Childrens' Clothing. An exceptionally fine assortment Childrens' Clothing and we quote them away below all others. See them. FAUBLES.

GARMAN HOUSE, High Street, opposite the Court House. Entirely new. New Furniture, Steam Heat, Electric Light, and all the modern improvements. C. M. & B. S. GARMAN, Proprietors.

Fine Groceries

- Fine Teas, Fine Coffees, Fine Spices, Fine Syrups, Fine Fruits, Fine Confectionery, Fine Canned Goods, Fine Cheese, Fine Dried Fruit, Fine Hams, Fine Bacon, Fine Olives, Fine Pickles, Fine Sardines, Fine Oil, Fine Ketchup, Fine Oranges, Fine Lemons, Fine Bananas.

But all these can talk for themselves if you give them a fair chance.

NEW FISH.

- Bright Handsome New Mackerel, New Caught Lake Fish, Cicoes, Herring, White Fish, Lake Trout.

Maple Sugar and Syrup

- Canned Soups, Bonillon, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Vegetable, Consomme, Mulligatawnny, Tomato, Chicken, Gumbo.

QUEENSWARE.

- Enameled Ware, Tin Ware, Brooms and Brushes.

The best place to bring your produce and the best place to buy your groceries, etc., etc.

SECHLER & CO HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

A Fine Display

That is the object of this announcement, to call the attention of the public to the large, complete, select assortment of New Furniture just received and awaiting your inspection at my new store, recently opened in the room formerly occupied by McKee's Hardware store, Allegheny street, Bellefonte.

Can't enumerate all the choice goods in stock.

You are respectfully invited to pay us a visit and see the elegant goods.

Should you want to make any purchases, interesting inducements will be made.

Anything and Everything

in the line of furniture from a cheap chair to gorgeous parlor suits or elaborate bed chamber furniture, at the Spring Opening of

Naginey's Furniture Store, F. E. Naginey, Prop., Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.