

**SPANIARDS FOR PEACE.**

Statesmen Would Jump at a Chance to End the Struggle.

**SPAIN WILL RELINQUISH CUBA**

Should the Powers Now Intervene. A Member of the Silveira Party Declares That "Sooner or Later It Must Come to That."

Madrid, June 1.—Rumors abound point to the fact that the Spaniards are weary of the war. Senor Sagasta's recent allusions in congress to an honorable peace have been taken as implying Spain's willingness to accept the mediation of the great powers. Senor Romero y Robledo promptly snapped out: "People in a state of war do not talk of peace, honorable or otherwise, unless they are bent that way. Seeking peace means carrying on a half-hearted war."

Senor Gamazo's very blunt refusal to take on his shoulders responsibility for the political course of the cabinet, confining his connection therewith to the administrative functions of his portfolio—public works—in the same direction.

A newspaper correspondent had a conversation with a distinguished member of the Silveira party, who very candidly admitted that it would be a good thing for Spain if she were free from Cuba.

"Cuba," he said, "has always been a drag on Spanish resources. We get nothing as a nation from it, but it has, on the contrary, drained us of our best blood and money. True, in the old evil days individuals made large fortunes out there, but their rapacity, greed, bad government and cruelty have brought nothing but shame on the mother country. It will, therefore, be a godsend to Spain when the last connecting link is broken. Of course, any proposal to cut the cable will be most unpopular for the government which has the boldness to propose it, but sooner or later it must come to that."

It is believed that, should the powers now intervene, Spain will, under protest, to save her face, consent to Cuban independence, provided the powers guarantee that island's independence from the United States. Should this come about the new Sagasta ministry, composed as it is of very discordant elements, will dissolve of itself, if not assisted in the operation by the sham as well as by the real indignation of different sections of the population. The way will thus be cleared for a Silveira ministry pledged to a policy of internal reform and reconstruction.

There is little doubt as to Senor Silveira being one of the most far-sighted and capable Spaniards in public life today. In addition to his great ability he is believed to be thoroughly honest and to be supported by men who are anxious to purify the home administration from the blot which have made it a byword abroad and a laughing stock at home.

Should this forecast come true a bright future may still be in store for the peninsula. A policy which puts an end to internal corruption, develops her industries and commerce, while restoring her shattered finances, may make her an acceptable ally to more than one of the great powers of Europe.

**THE PRODUCE MARKETS**

**As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.**  
Philadelphia, May 31.—Flour lower; winter superfine, \$4.25@4.50; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$5.00@5.75; city mills, extra, \$4.50@4.75; Rye flour dull, but steady, at \$4 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.00; No. 1, 1.15; corn firm; No. 2 mixed, \$1.37@1.40; No. 2 yellow, for local trade; 40c. Oats lower; No. 2 white, 32½¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32½¢; Hay steady; choice timothy, \$1.35@1.40 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$12.50@14.00; Pork steady, mess, \$11.50@11.75; Butter clear, \$12.50@14.50; family, \$13.50@14; Lard steady; western, steamed, \$6.45; Butter firm; creamery, western, 15½¢@16½¢; do. factory, 16½¢@17½¢; Eggs, 16½¢; Imitation creamery, 12½¢; New York dairy, 12½¢@13½¢; do. creamery, 13½¢@14½¢. Cheese quiet; large, white, 6½¢; small do., 7c.; light skims, 5½¢; part skims, 5½¢; full skims, 29¢; large, colored, 6½¢@6½¢; small do., 27½¢. Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 11½¢; western, fresh, 11c.; southern, 11c.

**Baltimore, May 31.**—Flour easier; western superfine, \$3.75@4; western extra, \$4.45; do. family, \$5.00@5.25; winter wheat, patents, \$6.10@6.50; spring do., \$6.50@6.75; spring, straight, \$6.80@7.05. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.19½@1.19; month, \$1.19½@1.19; June, \$1.16; July, \$1.01; August, 94c.; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.09@1.10; southern, by sample, \$1.10@1.12; southern on grade, \$1.10@1.12. Corn steady; mixed spot, month and June, \$1.37½@1.40; July, \$1.37½@1.40; steamer mixed, 36½¢; southern, white, 36½¢@37c.; do. yellow, 37½¢@38c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 36c.; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Rye easier; No. 2 nearby, 61c.; No. 2 western, 55c. Hay steady; choice timothy, \$12.50@13. Grain freights very quiet; steams to Liverpool, per bushel, 4d. June. Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s. 2d. June. Sugars strong; standard granulated, 5½¢ for course granulated; 5½¢ for fine granulated. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 17c.; do. imitation, 16c.; do. ladle, 15c.; good do., 14c.; store packed, 12½¢. Eggs firm; fresh, 11c. to 11½¢. Cheese steady; fancy New York, large, 9½¢@9½¢; medium, 9½¢ to 10c.; small, 10½¢ to 10¾¢. Lard, 27c. East Liberty, Pa., May 31.—Cattle steady and unchanged. Hogs active and a shade higher; prime heavies, \$4.50@4.55; prime mediums, \$4.40@4.50; best heavy Yorkers, \$4.50@4.55; good light Yorkers, \$4.20@4.25; fair Yorkers, \$4.15; pigs, \$3.50@4; good roughs, \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, \$3.50@3.60. Sheep steady; choice clipped, \$4.25@4.30; common, \$3.50@3.60; choice clipped lambs, \$5.15@5.25; common to good, \$4.25@5; spring lambs, \$5.50@5.90; veal calves, \$5.50@7.

**WAR BREVITIES.**

Thursday, May 20.

A special from Gibraltar says two Austrian warships will sail Saturday for Cuban waters.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Canary Islands, and is very rigidly enforced.

It is believed that Senor Puigercver, minister of finance in Spain's cabinet, will provoke a ministerial crisis at the next cabinet council.

Major Russell E. Harrison, son of the ex-president, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Major General Fitzhugh Lee.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says a number of merchant steamers loaded with coal from England have arrived at Barcelona, Cadiz and Bilbao.

Friday, May 27.

Many influential Spaniards are urging that the government sue for peace.

The government has begun the manufacture of war equipments at the Indianapolis arsenal.

Pennsylvania's 6,000 men on the second call will probably be mobilized at Mt. Gretna.

Admiral Sampson is reported to have captured the Spanish coal deposits at Cayo France, Cuba.

A picked regiment of mounted riflemen, 500 strong, in Colorado, has tendered its services to the government.

A Gibraltar dispatch says that 40 Krupp guns have been smuggled into Spain and Germany, labeled "kitchen furniture."

Saturday, May 28.

The Hawaiian Star declares that the Hawaiian government has undoubtedly offered the islands to the United States.

The statement that James Emmitt, an American, had been shot by order of General Garcia is authoritatively denied.

English newspapers print many arguments to prove that the Spaniards are courting delay in order to avert internal uprisings.

Off Cardenas harbor lies a gunboat placed there to prevent the escape of a couple of so-called Spanish gunboats, reported bottled up in that port.

General Charles King (the novelist), G. A. Garretson of Cleveland, Francis V. Greene of New York and Harrison Gray Otis will be Merritt's brigadier generals in the Philippines.

Monday, May 30.

There are now 18,000 men in volunteer camp at Camp Alger, near Washington.

A portion of General Gomez's army entered Remedios, Cuba, captured 304 Mauser rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and large quantities of provisions, and retreated after a brief battle with Spaniards.

In pursuance of the order from the war department recently issued that all volunteers be vaccinated, Chief Surgeon Hartsuff, at Chickamauga, has received 40,000 vaccine points, of which he has already distributed 20,000.

The hours of labor at the Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, will be increased from 16 to 20 hours a day, which will permit the turning out of 200,000 rounds of ammunition per day. Later the hours will be extended to three shifts of eight hours each.

There were three deaths at Chickamauga park Sunday. Pierce Collyer, of the Fourteenth Minnesota, and Harry O. Burnham, of the Eighth Massachusetts, died of pneumonia, and L. Bohnert, of the Fifth Illinois, of blood poisoning.

Tuesday, May 31.

The total number of troops encamped at Chickamauga last night was 44,812. The authorities at Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti, forbid the signaling of any ship in sight.

General Greeley, chief signal officer, is making arrangements for enlisting the volunteer signal corps authorized by congress.

The government has leased 4,000 acres of land near Boyce Station, four miles from Chattanooga, on which troops will be encamped.

In the Spanish chamber of deputies Senor Puigercver, minister of finance, presented a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver money.

The cruiser Harvard has sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, to join Commodore Schley's squadron. She took a pilot familiar with the south coast of Cuba.

Surgeon General Sternberg has taken the initiatory steps for securing a hospital train for the transportation of the invalided troops from the front. This train is to consist of ten tourist sleepers and one dining car.

Wednesday, June 1.

The next expedition to the Philippines will probably consist of 1,000 regulars.

Ex-Congressman J. Warren Keffer, of Ohio, will probably be appointed major general of volunteers.

Captain J. E. Brady, the new press censor of Florida, accepting Key West, has established headquarters at Tampa. The censorship will be most rigid.

General Lee had an enthusiastic reception at Jacksonville last night. He had a conference there with General Miles. The latter reached Tampa today.

Millions to Pay the Volunteers.

Washington, June 1.—Paymaster General Stanton, of the army, has submitted estimates to Secretary Alger aggregating between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000 for the pay of the volunteers to be raised under the second call for the seven months beginning June 1 and ending with the calendar year.

1898	JUNE	1898				
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

**MOON'S PHASES.**

Full Moon	4 9:27 a.m.	New Moon	18 11:35 p.m.
Third Quarter	11 12:10 a.m.	First Quarter	31 9:10 a.m.

**HEAD OF THE ARMY.**

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

He is a Born Fighter, Disciplinarian and Tactician—Career and Personality—In His Strong and Skilled Hands May Rest Our Nation's Honor.

General Miles was a mere boy when he entered the Union Army, and he rose so rapidly during the conflict that he came out of the army with the title of brevet major general, although he was but twenty-six years old. After the war, when Jefferson Davis was sent to Fort Monroe as a prisoner, Miles was selected by Secretary Stanton to take charge of the noted captive. Those were uncertain times, and the young officer took every precaution to see that his prisoner did not escape.

In whatever light one chooses to view the matter, General Miles is a most interesting personality. He won the confidence of the principal men in the civil war by his conduct during the four years' conflict, and he since has made a world-wide reputation as a fearless Indian fighter. To the casual observer General Miles appears to be a man who has had a successful business career, rather than a man who has been fighting for two-thirds of his active life and who has recovered from four serious bullet wounds.



MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

No man, either in the civil war or in any other conflict, attained to the distinction at the age of twenty-six years that Miles won under Grant. When this officer's age is kept in mind, what he did from 1861 to 1865 becomes most conspicuous.

He was not quite twenty-two years old when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and he then was employed in a store not far from Boston. He had come into the possession of \$1,000, and promptly devoted this money to organizing a company of volunteers. He succeeded in borrowing \$2,500 more from a relative, giving his personal note as security. With this money young Miles equipped his company, was elected as its captain, and made all arrangements to go to the front. But the Governor of Massachusetts, learning the age of the young captain, refused to issue a commission to him. Instead he made Miles a lieutenant, and in that capacity he joined the federal forces.

It was but a short time, however, before fate and Miles' achievements reversed the action of the Massachusetts Governor. Before he had been long in active service Miles was made a captain, then a colonel, later a brigadier general and finally a major general. General Hancock, under whom he served in the early years of the war, quickly discovered his abilities, and was the more interested in the young man because of the fact that Miles had not been graduated from West Point. He was in charge of Hancock's skirmish line at Chancellorsville and held his own successfully against every attack by Lee's veterans. In this duty he was seriously wounded on the second day, and General Hancock, in a letter to Washington urging his promotion, said, "If Colonel Miles lives he will be one of the most distinguished officers in the service."

As for General Miles' services during the closing months of the civil war, his friends point to the fact that on February, 1865, when he was but twenty-six years old, he commanded the Second Army Corps, to which distinction he had risen by successive promotion for brilliant and daring work while he had commanded regiments, brigades, and divisions under General Grant. Never before, they declare, had an American officer at that age commanded so large a body of soldiers. But it is as an Indian fighter that the world best knows General Miles. His work on the frontier is familiar to every reader of American history and has been made so much more prominent than were his achievements during the civil war that many seem to forget the services he performed during that conflict.

Since his active life on the frontier General Miles has become conspicuous as a man of peace. Not only has he written a book, but he long has been in great demand as an after dinner speaker.

When the general made his tour of Europe, from which he returned last year, he had as a constant companion his interested and interesting wife. She was a Sherman, daughter of the late Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, John Sherman, the present Secretary of State is her uncle, as was General William T. Sherman.

**Old Maid Insurance.**  
The latest in the insurance line is the "Old Maid Assurance Corporation, Limited," which issues policies to single ladies which will, if the policyholder remains unmarried at the age of forty years, guarantee a pension for life.

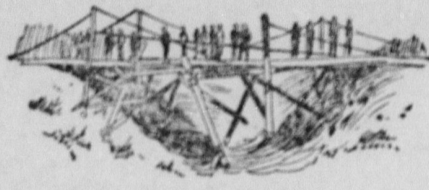
**WAR BRIDGES.**

NOVEL STRUCTURES THAT MUST BE BUILT IN A HURRY.

Dangers of Placing a Pontoon in Position in the Face of an Enemy's Guns—A Bridge Eighty-two Feet Long Built in Three Hours.

While the War Department at Washington is making inquiries of railroads as to their facilities for the transportation of troops to certain points, the government officials know that railroad tracks do not run directly to the most convenient points for the concentration of a large force of infantry. Survivors of the last war can tell of long marches through unknown country, across ditches, ravines and streams, where the bridges had been destroyed before their advance.

These marches would have been very slow and long drawn out had it not been for the Engineer Corps of the army. The Engineer Corps is in the first place officered by men thoroughly familiar with every detail of the several branches of engineering, and the rank and file of the corps is composed of soldiers perfectly trained.



BRIDGE BUILT IN THREE HOURS.

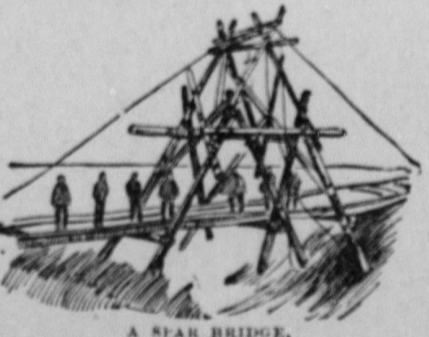
In the event of this country needing to bring a large force together at any given point along a coast which was some distance from railroad facilities the Engineer Corps would quickly prove its usefulness.

Frequently in time of war bridges must be built in a rush. There is no time to waste for surveying or for boards to decide upon the form of bridge to be constructed. The Engineer Corps is capable of building a very serviceable bridge in about three hours, without having nicely sawed timbers or iron girders hauled to the scene beforehand.

When the orders come for such a bridge the timber to be used in its construction is in the form of trees standing in the nearest woods. The engineer soldiers quickly fell the trees and trim the trunks free of branches. The limbless trees are hauled to the place where the bridge is to be built, and the actual work of construction begins.

The bridge shown in illustration No. 1 was built at Willets Point, L. I., where the Engineer Corps has its headquarters. This bridge was 82 feet long and crossed a ravine 30 feet deep. The bridge was finished by forty members of Company C, under command of Lieutenant E. E. Schultz, in three hours from the time the men started out in the woods to cut the timber. The floor beams and flooring, which is called "chess," are the same that are used on pontoon bridges, and, with the exception of these and the ropes used in building the bridge, the engineers are required on the march to cut the materials for the bridges they build.

In building the bridge shown in the illustration the men worked with the understanding that the ravine was much deeper and that a deep stream of water ran from the bottom of it, rendering it impassable to the men while at work. Approaching the ravine on one side, the men set several of the spars in position on the sloping bank. After lashing the spars together the guy lines with which they were held in position were slacked gradually, until the spars inclined toward the opposite bank, and then the big lines were securely fastened to hold the spars in the slanting position. Out to the crosspiece directly over the centre of the ravine, long stringpieces were laid from the bank by the soldiers, and from this frail structure several of the men lowered a long spar to the opposite bank.



A SPAR BRIDGE.

Over this incomplete structure half the force of men made their way one at a time. These men hastily secured spars and made the half of the frame of the bridge on the opposite side and lowered it in position. Timbers were quickly put in place and lashed and the frame became rigid, and the planks were put down, forming the platform over which the entire command of forty men marched back and forth and then gathered on the bridge and had their picture taken.

In another illustration is shown a spar bridge with overhead structure, which is another type of hastily constructed bridge. A model of this bridge about eight feet long, was made by one of the men afterward, and is now on exhibition in the Museum at Willets Point.

Besides the building of rush bridges, the engineer corps has full charge of the building of pontoon bridges across rivers and all streams of water too wide for the construction of a spar bridge. The pontoons are flat bottomed boats which are carried with an army supply train. The boats are launched and padded in position and fastened together. This work is very hazardous in time of war, as an enemy from the opposite bank can shoot down the bridge builders. During the last war there was one pontoon bridge built where the men at work upon it were killed at about the rate of one a minute.

**"How Did She Burn Her Face?"**

That Was What People Asked About Our Daughter

**Dreadful Itching, Burning Eruptions Cured**

Smooth, Soft, White Skin Now.  
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass:  
"Gentlemen: Our little daughter is now four years old. When she was about three months old, she had eruptions on her face which were very disagreeable, and itched so much, especially at night, that it made her trouble a great deal worse. I was obliged to keep her hands tied at night and it was necessary to watch her during the day. She would scratch herself whenever she had the chance, until her clothes

Would Be Covered with Blood. We had a great many doctors to see her, but they did not help her in the least. It was a terrible task to care for her. When we took her away from home, people would ask, 'How did that child burn her face?' She was completely covered with scabs for a long time. She suffered everything. At last we concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I had great faith in it, and after awhile we could see that she was getting better. People said she would certainly be left with scars on her face, but she was not. It is now a year since she was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and her face is as

Smooth and White and Soft as that of any child. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best family medicine that can be obtained. I take it myself for headache and that tired feeling, and I have found nothing to equal it. One peculiarity about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it is pleasant to take and it is no trouble to induce children to take it. The doctors pronounced my little girl's disease to be eczema, or salt rheum." MRS. WILBUR WELLS, Warren, Connecticut.  
N. B. Do not be induced by any substitute. Be sure to get

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.



**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.

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BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,  
BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA

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REAL ESTATE and LOANS.  
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Nothing but Reliable Jointship Companies Represented.  
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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 Children's Clothing. An exceptionally fine assortment Children's 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.  
G. M. & B. S. GARMAN, Proprietors.

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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, Ciscos, Herring, White Fish, Lake Trout, Maple Sugar and Syrup, Canned Soups, Bouillon, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Vegetable, Consomme, Mulligatawny, 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.

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HIGH STREET,  
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**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.