

THE RACKET

No. 9 and 11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa.

Headquarters For Art Silks

Japan, Spanish, Turkish Floss—Kope and Embroidery—all the shades, so difficult to obtain. Special designs in stamped linens, just in.

New Cushion Covers and materials for same.

S. H. and M. Bindings, Pride Belle and Monarch.

We are the sole selling agents for "Cordette" in this city. It is the perfection of shape giving fabrics. Beware of imitations they are worthless and will spoil your dress.

R. AND G. CORSETS.

U will find the No. 307 advertised in The Ladies Home Journal, Delinquent now at our Corset Counter. The New Pink and Blues in this number are a dream of beauty. Also full lines of Balls Kabo. New no's in this famous corset.

G. R. SPIGELMYER.

MONTGOMERY & CO.



General Shafter.

To-day the fall showing is ready—Handsome and well constructed

CLOTHING

for men, boys and children. The price—possibilities that our vast buying gives, are hinted at in the descriptive list that follows:

Men's Clothing

"An honest tale speeds best being plainly told." We offer for Fall and Winter wear, all wool and handsomely tailored suits at \$7.50—the samples we show are the exact quality of fabrics, and are a few of many new and bright styles confined exclusively to us.

OVERCOATS

All-Wool Kersey Overcoats in blue and black at \$7.75. Boy's Overcoats at \$5.00 to 7.50. Children's Overcoats and Keepers \$1.50 to 7.50.

SUITS

Boy's Suits at \$5, 6, 6.50 and 7.50. Children's Suits at \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50 up to \$5.00.

Guyot, Dunlap, Knox Belmar and Army Hats.

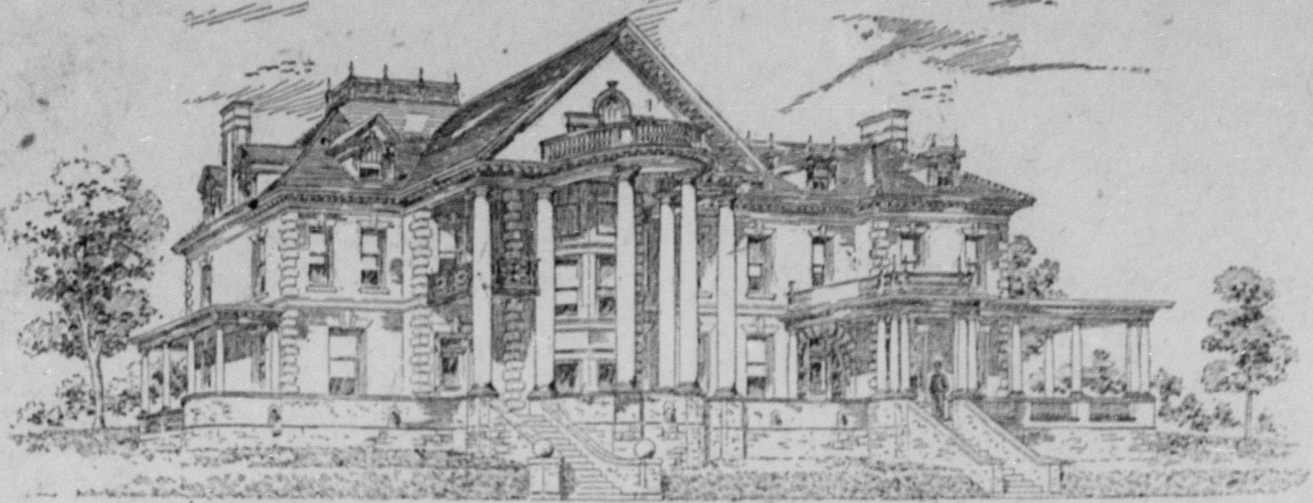
Pumpkin Contest to be decided on Saturday, Oct. 15, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m.

Montgomery & Co., Progressive Clothiers, Bellefonte, Pa.

Look for the Startling Announcement.... In Two Weeks.

We have still a large stock of the Powers goods going below cost.

POWERS SHOE COMPANY.



DESCRIPTIVE.

RESIDENCE FOR GOV. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, BELLEFONTE, PA. T. P. REYNOLDS, ARCHITECT. MASONIC TEMPLE, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Bellefonte is famous for its imposing business blocks and beautiful homes. There is no town of its size in the state that can equal it in this respect. At present much interest is centered upon the improvements now in progress on the property of Gov. D. H. Hastings, on Allegheny street. A strong force of mechanics are at work and have stripped the former residence of almost everything, and the excavations and foundations being laid indicate that an elaborate structure will be erected there. Through the kindness of Architect Truman P. Reinteyer, of Williamsport, the above picture of the new residence was furnished for our readers. The front of the building will be 120 feet. The exterior is a severe type of old colonial architecture. The walls will be of brick with brown stone trimmings for the base, and white marble superstructure. The roof will be of green slate. The interior will be finished in polished hard woods, with wood parquette floors. Plate glass windows throughout and the best sanitary plumbing will be introduced. This building has one of the finest locations in the town. It stands in the centre of a large plot and on an elevation from the street, with a beautiful shaded and terraced lawn surrounding it. The large massive stone wall and steps add to the general appearance and when completed will be one of the finest homes in this part of the state. Gov. Hastings evidently expects to return to Bellefonte, at the expiration of his term in January, and then his new home will be completed when everything will be comfortable, convenient and inviting.

CUBAN RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Continued from 1st page.

ing the highly prosperous years of the Cuban sugar industry, when sugar production attracted every man's attention, the cultivation of coffee, as well as other interests, was neglected, and that of sugar taken up.

The mountain slopes of Eastern Cuba invite the man of moderate means to grow coffee, equal in quality to the best Mocha or Java, but as it requires three or four years for new coffee trees to yield, a beginner should have means left upon which to live while he awaits his first crop. If one cares to raise corn, plantains and vegetables on the same land while awaiting the growth of the coffee, which can be easily done, he can much more than pay current expenses.

The cost of new land, clearing it, planting the coffee and temporary crops, weeding, etc., that is, all expenses for the first two years, will average \$60 per acre. A full crop will average from 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, according to soil and location. From 1867 until 1897 the price of coffee has varied in Cuba from \$14 to \$35 per hundred weight, the average being from \$18 to \$20, and the yearly profits of the coffee planters have generally exceeded 100 per cent. Such mammoth profits have been due partly to the large insular demand, and to a tariff so high that it restricted importation, but under all conditions that have presented themselves, the cultivation of coffee on the island has been extremely profitable, this in spite of the fact that the methods employed have been crude and expensive. Life on these coffee estates, too, is by no means the joyless existence the unsophisticated believe it to be. The owner in his home with big cool rooms, and ample patio, with fruits and flowers galore, looks out on grand mountain scenery, where game of all kinds abound, tastes of the blue of distant rivers well stocked with fish, and offering a pleasant means of diversion. He is literally monarch of all he surveys. He lives where fevers never come, where home vegeables can be grown about him, and as Fanny Ward says, he can have most of the luxuries of New York and Paris with more peace and happiness than can be obtained in these cities.

Throughout the world it is conceded that Cuban tobacco has no superior, only the best grades of Turkish and Sumatra tobacco equalling it, and the cultivated tastes of mankind to-day are apt to condemn without a hearing any cigar that has no pretensions of having in it some Havana tobacco. Tobacco is grown in all parts of the island, the best success being obtained, however, in the region of Vuelta Abaja, in the province of Pinar del Rio, where soil and climate unite in forming the best possible conditions to produce exquisite tobacco. The cultivation and curing of tobacco is thoroughly understood in Cuba, where it has reached a high degree of perfection, and estates, properly located and under competent management yield annually from \$200 to \$1,000 profit per acre.

As cotton is king in our south so in Cuba sugar is king, for it seems that climate and soil also combine there to produce the most wonderful results in this line. For the growing of sugar down in Louisiana, the ground is carefully ploughed and fertilized. The cane is usually replanted about every third year and it attains a diameter of from one to two inches, and a height of from eight to twelve feet. In Cuba no fertilizers are used, the crops as a rule are not replanted oftener than once in twenty years, and the cane grows from two to four inches thick, and from twelve to eighteen feet high. More than this, I have known fields in Cuba without any fertilization or replanting to yield an average of fifty tons of cane to the acre for fifty years—an almost incredible statement. This, if I may be allowed a moment's digression, illustrates the marvelous fertility of the Cuban soil, and will appeal to the overworked American farmer, who has perpetually to coax his land by allowing his field to rest, rotating crops and spending a considerable amount of his yearly profits in fertilizers. The wonderful richness and inexhaustibility of the soil is attributed to the fact that the island is an old bed of the ocean, thrown up by some prodigious upheaval of nature in prehistoric times, which accounts for the presence of vast quantities of phosphates in the shape of coral, shells and other fossilized sea matter. Many "ingenios," or sugar estates, have disappeared since 1868. Some were burned in the long war for liberty beginning that year. Others have been aban-

doned, or absorbed by their fitter neighbors—heavy increased expenses of operation incidental to that war, grievous taxation, the most shameful extravagance, insufficient or obsolete equipment, lack of capital, or too much money borrowed at usurious rates of interest, and general incompetence resulting in their downfall. But after the conclusion of the ten years' war the extension of the sugar industry increased with marvelous rapidity, the enormous crop of 1895 being 1,100,000 tons, or about thirty-three pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States. Nature has been very lavish, indeed, with the sugar planter, and with anything like a fair chance, Cuba would easily outstrip all other sugar producing countries. In recent times modern mills of Cuba, reasonably well located and under competent management, have made their sugar at the remarkably average low cost of from \$1.25 to \$1.25 per cent. yielding large yearly fortunes to their lucky owners. Sugar growing, differing from other agricultural pursuits, is not for the man of moderate means. Such estates as I have just mentioned represent investments of from \$250,000 to \$5,000,000 each. But as recent years of savage warfare have desolated Cuba, these estates have, for the most part been destroyed, and the earnings of former times returned to the estates to increase their output and efficiency are gone too, leaving most of the planters almost penniless. Free Cuba, with her shackles broken, emerged from her baptism of fire and blood, will need American capital to rehabilitate these estates.

But the development of timber, mineral and agricultural resources are not the only avenues open in Cuba to American capital and enterprise. Railroads must be built—one, at once, between Santa Clara, Santiago and Baracoa, connecting the eastern and western ends of the island, with spurs running to the principal coast towns. Such a railroad would open up the most productive section of country in the world, and under competent management would yield fabulous profits. Wagon roads have to be made, bridges built, towns seweraged and properly paved. Franchises for the construction of trolley lines, and the operation of the lines themselves offer great opportunities of wealth, for there are no street railways in any part of the island, except a bob-tailed horse-car line at Havana. Again, excluding Havana, no city on the island has a regular bank of deposit, although there are quite a number of places that would support a half dozen or a dozen banks. Few cities have electric lights and telephones, and some a district messenger service. Ice plants, and decent hotels are sorely wanted. Last year when I left Santiago, the second city in size on the island, there were three typewriting machines, no cash registers, and no steam laundries in the place. Few of the best homes have respectable bath room facilities; in fact, nearly all the conveniences and what-nots we have about us in this country and regard as necessities are absent in Mediaeval Cuba, and under the new regime must be supplied.

A few words about the climate in Cuba—so generally misunderstood in the north. I want to impress upon you the fact that the experience of the American troops in Cuba, during our war with Spain, affords no criterion by which to judge the climate under ordinary conditions. General Shafter, in a despatch to the President, received the 7th of August, said: "What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign, when they had nothing to eat but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage, which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger." Besides this our troops were sent to Santiago with medical supplies forgotten—left behind in Florida. A ship with hospital stores on board lay at Santiago for sometime and returned to New York without unloading them, while our boys, because of the sudden exigencies of war, sent to Cuba in woolen clothes and blankets as though going to the Klondyke, were compelled to build roads and dig intrenchments in the tropical midday sun,—work that should have been done by the natives—to sleep by the freshly upturned dirt, to sicken and some to die for lack of forethought and medical attention due to the gross incompetency of Surgeon-general Sternberg's department, until outside associations stepped into the breach and took up the relief work. But we have not had to go out of the United States—only a little ways

from Washington—to find matters nearly as bad. Camp Alger is a shining example. About August 18th, Company G, of Williamsport, this state, out of 106 men, because of sickness and death, had only 38 that could report for duty. In rural Cuba the climate is the essence of health, but if any of you had lived in a Cuban city prior to the war you would have wondered, with such filth, how anyone could live at all. Certainly with our northern climate, if we ignored all the simplest rules of hygiene and sanitation, as has always been done in Cuban cities, no one could survive. Even Havana, with its 240,000 inhabitants, is not decently seweraged, and the other cities in Cuba I visited had no sewers whatever. The refuse of the house, dead dogs, cats, chickens and even dead horses were thrown into the streets to fill the air with fetid odors, to rot or be devoured by vultures. The buzzards constitute the smelling committee and scavengers of Cuba. But Americans will change all this, and with the enforcement of cleanliness and commonsense rules of sanitation there is no reason why even the cities should not become the most healthy and charming of abodes.

I believe anyone whose body is a suffering barometer, and who has lived in this so-called temperate zone, with its raw, rainy, dreary weather sometimes continuing for weeks and months at a stretch, and its sudden death-breeding changes of temperature amounting to such as 70 degrees F. within 35 hours, would find life in Cuba a joy. During my residence on the island it did not average two days to the year that it rained or that the sun even was obscure all day, and because of their novelty, these rainy days were welcome. From May until October is the rainy season, and the dry season extends from November until April inclusive. During May of last year, which was an average rainy month at Santiago it only rained nine times in thirty-one days. Even during the rainy season the sun shines as a rule all morning or afternoon when suddenly the heavens are overcast and it rains for an hour or half hour, the precipitation being rather copious, equaling about that of a whole day's ordinary rainfall in the United States. As soon as the shower is over and all nature is clean and fresh the clouds break away, and old Sol comes out smiling, just as though nothing had happened. In the dry season there may be occasional showers, but God, in his wisdom, has prepared the abundant dew for vegetation, during this period. The greatest annual rainfall for Havana is 60 inches, and the smallest 30 inches. The average annual rainfall for the island is about 45 inches.

Many of our people think that Cuba must be unbearably hot. The truth is that the scorching days that we sometimes have in this country during summer are entirely unknown on the island. Cuban weather is the best days of our May and June throughout the year, the temperature being maintained but moderate. The mean temperature at Havana for the year is 77 F. for August 88 F. and for December 65 F. The temperature rarely gets above 93 F. in any part of the island and seldom below 60 F. One suffers much less from the heat in Cuba, even during July and August, than in New York and Philadelphia.

It is worth while to mention in this connection that there is always a delightful breeze blowing in Cuba; the houses with their cool roofs of tiling are so built as to permit a free circulation of air; they have huge porches or "galleries," great doors and immense windows without glass, but protected by iron gratings, and, then, one is always clad in lightweight linen, so that the heat does not become oppressive, and has about the same effect as it would have in the north, if levelled down by about ten degrees. Jamaica, the Bahamas and Florida have hitherto been our winter resorts. But the American people always like the best and I predict that within a few years, Cuba, novel in all its environments, with scenery equaling that of Switzerland; its mountains and woods teeming with game, its rivers, lakes and bays alive with myriads of all kinds of fish, will be the paradise of winter resorts. There has never been a flour mill in Cuba; neither wheat nor oats grow there, and only about one half of the corn locally consumed is raised on the island. Under the beneficent arrangements made by the provisions of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff, the United States was able to export flour to Cuba upon equal terms with Spain, the result being that our flour trade with the island rapidly expanded while that of Spain, unable to compete with us, rapidly fell

away. As an illustration of what we did, I recall that the single port of Santiago de Cuba increased its importations of American flour from 2,979,427 pounds in 1891 to 12,449,290 pounds for the last year during which the treaty was in effect. The flour was shipped to Cuba in sacks containing 203 pounds each, for this size was convenient not only for city trade but for transportation to the hamlets of the interior, most of which have no railroad facilities, and are dependent upon pack-mule trains, the weight of the sack being the regulation load for each burro, or mule.

The duty on flour had been so high in the past that bread was too expensive a food for the poorer part of the population. Those of the rural districts eat, in its stead, a kind of cake, called "Casabe," made from the roots of the Yuca plant, which resembles the potato somewhat in appearance. But as Cubans like bread when they can afford it, as the rest of us do, even the millers, although most people don't as a rule, like to eat what they had a hand in making. The cheaper prices permitted by the reciprocity treaty resulted in its use among a large class who could not previously afford it, thus contributing to elevate their standard of living. Upon the passage of the Wilson bill the reciprocity treaty was annulled, and Spain at once imposed a tariff of \$4.55 Spanish gold, per sack on American flour, whereas Spanish flour, always of an inferior grade and higher price, was still admitted with a tax of only \$1.00 per sack. Under such a gross discrimination the demand for Spanish flour in Cuba rapidly increased, and there was a precipitous decline in the importation of American flour. Our trade in breadstuffs, which in 1893 was worth \$37,056, struck in 1895 to \$410,804. The importations since have been large on account of charity. Thus was struck a ruinous blow at American millers in general, and at many of our own state, in particular who had found for their output a large, profitable, and steadily increasing market in Cuba.

It is true that some of our flour, to avoid this outrageous tariff, found its way into Cuba by being shipped to Spain, whence it was reshipped to Cuba as a Spanish product, but the amount was relatively small, and the Cubans paid the freight both ways, as well as the tolls and pilferings to which it was subjected by the Spanish officials en route, so that the price of flour and bread to the consumer on the island again became high, and many of the poor had to suspend its use. It may be of interest to know that the Cuban families never bake their own bread, and after the repeal of the reciprocity treaty the baker's loaves grew smaller and took up a new form. Pat said the way to make a cannon was to take a long hole and pour iron around it; the Cuban baker took a big hole and kneaded a little dough around it.

Gentlemen; under fair economic conditions Cuba offers a vast and profitable market for our flour. As soon as the island returns to the normal state and people can resume their avocations for a livelihood the present population alone offers a possible market for over 1,200,000 barrels, or 240,000,000 pounds per year. And more than this. In the case of France, Germany, England and the other countries of Europe—if they have a good wheat crop they do not want ours, so that they offer us only a varying and uncertain market, but Cuba cannot at any time produce wheat, and therefore always wants our flour.

The question is how are we going to get the Cuban market and hold it. If Cuba becomes independent she must have her special tariff to raise revenue for the maintenance of her government. She will, of course, arrange this to suit herself and her politicians—especially the latter—and according to the experience of Latin-American countries that tariff will be largely imposed upon the necessities of life, notably flour. My answer, therefore is to annex the island; there will be no high tariff that will diminish our trade by one-half, no dickering by diplomats to get a fair chance, no doubt as to whether we will be able to have this market at all five years from now, when the last echoes of this war has died away. Annexation offers the only positive guarantee that you will enjoy the full and permanent benefits of the Cuban market, and it is the personal interest of every miller within the sound of my voice to advocate this cause. Our great statesman of the past understood the value of annexation; none more enthusiastically favored it than the immortal Jefferson. He said: "Certainly her addition to our confederacy is exactly what is wanted to round out our power as a nation to the point of its utmost interest." John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State under President Monroe, and later president himself, after summing up arguments, favored annexation and said that Cuba had "an importance in the sum of our national interests, with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this union together." In 1848 President Polk directed the American minister at Madrid to offer \$100,000,000 for the island. In 1854 "the Ostend Manifesto," signed by Buchanan, Mason and South, United States ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain respectively, notified the world that this country had the right to forcibly annex Cuba if Spain refused to sell.

Annexation would give the world confidence in the future of Cuba and result at once in the investment there of enormous amounts of capital without which the impoverished island can but slowly recover. The development of the insular resources would mean a vast fortune to a mass of our people, which would add greatly to the sum total of our national wealth. It would relieve our congested labor markets by giving large numbers of our working class new fields of profitable employment. With annexation, I believe that Cuba inside of a few years would have a population of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. These people would be producing the raw material of the tropics, which would come into but little competition with our own products. They would consume increasing quantities of breadstuffs, things produced by our millers and farmers, also an enormous amount of our manufactures, thereby stimulating industry with us. It would open up a big market for our surplus silver. As no railroad could run to Cuba, and our laws require all commerce between American ports to be carried in American bottoms, it would soon double our languishing shipping interests. We need Cuba because of its strategic value, commanding as it does the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi waterway, the Caribbean Sea, and the Islands of the West Indies. An-

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

nexation would be almost a naval necessity when the projected Panama canal is completed, which is bound to come; it would extend both our political commercial influence over Central and South America; it would avoid many foreign complications and annoyances in the future, give the inhabitants the blessings of a strong and stable government, so that both Cubans and Americans, unfettered, could mutually enjoy the benefits of its boundless resources and opportunities and this golden garden of the tropics flourish as God intended.

WANTED—Several Trustworthy persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$20 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres't, Dep't. M, Chicago. X51.

BARGAINS, WANTS, ETC.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good Hartford Bicycle will be sold for \$15.00 cash. The wheel is almost as good as new and can be seen at this office.

WANTED—Any information of the present address of G. W. Smith, recently of Boyceville, Va., will be considered a favor if sent to this office.

WANTED—The present address of William Raymond, formerly of Bellefonte, Pa., by The Centre Democrat.

WANTED—The present postoffice address of John Gifford, recently of Osceola Mills, Pa., by The Centre Democrat.

FOR SALE—A copy of "Commemorative Record," biographies in Centre, Clinton, Union and Snyder counties, just published. Last price, 40c, will be sold at a reduction. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—Information as to the present address of Jared C. Lozano, former address Akron, Ohio. An account of \$500, for unpaid subscription, against said party, will be sold at a liberal price. Address this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—An amount of \$15.00 against John A. Murdoch, Philadelphia, Pa., for ten years' subscription, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres't, Dep't. M, Chicago. X51.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In large and small sums on first class real estate security. Apply in person or address, W. J. CARLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—Several Trustworthy Persons in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$20 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres't, Dep't. M, Chicago. X51.

LEGAL NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. In the matter of the assigned estate of C. C. Loose, of the township of Miles, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania. The undersigned having been appointed assignee of the estate of C. C. Loose, do hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. J. CARLIN, Assignee, Fortney & Walker, Attys., Rebersburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court there will be exposed to public vendue or outcry, on the premises in Pine Grove Mills, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1898, at one o'clock p. m., the following property: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Pine Grove Mills, in Ferguson township, bounded on the south by the main road leading from Housburg to Spruce Creek; on the east by lot of Rev. Daniel Moser's heirs; on the north by land of G. M. Mitchell; and on the west by lot formerly owned by Jacob Zimmerman, being the property of the late Elizabeth C. Eckel, dec'd., having thereunto erected one two-story frame dwelling house, saddlers shop, stable and other outbuildings. The lot also contains a variety of good fruit trees. TERMS: Ten per cent. on day of sale; one-half on confirmation of sale and delivery of deed; balance in one year to be secured by bond with mortgage with interest on the premises. Fortney & Walker, D. W. MILLER, Attorneys for estate, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth C. Eckel, of Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and those indebted to the said estate will please make prompt payment. D. W. MILLER, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca A. Tolbert, dec'd., late of Walker township. Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement. B. F. SHAEFFER, Ex'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Bohm, dec'd., late of Harris township. Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement. FRANK BOHN, Lemont, Pa. WM. BOHN, Harrisburg, Pa. Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of George West, late of the township of Penn, deceased. The undersigned an auditor, appointed by the Court to pass upon the exceptions, to state the account in accordance with his findings, and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at the law offices of Fortney & Walker, Bellefonte, Pa., on Monday the 15th day of October, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where those who desire may attend or forever afterwards be deemed from coming in on said fund. W. HARRISON WALKER, Auditor.