To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives: The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, includ. s \$11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,004.35. Customs receipts were \$206,128,481,75, and those from in-ternal revenue \$273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures

were \$700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$89,-

The present gratifying strength of the treasury shown by the fact that on Dec. 1. 1829, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3,694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,389.91, and the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000 at the end of the year. The treasury depart-ment, therefore, offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907 at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,468,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue to enter to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption In its earlier history the national bank.

ing act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to

The attention of congress is respectfully to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modification can be made in the national banking act as will render its service more responsive to the pople's needs. I again urge that the na-tional banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard and to main-tain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts." the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as ditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that

fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875.

I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be 'paid out except for

marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the im-mediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our island industries remains naccompanied by progress on the seas. Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people are justly provoking public dis-enssion, and should early claim the at-

tention of the congress.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing nat ural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the gen eral consumer are obnoxious, not only the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for th evils evolved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or chack these mon-opolies or trusts it should be done without delay.

review of our relations with foreign

dations as are deemed appropriate.

The long pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission or which the settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission or which was a settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission or which was a settled in March last by the award of the settled in March last by the award of the settled in March last by the award of the settled in March last by the settled in Ma an arbitral commission, on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres

served as umpire. Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress held at Brussels to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be repre-sented by a pignipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the Geleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the senate, with a view to its advice

Then follows references to our relations with the governments of South and Central America, the work of the Isthmian eanal commission under Rear Admiral Walker is commended, and then the president discusses our interests in China.

as follows: In view of the disturbances in the popu lous provinces of northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imnce of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation com-With the restoration and of Peking. With the restoration order this protection was withdrawn. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to

their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the imperial government is wisely

encouraging, and our trade with China has continued to grow. The extension of the area open to inter-

national foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao (Kiao Chao) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford any enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

I renew the recommendation made to the speaker of the house of representa-tives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for, and the obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States.

Referring to our exhibits at the Paris

exposition the president says:

I am informed by our commissioner general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who ex hibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawali, for which arrangements have been made.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing in-timacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emdem, on the North sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on Sept. 2 of a parcels port convention with the German empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding tween two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial co-operation of this government and people.

The several governments of the empire seems rejuctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection. Our system of control over food staples invites

examination from any quarter.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other.

The president declares that although our government has maintained an atti-tude of neutrality in the South African war, it is asserted that the good offices of the United States to preserve the peace would have been freely given. The work of our own consul as a guardian of British interests is comme

The president deals at length with the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, La., and urgently recommends action by the present congress to prevent "these distressing manifestations.

The treaty of commerce and naviga-tion between the United States and Japan on Nov. 22, 1894, took effect in accordance terms of its sixth article on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until Aug. 4, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable convention reform Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured

Without repeating the observations of my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Man-ila, I respectfully invite attention to it. I recommend that, in case the congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster general be thorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

ico is followed by reference to the claims "It is to be remarked in this congrowing out of the seizure of American nection that, strange to say, the course sealing vessels in Bering sea by Russia, with "the recent happy result agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. erence to Samoa. After referring to the abolition of the kingship and the appointment of the joint commission and the it is said it did not transpire in annew partition of the Samoan Islands the cient Rome a little ere the mighty ferred to a neutral arbitrator. The withdrawal of the authority of

Spain from the Island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the to blood. Actually, sir, the rain conrelinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States dis claimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or con trol over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this ution is of the highest honorable ob ligation and must be sacredly kept. I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. it that free Cuba be a reality. Regarding our march in the Philippines

Whatever the future of the Philippines may be there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until or-

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the Unit-ed States. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give

us no power to control them.

The president urges speedy action the bill creating "the territory of Ha-wail," and calls attention to the necessity for immediate legislative relief for Alas-The president also recommends ac tion for the government of Porto Rico, calling attention to the necessity of establishing federal courts, ports of entry and delivery, the extension of education,

After referring to the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington, on the 14th inst., the message concludes: Presented to this congress are great op Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country.

honor of our country.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

Mormonite Cannot Take His Seat in the National House

PENDING AN INVESTIGATION.

Roberts Makes a Speech in Support of His Claim-Declares He Has a Better Right, Being Sent From a Sovereign State, Than Had Cannon.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- After an interesting debate of three hours the house yesterday, by a vote of 302 to 30, adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative-elect from Utah. Previously the house had rejected a substitute resolution offered by Mr. Richardson, the leader of the minority, to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and to send the whole case to the judiciary committee. This substitute resolution, however, by no means commanded the full Democratic strength. Only 57 members voted for

it. Of the 30 wo then voted against the Tayler resolution all were Democrats except two-Mr. Loud, a California Republican, and Mr. Newlands, a silverite from Nevada. By the terms of the resolution Mr. Roberts is now not only excluded from all participation in the proceedings of the house until the committee reports and the house passes upon his case, but he is denied a seat in the hall. Whether this will be interpreted to deny him admission within the chamber pending the disposition of his case is yet to be decided. The reading of the president's message was completely overshadowed by the dramatic proceedings.

The galleries were thronged with spectators, mostly women, who sat patiently through the three weary hours that preceded the debate and then waited three hours more until it was concluded. The most remarkable feature of the debate was the fact that Mr. Roberts' presentation of his own side of the case, which lasted almost an hour, became so absorbing that he won the sympathy of many of those in the galleries and was showered with applause. It was evident that he realized that the house was overwhelmingly against him, and at times he spoke flercely and deflantly. In the course of his speech he said:

"I invoke the protection that is, given to the constituency of a sovereign state against the proceedings that are instituted here to deprive me of the privilege of being sworn in as a member of this house. Privilege did I say, I am not asking any privilege in this house. I am not asking any favor of the members of this house. Under the shadow of the constitution of the United States, I merely demand, both for myself and for the people of my state, the protection that is due to us."

Mr. Roberts next called attention to the precedent in the Forty-third congress in the case of Mr. Cannon, who was admitted as a delegate from Utah territory, adding:

"I can add nothing to the force of that gentleman's remarks, except this, that in the case of Mr. Cannon the house was dealing with a delegate from a territory, not the representative A chapter on our relations with Mex- of the people of a sovereign state.

"It is to be remarked in this conof nature was not disturbed, notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted by the vote of a Republican congress to remain on the floor of this house. It did not transpire, as it is said it did not transpire in anpresident refers to the war claims made by residents of Samoa, which will be re-antless. The sheeted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. Why, sir, the sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned tinued to fall upon the just and the unjust alike. Nothwithstanding a Republican congress seated this man, yet the Republican party really survived its action. I believe that it could survive even if it should seat the present

representative from the state of Utah.' Mr. Tayler conducted the case upon his side. Mr. Richardson championed his resolution. During the debate Mr. Grosvenor rose to indignantly repel an insinuation of Mr. Roberts' that the president had knowingly appointed men guilty of polygamy to federal offices in Utah.

Murderous Madman Rans Amuck. Philadelphia, Dec. 6,-Two women were murderously attacked on the streets of this city last night. Kate Harris, aged 32 years, was walking along Sixth street, when she was attacked by an unknown man, who carried a long knife. He tried to stab her in the abdomen, but she warded off the blow and received a stab wound in the hand. The man then made another lunge, stabbed her in the thigh and fled. Within a block he came across another woman, Mary Moore, and without warning drove the long knife into her abdomen. The would-be murderer, who was captured, gave his name as Edward Kane, and said he had no home. The Moore woman is in a dying condition. The police think Kane is of unsound mind.

Political Freedom in Germany. Berlin, Dec. 6.—The repeal of the Prussian law forbidding the affiliation and coalition of political clubs and societies has caused a great sensation throughout Germany, Following Prince Von Hohenlohe's successful appeal to the emperor on Monday the cabinet yesterday formally agreed to the repeal. It is also certain that the bundesrath will agree to the repealing resolution, which the reichstag passed some time ago. Emperor William's objections, it appears, were due to his fear that the repeal would increase so cialist agitation and the political power of the Socialist party.

Philadelphia's Convention Bid. Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The move-ment to bring the Republican national convention to this city was given fresh impetus at the meeting last night of the association which has been formed for that purpose. During the brief session nearly \$15,000 was pledged making a total of nearly \$40,000, and assurances were given that the \$100,000 needed could be raised without dif-

UNFAIR TACTICS OF THE BOERS.

Britons Churge Them With Abusing the Red Cross Bacges. London, Dec. 6 .- The censorship

continues to be of the strictest character. Virtually no news is allowed to pass except diaries of events within the beleaguered garrisons and positions.

According to the latest accounts of the battle of Modder river, the Boer fire was the hottest on record and will revolutionize existing theories. It was effective up to 1,600 yards, but the casualties among the prone troops was triffing. It was found impossible to bring the British ammunition and reserves to the firing line. Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges were actively employed in serving out ammunition.

In connection with the many accusations against the Boer indifference to the laws of war a letter published in Cape Town asserts that before the Transvaal ultimatum was sent the Pa. Boer leaders discussed the policy of using the white flag, when driven into a corner, in order to deceive the British commanders, and this policy was generally approved.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated Wednesday last, says: General Joubert has retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up Colenso bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle, and intends concentrating around Ladysmith.

A special dispatch from Durban says the Boers lost 1,800 men at what has been popularly known as the battle of Glencoe.

## WOMAN'S VISIT TO SULULAND.

Mrs. Laura Schwichtenberg Tells of Some Amusing Experiences.

Chicago, Dec. 6 .- Mrs. Laura Schwichtenberg, who has been in the Philippines as inspector of the national White Cross hospitals, is in Chicago en route to Washington. Mrs. Schwichtenberg traveled through the islands where a white woman had never been seen by many of the inhabitants, and accompanied General Bates on his visit to the sultan of Sulu.

"I shall have nothing but favorable conditions to report as the result of my inspection of the hospitals in the Philippines," said Mrs. Schwichten-"The government is doing all berg. it can to protect the soldiers and to care for the sick and wounded.

"The prevalence of leprosy in the Island of Cebu is a matter that will need immediate attention. There are thousands of cases of smallpox and leprosy among the poor people.

"The visit to the sultan of Sulu was interesting. The sultana was dressed in a black waist and a white skirt, and her head was wrapped in a veil. She wore a white glove, too large, on the wrong hand, and with this hand she greeted us.

"The citizens, who were nude, evidently thought we had painted our faces, so they took rice flour and covered their faces. Their black bodies and flour pasted faces made an amusing picture."

Belongs to a Counterfeiting Family. Toledo, Dec. 6 .- Captain E. A. Abbott, of the United States secret service, yesterday identified Cyrus Davis, arrested here Thanksgiving day, as Charles Johnson, one of the of the Johnson family, which has been counterfeiting through three generations. The grandfather of the Toledo isoner was the first Canadian currency and died in a Dominion prison. John Johnson, father of Charles, was an expert engraver, and served ten years for counterfeiting. Three sons became counterfeiters. and produced the "Grant five," "Han-cock two" and Window two." Captain Abbott found an outfit in Charles Johnson's possession. The counterfeiter was held to the federal jury.

Threatened Strike in Paterson. Paterson, N. J., Dec. 6 .- A general strike among the machinists here is expected within the next 24 hours. Such a strike would tie up the entire iron industry of this city. The machinists, numbering in all about 500, in some cases were given an advance of from 25 to 30 cents per day, but want the standard rate of \$2.50 per day for all. The demand was made ten days ago. The manufacturers have refused to accede to the demands of the machinists. It is understood, however, that the molders and core workers have been granted the advance asked for. The brass workers have also started a movement for an incrase in wages.

Alleged Fraudulent Use of Mails. St. Louis, Dec. 6.-The Post-Dispatch says: Rev. W. C. Henderson and William Edmons, two executive officers of the Wyoming Smelting, Refining, Mining and Investment company, which corporation is capitalized at \$2,000,000, were arrested at their place of business by government officers on a warrant charging them with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Deputy United States marshals are searching for Joshua C. Watson, who is president of the company. The prisoners admit having representatives in nearly every state throughout the west, while they declare they have gold, silver and lead mines in Kansas and Wyoming.

Kentucky Contest Still On. Frankfort, Dec. 6 .- The state board of election commissioners, sitting as a canvags board, finished its work at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and today the members are sitting in the state senate chamber as a contesting board to hear arguments in the case of eleven contested counties. The first great fight will come up on the question of whether or not the board has the right to go behind the certified returns filed with the secretary of state by the different counties. Upon the issue of the argument on this point will rest the name of Kentucky's next governor.

Spread of the Bubonic Plague. Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 6.-Passen gers from the west coast of South America report an ominous outlook in connection with the spread of the bubonic plague. There seems little doubt that the epidemic is slowly but steadily working westward in South America. To this dangerous plague is added wars and rumors of wars, until internal trade is almost paralyzed and steamers are sailing with little or no freight.

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WANTED-I am always wanting, by the car load, baled hay, oats, wheat and corn. Any person who has not enough to load a car can get his neighbors to go in with him. I also seil soft coal by the car load. Write for prices on all the above articles to George F. Hoy, Hublersburg, Pa.

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State College. Centre County. Pa

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTRAY-Came to the residence of the undersigned on the Shaffer farm about Oct. 10th, a black helfer, about 2 years old, slit in right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and pay costs or same will be disposed as the law provides.

R. F. EMERICK.

R. F. EMERICK. Nittany.



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hair brush, tooth brush, nail brush and comb, 50 cents. Ladies' grain leather combination pocketbooks, neat metal mountings, 25c.

Seal leather with sterling silver mountings, 50 cents. Dressed, jointed Doll, 12 inches longbisc head, shoes and stockings, 25 cents.

Sterling silver napkin rings, 65 cents. "The Battle of Manila"-an exciting,

wholesome parlor game, 151/2 x191/2, 75c. Men's and boys' 4 blade pocket knife. warranted steel, sterling silver handle,

Superb styles men's Holiday neckwear, 50 cents. Handsome styles, 75c, \$1.00, \$2.00.

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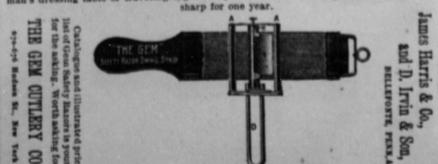
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