

GREAT CELEBRATION.

Philadelphia's Peace Jubilee Will Be a National Fete.

WAR HEROES WILL PARTICIPATE

Including Generals Miles, Wheeler, Shafter and Chaffee, Hobson and His Merrimac Crew, Commodore Phillip, Captain Sigbee and Others.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—The peace jubilee began on Sunday. It fittingly opened with special services of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches of the city, irrespective of creed and doctrine. Sermons were preached on the inevitable horrors of war and the consequent blessings of victorious peace and there were services of song and worship on these themes. This was the spiritual inauguration. The martial and spectacular beginning will be until tomorrow.

The celebration has gradually but steadily broadened into a national fete of greater magnitude than any public celebration in many years past. In it will participate the president and the president of the United States, the officers of their cabinet; Generals Miles, Wheeler, Shafter, Chaffee and other notables, Commodore Phillip, and four other heroes of the sea and scores of naval warriors of the past. Captain Sigbee, of the Maine, will march in Thursday's military parade in command of a battalion of sailors, while Colonel Huntington will march at the head of marines.

The principal ships that took part in today's naval review were the Texas, New Orleans, Topeka, Dolphin, Columbia, Minneapolis, Winslow, Hudson, Olivette, Morrill and Algonquin.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Secretary Long left Pine street wharf for the yacht May to lead the parade of war vessels. In the evening there was a grand illumination of the wharves, the Court of Honor and city squares.

On Wednesday at 10 a. m. the re-dedication of Independence Hall takes place, and at 11 a. m. the civic parade starts from Broad and Cumberland streets. That afternoon the president, the president and members of the cabinet arrive, and in the evening there will be a reception to the president and party at the Union League.

On Thursday at 11 a. m. the military and naval parade starts from Broad street and Snyder avenue and will be reviewed by President McKinley at the Court of Honor. In the evening there will be another reception to the president and distinguished guests at the Academy of Music.

Among the heroes who will take part in the military parade will be 300 men of the Twenty-first infantry, who did gallant service at San Juan hill and "The Star Spangled Banner" as they repulsed a Spanish attack. They will be accompanied by a band of 20, all who are left of the famous band of 38 who threw their instruments aside, seized the guns of falling comrades and joined in the charge of San Juan. They are known as "the fighting musicians."

The decorations throughout the city are lavish and beautiful. Broad street, from end to end of the five mile route, wears a wooden aspect today. Her stately residences are hidden behind huge stacks of lumber, the pathway left open under the lines of stands seeming to the pedestrian like a long arcade. Scarcely a single sidewalk in the whole distance is left uncovered. These great woodpiles, many of which reach almost to the housetops, are swaddled in bunting, and the avenue presents a vista of kaleidoscopic color.

The piece de resistance is the Court of Honor, from a stand in the center of which President McKinley will look at the parades. It consists of a succession of massive white pillars, 12 on each side of Broad street, extending from Chestnut to Walnut streets. Each of the columns is surmounted by a great eagle and globe of shimmering gold, while the four at the ends bear the legends, "San Juan," "El Caney," "Manila" and "Santiago." In the center of this court the street is spanned by the magnificent triumphal arch. This is simple, but impressive, the prevailing tone being white and gold. It is elaborately festooned with flags by day and illuminated by a beautiful scheme of incandescent lights at night. From the top of the arch will fly the flag that fluttered at the topmast of Dewey's fleet, but here it will be on the flagstaff raised by Shafter at Santiago.

The auxiliary displays in front of the Union League and the Lippincott mansion, which flank the Court of Honor on either side, will make the whole scheme of decoration one of unparalleled splendor and brilliance. The trees in the immediate neighborhood of the Court of Honor will blossom with the national colors in light. The city hall, the largest municipal building in America, will wear bunting on all of its columns and over its archways, but here, too, the chief effect will be one of illumination. From the top of the William Penn statue, which surmounts the great tower, will stretch slanting lines of incandescent lights in colors, while row after row of others will completely circle the building.

There will be other electrical displays of smaller character on other public buildings.

Flood Drowns Chinese.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 25.—News from the Orient is that the overflowing of the Yellow river, in Shantung province, has caused the most appalling disaster of modern times in central China. Villages were swept away by hundreds. One hundred thousand people are ruined and homeless, crouching along the river banks in the pitiless rain. Two thousand were drowned. The general distress is augmented by the spoiling of the cereal crops. Famine will prevail this winter in a district populated by more than 1,000,000 people.

France Not Warlike.

Paris, Oct. 24.—A semi-official note issued last evening says: "There is no foundation for the alarmist rumors regarding the relations between France and Great Britain. It is equally incorrect to say that extraordinary measures have been taken at any of our naval ports."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HILL.

The New State Department Official Arrives From Paris.

New York, Oct. 25.—David J. Hill, recently appointed assistant secretary of state, arrived on the Cunarder Lualaba yesterday. Mr. Hill was in Paris at the time of his appointment, having resided there during the past 18 months, studying international law and the history of diplomacy. Previous to that time he was president of the University of Rochester, at Rochester, N. Y.

Regarding the work of the peace commission in Paris Mr. Hill had little to say. He declared he could merely guess at the instructions of the com-



ASSISTANT SECRETARY HILL.

mission and the actual work the commission was doing. "The best people in France," he said, "are not at enmity with us, though I will admit that there is a strong feeling of sentiment in France for Spain."

GENERAL MERRITT MARRIED.

The Bride's Slight Illness Prevented the Proposed Church Wedding.

London, Oct. 25.—General Merritt and Miss Williams were married at 6 o'clock last evening in the bride's apartments at the Savoy hotel. It had been planned to have the ceremony take place in St. Andrew's church, Westminster, but an illness which Miss Williams contracted during the voyage necessitated the simplest possible ceremony and the avoidance of exertion and excitement. Consequently only a few most intimate friends were present, including Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires.

A less ostentatious wedding could not be imagined. The general strolled from the Metropole to the Savoy unattended, wearing a heavy hat, a frock coat and a white tie. The party gathered in the drawing room, which had been beautified with a few flowers. The Hon. and Rev. John Northcote, rector of St. Andrew's, officiated. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. Though looking ill, she gave her hand throughout the ceremony, and pronounced the responses in a strong voice.

General and Mrs. Merritt will be able to carry out their plan of going to Paris at the end of the week. They will proceed to the Philippine Islands after the adjournment of the peace commission.

A POINT FOR MRS. BOTKIN.

The Alleged Murderess Cannot Be Extradited to Delaware.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin will not be extradited to the state of Delaware. If she is to be tried for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and Mrs. Joshua Deane the trial will take place in this state. Such was the conclusion reached yesterday by Judges Cook, Wallace, Seawell, Trout and Bonden. In the superior court, upon the writ of habeas corpus sued for by Mrs. Botkin's attorneys. There yet remains the question whether or not Mrs. Botkin can legally be held for trial here under section 29 of the penal code, which gives among persons liable to punishment under the laws of this state "all persons who commit, in whole or in part, any crime within this state."

Upon the construction of this section Judge Carroll Cook alone will hear arguments, so no final order was made on the writ yesterday. Judge Cook merely ordered a continuance until Saturday.

The five judges, in holding that Mrs. Botkin cannot under the law be extradited, simply decide that the legislature had omitted to provide for just such cases as that of Mrs. Botkin. Under the law as it now stands she is not a fugitive from justice, having never set foot in Delaware, nor is there any way in which she can be extradited. The judges say that the omission can be rectified by an act of congress, but until this is done the law must be held defective in this respect.

Spaniards Granted More Time.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The president, Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Long, Hay and Alger yesterday discussed several matters which he found awaiting his attention on his arrival from the west. A telegram from General Wade, at Havana, was read, recommending that the limit of time allowed the Spaniards to evacuate Cuba be extended from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1. He said that it would be physically impossible for the 124,000 Spanish troops now on the island to leave before the first of the year, and he regarded the extension of time as reasonable and just. After the matter had been discussed at some length an agreement was reached and General Wade was telegraphed that his recommendation was approved.

The Peace Commissioners.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The adjournment of the joint commission after yesterday's session was until 4 o'clock tomorrow. Guam, in the Ladrones islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish commission. Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Porto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished. The chief matter considered at yesterday's session was the American reply to Spain's revised and renewed propositions of the last meeting, and the indications are that the Cuban question will be disposed of this week.

WHITES VERSUS BLACKS

Twelve Killed in a Mississippi Race War.

GOVERNOR M'LAURIN SNUBBED.

Invited to Return Home by One of an Audience Which He Was Urging to Respect the Law—Captured Negroes Moved For Safe Keeping.

Forest, Miss., Oct. 25.—Eleven dead negroes, one dead white man and one negro and three white men seriously wounded is the result at this writing of the bloody war being waged between the white and black races in the Harpersville neighborhood of Scott county. Several of the rioters have been captured and lodged in jail at Forest, but the others escaped into the swamps. Large crowds of white men are in close pursuit, however, and more names are hourly expected to be added to the death list.

Governor McLaurin went to Harpersville Sunday night and appealed to the whites not to molest the prisoners in the custody of the sheriff. The governor's talk had a good effect on the majority of the crowd, but the hot headed members did not relish the governor's interference, and told him so in plain language. For instance, at a point in the governor's speech where he was emphasizing the duty of every citizen to aid in the enforcement of the law one individual in the audience shouted: "Governor, during the recent yellow fever epidemic, when your services at Jackson were needed, you could not be found. Where were you then? Now, when you are not needed, you come to stick your nose in our business. Go back to Brandon."

The governor paid no attention, but continued his argument, and finally persuaded the crowd to permit the sheriff to take the prisoners to jail. The governor returned to Brandon yesterday. Sheriff Stephenson placed a guard at the Forest jail to prevent the lynching of the rioters now in custody, on account of open threats being made here to storm the prison. Last night the negroes under arrest made a full confession. The funeral of the murdered officer, Sibley, occurred at Harpersville yesterday and was attended by hundreds of people. It is reported that two of the murdered man's brothers are on their way from their home in Tazoo county bound for the scene of the race war. It was feared that when they arrived a determined and successful attempt would be made on the jail and all the rioters confined there taken out and lynched. Sheriff Stephenson considered the situation so serious last night that he decided to take the prisoners to Meridian for safe-keeping. A large posse was organized and the negroes were stealthily placed on the 9 o'clock train.

The trouble originated last Friday, when a negro named Bill Burke had an altercation with his employer, Charles Freeman, a white man, in which the negro got the better of the difficulty. The next night a crowd of white men, headed by Wallace Sibley, who was deputized to arrest the man, went to Burke's house, which is about a mile from Harpersville. They were greeted by a fusillade from the negroes concealed in ambush in the bushes surrounding the house and in the house itself. Wallace Sibley, the leader, fell dead at the first volley, and three more white members of the crowd—James Johnson, James Hamilton and James Wells—were wounded.

The whites returned the fire, but were unable to do any execution, as their assailants were all concealed. There were not more than eight men in the white crowd and, finding it impossible to resist effectively, they dispersed towards Harpersville, raised a posse and started after the negroes.

A NORTH CAROLINA UPRISING.

Negroes Shoot Down White Guards, After Threatening Incendiarism.

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 24.—A few nights ago Stubbs Stone, in Ashpole, 11 miles southwest from Lumberton, was robbed and burned. Circumstances pointed to certain negroes. The matter has been under investigation for several days. On Friday it was expected that several negroes would be arrested. The negroes heard of it and determined to resist arrest and threatened to burn the town. Friday night about a hundred assembled in the village after dark and the whites kept watch. Late in the night the negroes commenced shooting. The fire was returned by the few white men assembled. About 50 shots were fired, but no one was injured. Saturday afternoon the negroes commenced assembling heavily armed and expressed their determination to burn the place that night. Help was asked from Lumberton, and a number of young men, heavily armed, left in the afternoon.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a squad of the negroes who were dispersed at Ashpole crept up to town and shot three whites stationed there as a guard. They were Albert Floyd, Robert Inman and William Bullard. The latter is seriously wounded, the others slightly. A hundred whites, with bloodhounds, started in pursuit, and four of the negroes were captured.

The negroes were run down and brought to bay by the bloodhounds, which are thoroughly trained. The negroes are now confined in box cars at Ashpole, and heavily guarded.

Election Bitterness Grows.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 24.—The bitterness between whites and blacks increases as the election day draws near. The Democrats say there are approximately 1,000 negro officeholders in North Carolina, and express their determination to end this state of affairs. The foremost Democratic speaker in the state, Charles B. Aycock, addressing a great audience here Saturday night, expressed in a few words the central idea of his party by saying: "White men will not submit to further negro domination in this state."

Hanover county, in which Wilmington, the largest place in the state, is situated, is the focus of politics at present.

Porto Rico Evacuated.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The navy department yesterday received the following dispatch from Admiral Schley, dated San Juan de Porto Rico: "Evacuation of Porto Rico completed by sailing of last detachment of Spanish troops today."

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The Vermont legislature re-elected United States Senator Proctor.

Lieutenant Hobson and three of his famous crew will take part in Philadelphia's peace jubilee.

General Horace Porter, our ambassador in Paris, banqueted the American and Spanish peace commissioners.

Seven Musulmans, leaders in the recent killing of British soldiers at Candia, Crete, were hanged yesterday.

David O. Watkins, speaker of the New Jersey assembly, was sworn in as acting governor of the state, vice Foster M. Voorhees, resigned.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

Secretary Long will ask congress to increase the naval force to 20,000 men.

M. Brisson, the French premier, will probably soon retire on account of ill health.

Admiral Schley has been placed in command of the naval station at San Juan de Porto Rico.

Colonel William J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, has made no attempt to secure a furlough.

Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, is en route to London, where she will marry General Wesley Merritt.

Florence Bayard, daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, is to marry W. S. Hiles, a young Wilmington lawyer.

Before the war investigators, at Jacksonville, Dr. Frye charged many of the contract physicians with gross incompetence.

Friday, Oct. 21.

After an execution of eight rebels at Wu Chow, China, little children played with the ghastly heads.

The strike of wire drawers in Cleveland has been declared off, and most of the men return to work.

A native Porto Rican in New York demands the right to vote without naturalization, and has started a legal contest.

Colonel William J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, was excused from testifying before the war investigators.

Eleven of the 20 Indians wanted for misdemeanors in Minnesota, whose resistance caused the late conflict, have surrendered.

Ex-Governor Bullock and wife, of Georgia, were robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry at their hotel in Washington.

Saturday, Oct. 22.

General Joubert, of the Transvaal army, is leading a force against murderous natives.

Our Porto Rico evacuation commissioners, having completed their work, are en route for home.

Emperor William's visit to Constantinople was marked by distinguished courtesies at the hands of the sultan.

The Philippines insurgents are collecting export and tonnage duties at the ports under their control.

In a political fight between whites and blacks at Fort Worth, Tex., Hope Adams, white candidate for sheriff, was killed.

It develops that Harold Frederic, the newspaper correspondent and author, who died in London recently, was a victim of "Christian science."

Andy Dupont, who killed William Walker in a prize fight at Omaha, Neb., is held for murder. Police Chief Carroll, who accepted money for "protection," is held as accessory.

Monday, Oct. 24.

Atlanta, Ga., wants the president to attend that city's peace jubilee next month.

It is believed the Second and Third Pennsylvania regiments will be sent to Cuba.

Serious trouble is feared with Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians in Oklahoma. They are suffering for food.

Dan Connor, shift boss of a mine at Wallace, Idaho, was ordered to leave town by masked men armed with revolvers. He left.

Louis Babn, William Schaffer and another man went duck hunting in Lake Michigan. Off Wilmette their boat capsized and all drowned.

Sergeant Allen, of the Eighth colored immunes, fired on policemen at Chattanooga, Tenn., killing Charles Beegles, a white bystander.

Mrs. Sanderson, 28 years old, is charged with killing her 80-year-old millionaire husband, by powdered glass, at Battle Creek, Mich.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—Flour firm: winter superfine, \$2.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$1.95; city mills, extra, \$2.45; Rye flour firm at \$2 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat firm: No. 2 red, October, 76 1/2; corn strong; No. 2 mixed, October, 37 1/2; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 38 1/2; Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white, new, 25 1/2; No. 2 white, clipped, new, 30 1/2. Hay slow; choice timothy, \$1 for large bales. Beef steady; beef hams, \$18.50; Pork steady; family, \$12.50; Lard steady; western steamed, \$5.37 1/2. Butter firm; western creamery, 15 1/2; factory, 11 1/2; Elgin, 2c; imitation creamery, 13 1/2; New York dairy, 14 1/2; do. creamery, 15 1/2; Cheese quiet; large, white, 8 1/2; small do., 9c; large, colored, 8 1/2; small do., 9c; light skims, 6 1/2; part do., 5 1/2; full do., 2 1/2; Eggs firm; New York and Pennsylvania, 2c; western, fresh, 3c. Baltimore, Oct. 24.—Flour quiet; western superfine, \$2.35; do. extra, \$2.50; do. family, \$3.45; winter wheat, patent, \$3.50; spring do., \$3.60; new, spring wheat straight, \$3.60; new, wheat inactive and firmer; spot, month and November, 75 1/2; December, 76 1/2; steamer No. 2 red, 74 1/2; southern wheat, by sample, 76 1/2; do. on grade, 71 1/2; Corn strong; spot, month and November, 37 1/2; new or old November or December, 37 1/2; January, 37 1/2; February, 37 1/2; steamer mixed, 36 1/2; southern, white, 37 1/2; do. yellow, 38c; Oats quiet; No. 2 western, 29 1/2; No. 2 mixed do., 27 1/2; Rye firmer; No. 2 nearby, 55 1/2; No. 2 western, 57 1/2; Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$19.00; Grain freights quiet; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 6d.; November, 5d.; December, 4 1/2; January, 4c; Cork for orders, per quarter, 4s. 6d.; October, 4s. 3d.; November, 4s. 1 1/2; December, 4s. 3d.; Sugar strong; granulated, 5.08; Butter steady; fancy creamery, 22 1/2; do. imitation, 17 1/2; do. ladle, 15c; good ladle, 13 1/2; store packed, 12 1/2; rolls, 12 1/2; Eggs firm at 17 1/2; Cheese steady; fancy New York large, 9 1/2; do. medium, 10 1/2; do. small, 10 1/2; 10 1/2; Lettuce at 10c; per bushel box, Whiskey at \$1.20; per gallon for finished goods in carloads; \$1.10 for jobbing lots.

A SURGEON DENOUNCED

By a Witness Before the War Department Investigators.

SANTIAGO VETERAN TESTIFIES.

Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee Tells of the Insufficient Supply of Medicine Sent With the Invaders of Cuba—Santiago Surrendered Just in Time.

Anniston, Ala., Oct. 25.—The war investigating commission sat from 9 o'clock till 5:30 yesterday and examined a dozen of witnesses, including a number of volunteer officers. It is now expected that the commission will leave for Huntville tonight. Major David Vickers, who was inspector general for the Second division, Third corps, at Chickamauga, attributed the troubles in that camp to the shallowness of the sinks. He said also that some of the regimental officers insisted on making poor selection of camp sites, and in one instance a Mississippi colonel, who had put his men in a swamp, had insisted upon remaining on the ground that a Mississippian had a natural affection for swamps. Nevertheless, his men were taken sick.

Major Vickers also complained that the drinking water was poor. He thought the camp site unfit for so large an army, but so far as food went the privates were better fed than the officers. He said that at one time the beds of all the patients were on the floor, and that there were some cases when they were on the ground. Asked as to the competency of the surgeons at the hospital, he said there was one man in the hospital whose proneness to profanity unfitted him for the service. This man was Major Hubbard, surgeon of the Ninth New York. "His profanity was of such a villainous character," said Major Vickers, "as to pretty nearly make me sick, and I know it could not have had a pleasant effect on the patients."

Lieutenant Colonel Bisbee, in command of the First infantry, told the story of transportation of his regiment to Santiago, briefly described the fighting in Cuba, of the return to Montauk Point and of the stay at that place and the transfer south. Asked if the landing at Santiago could have been accomplished if opposed he replied: "The facilities were so poor that I think not, at least I should say if I had been on shore no enemy would have been permitted to land. I cannot say how it was with the Spaniards."

He said there was considerable difficulty in getting food while in front of Santiago, but we had enough. He said if there had been more to eat the men would probably have been sicker. He expressed the opinion that the only deprivation had been in not having proper food for the sick. They could not take the food in the condition it was in, he said. He thought the rations contained too much fat meat for the climate. Colonel Bisbee stated that himself and 15 men were the only members of his regiment who had not been ill at some time during the Santiago campaign.

"It had been impossible to secure medical supplies," said the witness, "and if we had them we could not have carried them."

He added that the army was badly broken up in that respect, and it did not get into shape for some reason. He said the men were just beginning to break in health when Santiago surrendered, and the capitulation came at just the right time. After the surrender of the city there was plenty for all to eat. Speaking of the Spanish troops Colonel Bisbee said: "I think about three-fourths of them would have been enlisted but for their homes. They found that we were giving them better treatment than their own government did. I am satisfied their own officers were swindling them. The officers were fat and sleek looking, but the men were ill and pale and apparently underfed."

He did not believe there was a sufficient number of doctors in the Cuban campaign. He thought the contract surgeons were capable doctors, but they were not familiar with army methods and did not know how to get the necessary medicines. Speaking generally of the Cuban experience he expressed the opinion that supplies had been as liberal as could have been reasonably expected. Colonel Bisbee said he had not complained of the voyage north. The regiment was held at the detention camp for three days. He said in reply to questions from General McCook that a distress signal had been put out for food while they lay out at sea, and when some vessels came alongside, he said, he called out to those on board to bring them food. He stated in explanation that the food was wanted for the officers' mess. "The men had enough," he said, "such as it was." After this and while at Montauk they got more than they needed.

ENGLAND'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

It Is Believed That the French Will Speedily Evacuate Fashoda.

London, Oct. 25.—The Fashoda yellow book issued by the French government having left some slight misgivings in this country as to Lord Salisbury's firmness in dealing with the French ambassador, Baron De Courcel, a speedy despatch of these fears followed the publication of yesterday's blue book. It is especially welcomed by the London papers, which this morning express their satisfaction notably at the view of the Egyptian regent, which is held to nullify entirely the French idea that England lacks the approval of the Egyptian government.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle claims to have authority to say that a decision has already been taken by the French government speedily to evacuate Fashoda, and that M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, will do his utmost to facilitate a pacific solution.

Industrial Commissioner Kennedy.

Washington, Oct. 25.—John L. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed a member of the industrial commission, vice Sargeant, resigned. Mr. Kennedy is well known in newspaper and labor circles. He is the Washington correspondent of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, and served two terms as president of the local typographical union. He is a Republican.

PEACE DECLARED!

90c. = for = \$1.00

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My present large stock must be reduced and shelves cleared at once to make room for incoming Fall Goods.

During the next thirty days

you will have an opportunity to buy at prices never before offered in this section of the country.

In addition to my already low prices—always lower than elsewhere—you will receive a Special

Discount of 30 to Cents on Every Dollar's

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Groceries.

Arbuckles' and Lion Coffee, 13c; 2 lbs. for 25c; 4 for 45c. Winner Coffee, 13c; 2 lbs. for 25c. Loose Roasted Java, 13c; 2 lbs. for 25c. Java and Mocha, 28c; 3 lbs. for 80c. Extra loose green coffee, 25c. 9 lbs. Soft A Sugar, 50c. 8 1/2 lbs Granulated, 50c. 10 lbs. Light Brown, 50c. Corn Starch, 5c; 3 lbs. for 12c. New Rice, 5c; very nice. Best N. O. Molasses, 14c. a qt. Syrup, 18c. a gal. Light Syrup, 30c. a gal. Chocolate, 18c. Baking Soda, 4c. per lb. Baking Powder, 5c; 4 lb. Raisins, 7c. Silver Prunes, 12c., extra nice. Outmeal, 10c., 3 packages 25c. Crushed wheat, 15c., 2 packages 25c. Coffee cakes, 5c. a lb. Ginger snaps, 5c. a lb. Oyster crackers, 8c. a lb. Knick-knocks, 8c. a lb. Water crackers, 8c. a lb. Cash paid for good butter and eggs.

In Carpets, Rugs and Oil cloths

we have all the newest patterns and choice colorings. The latest designs are beautiful and at about a quarter off from former prices. Good Ingrain Carpet, only 25c. Good Home-made Carpet, 20c. 8 1/4 Table Oilcloth, 50c. per yd. 6 1/4 Table Oilcloth, 18c. per yd. 5 1/4 Table Oilcloth, 12c. per yd.

MARKETS.

No. 1 Butter, 18c. Potatoes, 3c. No. 2 Butter, 16c. New Eggs, 17c. Fresh Eggs, 17c. Turkey, 17c. Onions, 50c. Young Chickens, 7c. Dried Apples, 2c. Dried Cherries, 7c. Apples, 2c. Ham, 10c. Shoulders, 8c. Ham, 10c.

N. B.—We have no Special Bargain Day. Our Bargains are Every Day.

F. H. Maurer, N. W. Corner, Front and Union Streets, New Berlin, Pa.

MIDDLEBURGH MARKET.

Corrected weekly by our merchants. Butter, 16c. Eggs, 17c. Onions, 50c. Lard, 10c. Tallow, 10c. Chickens per lb., 7c. Turkeys, 10c. Side, 10c. Shoulder, 10c. Ham, 10c. New Wheat, 10c. Rye, 10c. Potatoes, 10c. Old Corn, 10c. New Oats, 10c. Bran per 100 lbs., 10c. Middlings, 10c. Chop, 10c. Flour per bbl., 4.40.

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 \$200 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. 31, Chicago.