

Tremendous Clearing Up BARGAIN SALE.

My present stock must be reduced and shelves cleared once to make room for in-coming spring goods.

DURING THE NEXT 20 DAYS

you will have an opportunity to buy at prices never before offered in this section of the country, in addition to already low prices—always lower than elsewhere—you will buy goods

AT A SPECIAL DISCOUNT

every Dollar's worth of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, and in fact on everything

EXCEPTING GROCERIES.

What you may buy during this great clearing up sale. Few of our prices now sold, for all goods sold on same discount and reduced prices.

Ladies' Cloaks and Capes.

A few left which will be close out at the following prices:

Cloaks, sold at \$12.00, now \$7.50 Coats, sold at \$5.00, reduced to \$2.75
 Cloaks, sold at 8.75, now 6.25 Coats, sold at 3.25, reduced to 1.75
 Cloaks, sold at 5.75, now 3.25 Coats, sold at 2.50, reduced to 1.50
 Cloaks, sold at 3.50, now 1.75 Coats, sold at 1.75, reduced to 95c

Mens' Overcoats. Boy's Overcoats.

Overcoats worth \$8.75, now \$6.75 Overcoats worth \$7.00, now \$4.75
 Overcoats worth 6.25, now 4.75 Overcoats worth 5.25, now 3.25
 Overcoats worth 4.25, now 2.75 Overcoats worth 3.00, now 2.00
 Overcoats worth 3.00, now 2.00 Overcoats worth 1.75, now 1.25

Bed and Horse Blankets, Comforts

Sold at \$5.25, now reduced to \$3.25 Sold at \$4.50, now reduced to \$2.75
 Sold at 4.00, now reduced to 2.75 Sold at 2.50, now reduced to 1.50
 Sold at 2.75, now reduced to 1.75 Sold at 1.75, now reduced to 1.20
 Sold at 1.50, now reduced to 90c Sold at 1.25, now reduced to 90c
 Sold at 75c, now reduced to 45c Sold at 1.10, now reduced to 75c
 Sold at 50c, now reduced to 35c Sold at 75c, now reduced to 45c

A Job Lot Shoes. Gum Boots.

Shoes, sold at \$3.00, now at \$1.50 Gum Boots sold at \$3.00, now \$2.60
 Shoes, sold at 2.25, now at 1.00 Gum Boots sold at 2.76, now 2.25
 Shoes, sold at 1.50, now at 75c Gum Boots sold at 1.75, now 1.25
 Shoes, sold at 1.00, now at 50c \$2.75 Submarines Overs, now 2.25

F. H. MAURER'S,
 11 W. Cor. Front and Union Sts., New Berlin, Pa.

OPPENHEIMER'S GREAT BARGAIN STOCK . . .

Everything New and Complete in the Line of the **LATEST STYLE FALL HATS,**

has just been received. You can be sure of honest prices.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

You make no mistake in buying from us. We always give you a rich deal.

Come and See Clothing.

We are prepared to give you suits at rock bottom prices. At the old stand they use you right.

H. OPPENHEIMER,
 Market St., Selinsgrove, Pa.

Liberal Adjustments. Prompt Payments.

H. HARVEY SCHOCH, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, SELINSGROVE, PA.

Only the Oldest, Strongest Cash Companies, Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado.

No Assessments No Premium Notes.

The Aetna Founded A. D., 1819 Assets \$11,055,513.88
 " Home " " 1853 " 9,853,628.54
 " American " " 1810 " 2,409,584.53

The Standard Accident Insurance Co.
 The New York Life Insurance Co.
 The Fidelity Mutual Life Association.
 Your Patronage Solicited.

For the Latest News
 Read the Middleburg Post.

FIGHT AT MANILA

Aguinaldo's Forces Make War Upon Our Soldiers.

THEIR LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

They Have 2,000 Killed, 3,500 Wounded and 5,000 Taken Prisoners.

OUR LOSS IS THIRTY-EIGHT KILLED

And Forty-two Wounded, Including Six Pennsylvanians—The Killing of an Insurgent Who Had Repeatedly Broken Through Our Guard Line Precipitated the Battle—Shots From Admiral Dewey's Ships Aided in Putting the Insurgents to Flight and in Enabling General Otis to Capture Several Towns.

Manila, Feb. 6.—The long expected rupture between the Americans and Filipinos has come at last. The clash came on Saturday evening, when three Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line, from Caloocan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade, which was ineffectual. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Caloocan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa. At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik, and by advancing their skirmishers at Paoo and Pnadacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipino's position at Caloocan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea going double monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the village of Paoo and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and 100 Howitzers and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Caloocan.

The engagements proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos. Their dead number 2,000, the injured 3,500 and 5,000 were taken prisoners.

The casualties on the American side foot up only 38 killed and 42 wounded. The killed, with the regiments to which they belonged, are as follows: First Montana: Corporal Hayes and Private John Serensen. First Colorado: Privates C. C. White (supposedly drowned), Elmer F. Doran and Charles Carlson. First South Dakota: Privates Horace J. McCracken, Fred W. Green and William J. Lewis. Fourteenth Infantry: Lieutenant James Mitchell, Corporals Guy S. Soden and Henry F. Thompson, Privates Jesse A. Hale, Maurice L. Seaman, Louis V. Dietz, James Harvey Knight, Charles R. Douglas, Frank H. Isinghausen, Charles A. Seitz, Alphonse Bonner and Peter M. Stormont. Sixth artillery: Private W. A. Goodman. First Idaho: Major Ed McConville, Corporal Frank R. Calwerel, Privates James Frazer and George W. Hall. First California: Privates J. J. Dewar, Tom Bryan and Joseph Maher. First Washington: Corporal George W. McGowan, Privates Ralph W. Simonds, George B. Reichardt, Frank Smith, Matthias H. Cherry, Sherman Harding, Edward H. Perry, Walter N. Hanson and Arno H. Moelck. Colonel William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at the head of his command on the firing line Feb. 5.

In the list of wounded are six men of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment. They are: Major E. Brierer, flesh wound in arm, slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; Sergeant Joseph Sheldon, slight flesh wound in the thigh; Private Hiram Conger, abdomen penetrated, serious; Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious; Private Debault, flesh wound, slight.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Reports From Admiral Dewey and General Otis on the Battle.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey yesterday cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. The insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors and had been repulsed. The dispatch, dated Sunday, is as follows:

"Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night, which was continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and

our line advanced. No casualties to navy."

Shortly before midnight dispatches were received at the war department from General Otis. The last dispatch was as follows:

"Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 last evening; renewed attack several times during night; at 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged; all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 15, very few fatal; troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly; very splendid execution on flank of enemy; city held in check and absolute quiet prevails; insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick firing guns, with ammunition, during last month."

THE FILIPINOS BLAME US.

Junta at Hong Kong Says Our Soldiers Precipitated the Fighting.

Hong Kong, Feb. 7.—The Filipino Junta here has issued a statement setting forth that the fighting at Manila was only an outpost skirmish designed to influence the vote in the United States senate on the peace treaty. Another statement asserts that, despite the fact of the American control of the cable, the junta's version proves that the fighting was only an outpost brush, due to American aggression.

This second statement says: "General Aguinaldo has given special orders to the commanders to prevent hostilities unless the Americans violated their agreement by forcing the Filipino lines."

The junta professes indignation that President McKinley's orders to General Otis to check aggression were not obeyed.

The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles and their losses are estimated at 1,900 killed or wounded. During the fight the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents.

ALL QUIET IN MANILA.

Minnesota Troops, Acting as Police, Maintain Absolute Order.

Manila, Feb. 7.—On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no steamers or carriages to be seen and the streets were almost deserted.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there were none on Sunday. Absolute order is maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there. The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here yesterday on board the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

THE CHANGES IN CUBA.

Commissioner Porter Reports to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Hon. Robert P. Porter arrived in Washington Sunday night, having come directly from Havana, after his successful mission to General Gomez, whom he met at Remedios. He submitted his report to Secretary Gage yesterday. Aside from the successful outcome of his mission the most interesting part of Mr. Porter's report relates to his observations as to the conditions in the island as they exist today.

"From Havana to St. Domingo, nearly 200 miles," says Mr. Porter, "your commissioner went over the same route as he did last September. The difference, however, in the condition of the country now and then is very marked. In September the whole distance was one scene of desolation. There were literally no signs of life, human or animal, except at the railway stations, which swarmed with starving humanity. Never was there such a subject misery seen as then. Today conditions are improved. There are beggars, but of the chronic sort. A decided change for the better is noticeable in the country itself. The people are beginning to work again. The quick growing crops have been planted and some are ready for harvest. For ten hours in September, traveling on the same road, but one yoke of oxen was seen. Today in some fields large herds of several hundred cattle greet the eye. This is the surest sign that Cuba is pacified."

ANTI-EXPANSION FIGHT NOT ENDED.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7.—William J. Bryan expressed no surprise over the ratification of the peace treaty, and commented briefly on the matter. When asked if the ratification of the treaty would end the fight against annexation he said: "Not by any means. The real fight is to be made for a resolution declaring the national policy. The line can now be drawn between those who believe in forcible annexation and those who believe that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves."

INCREASED ARMY BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Washington, Feb. 7.—The bill to reorganize and increase the standing army to about 100,000 men, but giving the president authority to reduce the size of infantry companies and cavalry troops to 60 men each, thus fixing a minimum of about 50,000 enlisted men, passed the house yesterday by a vote of 168 to 125.

EX-CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI DEAD.

Frankfurt, Feb. 7.—General Count Von Caprivi, the former chancellor of the German empire, died yesterday at Skryen, near Crossen, 32 miles from here. The general, who had been ill for some time past, died peacefully at 10 a. m.

DREYFUS' RETURN TO FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Cheyenne, capital of French Guiana, says that orders have been received there for the return of Dreyfus to France, with the statement that a vessel has been sent to bring him.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

It Is Ratified by the Senate by a Bare Majority.

HAD ONLY ONE VOTE TO SPARE.

Senators McLaurin, McEnery and Jones Came to the Aid of the Administration When the Document Reached the Voting Stage.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was yesterday ratified by the United States senate, the vote being 57 yeas to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was raised the result was supposed to be private, but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before senators rushed out of every door leading from the senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified.

No vote has been taken in the senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close attention as the vote of yesterday. The anxiety was due not alone to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment. Only the select few knew how Senators McEnery of Louisiana and Jones of Nevada would vote half an hour before their votes were cast, and not even these knew when the bell rang for the executive session.

In advance of the voting speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced informally during this period of the session that during his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the vice president interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But one amendment was offered, that prepared by Senator Vest placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. In the temporary absence of Mr. Vest it was presented by Mr. Gorman and promptly defeated.

The vote was announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few senators who were not in their seats that the culminating event had arrived. The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the open hostilities in Manila as the reason for it. "I am, as I have been from the first," he said, "irrevocably opposed to the expansion of our territory and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days."

The announcement brought some of the opposition to his side with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could no longer see his way clear to cast his vote against the treaty.

Continuing his remarks to the senate, Mr. McLaurin said he was not willing to embarrass this government at so critical a time. If after the ratification the administration should fall to pursue the proper course towards the islands the fault would be that of the government, and not his.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached him with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, did not vote in the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced, and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said that he was against expansion, and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it. The events in Manila during the past two or three days, in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened.

After the ratification of the treaty the senate in open session took up a joint resolution offered by Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, declaring a policy for the Philippines, and an effort was made to adopt it, but the debate occupied so much time that the resolution never came to a vote.

During the debate Mr. Hoar moved an amendment to the McEnery resolution that whatever government is established in the Philippines shall be with the consent of the governed. The amendment was defeated.

THE CENSUS BILL PASSED.

It Goes Through the House by a Vote of 147 to 42.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Yesterday was suspension day in the house, and quite a number of bills were passed, several of them of importance. The census bill, prepared by the house committee, went through by a vote of 147 to 42. The bill differs in several essential features from the senate bill, particularly in the fact that it makes the census bureau entirely independent of any existing department. A bill was passed to extend the anti-contract labor laws over the Hawaiian islands, and another bill was passed to refer 44 war claims for stores and supplies to the court of claims. A bill was also passed to create a national military park on the site of the battle of Vicksburg, and one to grant 25,000 acres of land in Alabama to the Girls' Industrial school of that state.

STELLIAN COUNTERFEITERS ARRAIGNED.

New York, Feb. 7.—Six Italians were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with uttering, selling and having in their possession counterfeit \$2 and \$5 treasury notes. All were locked up to await examination on Saturday next. The prisoners are, it is believed by the police, all members of a gang that has been operating in the larger cities of the United States since April last. They are Alberto Anselmo, Giovanni Cinquennio, Joseph Castello, Giovanni Parretto, Giovanni Pinnino and Mino Guido. The capture of these men was made by secret service agents, who believe they have all of the gang.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The gold production of Cripple Creek, Colo., in January aggregated \$1,542,000. Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria died at Sofia of pneumonia, soon after the birth of her fourth child.

A. G. Foster, of Tacoma (Rep.) was elected United States senator from Washington state, ending the long deadlock.

At Rochester, N. H., Mrs. Lizzie Provenchia, separated from her husband, killed the latter's housekeeper, 18-year-old Annie Cox.

Mrs. Mary A. Lawler, a 71-year-old widow of Philadelphia, was found strangled to death in her rooms over her grocery store. She had been robbed.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Secretary Alger is to make a visit of inspection to Porto Rico.

Fire in Budapest, Hungary, destroyed 300 houses. Many lives were lost.

Count Esterhazy hurriedly left Paris to escape arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Lord Hallam Tenynson, son of the late Sir Alfred Tenynson, has been appointed governor of South Australia.

Mrs. Amelia Lutz, of Chicago, was saved from suicide seven times by her husband. The eighth time she succeeded.

The latest news from Samoa says further fighting is feared between the forces of King Malietoa and Chief Mataafa.

Mayor R. E. McKisson, of Cleveland, who was a candidate for United States senator against M. A. Hanna, is again a candidate for mayor.

The National Liquor league, it is said, will close the saloons of Akron, O., for two years as an "object lesson," reducing the city's revenue.

Friday, Feb. 3.

Extreme destitution exists in nine counties of Russia, following crop failures.

Dr. James H. Canfield, president of the Ohio state university, is mentioned as congressional librarian.

The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, with Governor Roosevelt as commander, was established in New York.

Four members of an alleged gang of Italian counterfeiters were arrested on the arrival of the steamer Spartan Prince at New York from Genoa.

The charges of General Miles regarding "embalmed beef" will be made the subject of a special investigation, when the general must prove his charges.

Two thousand soldiers left New York for Manila on the transport Sherman. The river and harbor bill, carrying over \$20,000,000, passed the national house.

General Maximo Gomez, of the Cuban army, announces his willingness to disband the Cuban army, accepting the \$3,000,000 proffered by our government for his soldiers.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

A two-horse wagon loaded with furniture and carrying six persons was struck by a train at Riverport, Pa. All were killed.

Miss Ella Bowen, aged 20, shot and killed Harry Deffenbaugh on the street at Sistersville, W. Va., because he persisted in wooing her.

The Republican deadlock in Delaware, it is asserted, may end in the reelection of Senator Gray, Democrat, unless Addicks withdraws.

Commodore Philps, for his work at Santiago, was presented with a sword of honor at New York, Governor Roosevelt making the presentation speech.

The national house judiciary committee will report that General Wheeler and other members who accepted army commissions forfeit their seats as congressmen.

General Woodford, ex-minister to Spain, explains that his recent speech in New York was in praise of the navy department, though distorted into adverse criticism.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Colonel James A. Sexton, commander of the G. A. R., died in Washington yesterday morning.

General Brooke's order to reduce salaries of officials in Santiago has caused much dissatisfaction.

Mrs. Botkin, the murderess of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane, was sentenced at San Francisco to life imprisonment.

The Porto Rico cabinet has resigned and General Henry will appoint their successors. They objected to military supervision.

A meeting of the Canadian cabinet was held in New York city, owing to the presence of a majority in this country of the arbitration commissioners.

Sixty soldiers of the Fifteenth Minnesota regiment, at Augusta, Ga., broke open the ammunition stores and started out to lynch a civilian who murdered one of their comrades. They were captured by cavalrymen and placed under guard.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—Flour: winter, \$2.52; do. family, \$2.39; do. winter, clear, \$3.15; do. city mill, extra, \$2.75; do. rye flour scarce and firm at \$3.30 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat: No. 2 red, February, 74c; No. 2 mixed, old February, 74c; do. do., new, 69c; do. do., No. 2 white, 55c; No. 2 white, clipped, 55c. Hay: steady; clover timothy, \$1.50 for large bales. Beef quiet; beef hams, \$5.50; pork steady; family, \$2.00; do. western, 19c; do. eastern, 18c; Butter firm; western, 17c; do. factory, 15c; Eggs, 19c; Philadelphia creamery, 19c; New York dairy, 18c; do. creamery, 15c; fancy Pennsylvania prints, 18c; do. white, 15c; do. small, 14c; do. large, 15c; do. small, 14c; do. light skims, 8c; do. part, 7c; do. full, 8c; Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 19c; western, fresh, 18c; southern, 18c.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—Flour: dull and lower; western superfine, \$2.52; do. extra, \$2.55; do. family, \$2.39; do. winter wheat, patent, \$3.15; do. spring, \$3.50; do. spring wheat, straight, \$2.50. Wheat depressed and lower; east and month, 73c; March, 74c; May, 75c; do. steamer No. 2 red, 74c; southern, by sample, 70c; do. on grade, 71c. Corn fairly steady; spot and month, 35c; do. family, \$2.30; do. steamer mixed, 28c; do. southern, 27c; do. and yellow, 27c; do. Oats firm; No. 1 white, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 35c; No. 2 western, 33c. Hay dull; No. 1 timothy, \$1.50.