

Attorneys-at-Law.

J. C. HARPER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman House. 30 28
WILLIAM I. SWOPE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman House. 34 25 1/2
D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. 14 2

Physicians.

H. K. HOY, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 4 South Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m. 32 18
D. M. GIBK, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa. Offers his professional services to those in need. 20 21
A. HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office on North High Street, next door to Judge Lewis' law office, opp. Court House. 11 23 N. Allegheny street.

Bankers.

W. F. REYNOLDS & CO., Bankers, Bellefonte, Pa. Bills of Exchange and Notes Discounted. Interest paid on special deposits. Exchange on Eastern cities. Deposits received. 7 17

Hotels.

TO THE PUBLIC. In consequence of the similarity of the names of the Parker and Pastor Hotels, the proprietor of the Parker House has changed the name of his hotel to COAL EXCHANGE HOTEL. He has also repaired, repainted and otherwise improved it, and has fitted up a large and tasteful parlor and reception room on the first floor. WM. PARKER, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 17
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, E. A. HUTTON, Proprietor. Nos. 111 and 123 North Broad Street, One Square from P. R. Depot, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Terms—\$1.50 per day. 27 22 1/2

THE CENTRAL HOTEL, MILESBERG, PA.

A. A. KORNBERGER, Proprietor. This new and commodious hotel, located opposite the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, refurnished and replenished throughout, and is now second to none in the county in the matter of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best market affords, its bar contains the purest and choicest liquors, its stable has attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended to its guests. Through travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes. 25 24

THE CUMMINGS HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Having assumed the proprietorship of this finely located and well known hotel, I desire to inform the public that whitest will have no bar, and be run strictly as a temperance hotel, it will furnish to its patrons all the comforts, conveniences and hospitalities offered by others. Its table will not be surpassed by any. Its rooms are large and comfortable. Its stabling is the best in town, and its prices to transient guests and regular boarders will be very reasonable. The citizens of the town will find in the basement of my hotel a FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET at which all kinds of Meat can be purchased at the very lowest rates. I earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage. 33 13

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 6, 1889. A Little Talk on Wool. Another Illustration of the Beauties of Protection.

Another big woolen factory in Philadelphia has gone to the wall, and its proprietor in an interview printed elsewhere says it is because of the tariff on raw wool, which prevents American manufacturers from buying on the same footing as foreign manufacturers, thus giving the latter an advantage for his fabrics in our own market. "We don't want cheaper wool," says this manufacturer, bankrupted by the tariff, "but we want to go into foreign markets and have the pick of the wools of the world, especially of grades we cannot produce." About the first of the month, the owners of the Pioneer Woolen Factory, in San Francisco, the largest woolen mill West of the Mississippi, offered that property for sale. The reason assigned for this step was that no money could be made in the business. The company had not paid a dividend in five years. Two weeks earlier the company operating the largest woolen mill in Connecticut was forced into bankruptcy. It had been unable to offer to its creditors more than 10 cents on the dollar. There have since been heavy failures of woolen manufacturers in this State and New York.

But it is also true that while this branch of the wool industry is in a lull, the wool growers are also on the down grade. The State auditor's report in Iowa shows 1,354,608 sheep in that State in 1867, 349,439 in 1877, and 271,335 in 1887. Sheep are protected. Cattle, horses and hogs, unprotected, in the same time show an extraordinary increase. Pennsylvania in 1869 when wool was substantially free, reported 1,631,540 sheep. In 1889, after 25 years of high protection, the number of sheep had fallen to 985,646. We recently quoted from the American Wool Reporter a description of the woolen manufacturer's deplorable condition. "The wonder," said the Reporter, "not that we are called upon to chronicle so many failures among woolen mills in New England and Philadelphia of late, but rather that there had not been more of them." Another protectionist journal, Wade's Fibre and Fabric, now takes up the subject, indicating a change of heart. It asserts that there is not one-half the quantity of wool grown in this country that would be required for making from pure new staple the fabrics our people demand and consume; that there is no surplus production or accumulation of wool in the world, and no danger that there will be any for years to come; that the variety in the qualities of wool is almost infinite, and that each kind is better adapted to some one use than any other. And then it goes on as follows: Every kind of woolen fabrics requires certain qualities in the staple to produce certain desired effects. They cannot well be produced by a staple lacking these qualities. The required effect cannot at all times be found in any one quality, and the manufacturer is obliged to resort to mixtures in order to get the right combination of qualities, and to enable him to produce his goods at a price that customers will pay. It is idle to talk of any one section of country producing profitably all qualities of wool in quantity to fill the requirements of this country. Those speakers and writers who for political effect, or who by their faith or pride in the boundless resources of the country, are led to claim that we can grow all the wool we want do not know what they are talking about. They have evidently had very little experience in manufacturing the various fabrics that our people insist upon having. We might as well claim that Massachusetts can grow all the food and timber its people require. The only way to accomplish such a result in either case would be to bring the wants of the people down to the supply, in entire opposition to the spirit of the age.

The history of the past 50 years, as shown by a table published in Fibre and Fabric some months ago, proves that prices for our home-grown clip have never been improved by increased duties upon the imported raw material; that the effect has rather been to curtail the demand from our own people; the only customers they (the wool growers) can possibly have under the adjustment of duties now in force. The present tariff is not only most unjust in its distinction and restrictions, but practically it is prohibitory on a large portion of the most desirable wools, which are available to our foreign competitors free from tax. It is protective to the European manufacturer, and only in name to the home wool growers.

The "Fery Furnace" Act.

Three Negroes Attempt It and Go Up in Smoke. The religious craze that prevails among the negroes in the vicinity of Bessemer, Ala., has resulted in the enactment of a fearful tragedy. For some time past an old negro, named Tobias Jackson, has been proclaiming himself as Daniel the Prophet, and doing all kinds of singular, wild, and queer things. On Saturday last Jackson persuaded three young men that they were representatives of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, the three children of faith who entered the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar of old. He proclaimed that a furnace where iron is melted and cast into all kinds of forms was the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, and that they could enter it and pass through without the smell of fire. The three negroes, calling themselves the "Children of Israel," under the influence of their new prophet, deliberately entered the gate of the cupola of the furnace and rushed headlong into the white heat of the molting iron. When they failed to come out the prophet proclaimed that he saw them rising in the air with the smoke of the furnace, attended by angels, and said that they would revisit the earth again next Sunday. The three negroes propose to meet at church next Sunday and pray, awaiting the descent of the three children of Israel.

Be Careful.

There are points on the Allegheny range of mountains where it is doubtful what course the water issuing from a spring will take. A slight thing will send it into the Atlantic or into the Gulf of Mexico. And so a slight thing may determine the direction which a human mind shall take at the outset of its career. Slight influences exerted on the youthful mind may effect its course for ever. A boy may become tainted with insincerity by the influence of parental example, though his parents are entirely unaware of the influence they are exerting. He sees that they profess in regard to some persons an interest which they do not feel. What is to them politeness is to him insincerity. He sees that they have one mode of expression when their visitors are present, and another mode when they are absent. The influence of that example may make his whole life a falsehood. An act of injustice, small in itself it may be, but performed when the youthful mind is most open to impression, may exert a lasting influence. The immediate influence of the act may be comparative-ly small, but in its remote consequences it may give character to the life. And so on the other hand, an act of kindness, a word of sympathy, may render the whole line of life different from what it would otherwise have been. There are crises in many a life when the course it shall take for weal or for woe depends upon a slight word. How careful, then, should we be that our influence may at all times be in the right direction.

Only Her Sixth.

She Wanted a License in a Hurry for Fear He Might Get Away. "My man is too busy to come himself, so please give me a marriage certificate," said a chipper dame of not more than 32 years—as men guess—as she stepped into Marriage License Clerk Bird's office one day last week, said the Philadelphia Record. "Certainly," said the polite clerk. He reached for a pile of papers and, looking at the calendar, remarked: "Ninth." "No, only the sixth," put in the female. "Then I'm wrong," replied the clerk. "Yes, you are; I've only had five and this is the sixth," said the woman, to the clerk's surprise. "Oh, I mean the day of the month," laughingly replied the clerk. "This one is a darling, and I'll try and raise him," said the woman. "He's a clerk in a dry-goods store and he never sits down for fear he will crease his pantaloons and make them bag at the knees. But I'll give him a lesson. I'm in awful hard luck with men. Soon as I get them fixed I lose them. No. 1 was such a nice man. He died with consumption. When he died he had seven yards of porous-plaster wrapped around him. No. 2 was a very nice man. He worked in Dupont's powder factory. Just my luck. When he was blown up there was just enough of him to make a hair-locker. No. 3 was also a nice man. He followed the sea and they tell me a whale swallowed him up. No. 4 was a nice man, too. He was a book agent. Oh, he could talk so sweet. I used to sit by the hour and listen to him. He bought a divorce out in Illinois and sent it to me. No. 5 was a nice man. He was a policeman and stayed out late at the caucuses. He said he was trying to get a contract to clean the streets, and dark knows they need it, don't they? Well, he died of enlargement of the head. Now, hurry up with that paper. No. 6 is such a nice fellow, but he might change his mind." She took the paper and hurried up to the store, and when No. 6 came out he marched off by his doom.

Knife-Throwers in Society.

The other night five or six young men, the lithest, self-sufficient variety to be found in this city, gathered in a private room at a fashionable restaurant, says the New York Times. After cigars had been lighted—one of them drawled: "I'll bet, fellows, that I can throw this knife, and that it will stick in the crack of that door every time." He arose from the table and pointed out the narrow crack between the door and the jamb, and showed how he proposed to place the knife. The five others approached the place and cried out: "We take that bet. For how much." "I am to have ten throws. Each time that I fail I pay a \$10 bill; if I succeed in putting the knife in the crack ten times each of you will pay me the same sum." The young man took his position, and with a rapidity and accuracy that words cannot describe, executed ten times in succession this remarkable feat. When he had finished every one hurried with delight. Each one of his wagers being paid, he pocketed a roll of bills with a just pride. "But how did you ever learn to do this?" asked one of company. "Then he revealed this secret. For two or three years, having nothing pressing to do and anxious to be talked about, he had given himself up to patient practice at the work. Each morning he locked himself in his room and, after prying his eyes he attempted for hours to put a knife into a hole. He had to make innumerable experiments to measure the distance required, the force necessary, and the curve, but his perseverance was invincible. At first he threw the knife into the wide mouth of a Chinese jar; then into the neck of a bottle; finally he succeeded in lodging the projectile in the narrowest opening. And yet some people say that our duces are good for nothing and incur the earth."

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

Of all the fruits we are blessed with the peach is the most delicious and digestible. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good, ripe peaches. They should be ripe, but not overripe and half rotten; and of this kind you may make them a part of either meal, or be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them a part of the regular meals. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast and more fruit. In the morning there is an acid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling, subacid fruits, such as peaches, apples, etc. Still most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly dangerous. How the idea originated I do not know, but it is certainly a great error, contrary to both reason and facts. The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples sweetened and eaten in the morning, and the abdomen does of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to, but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates and all that class. Lemonade is the best drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than sirup of squills and other nauseants in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass and "liver regulators." The juices should be used alone, rejecting the skins. The small-seeded fruits, such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants and strawberries, may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying and the seeds are laxative. We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines and less to our drug stores. They never fever or act on the kidneys, nor fibrinate, or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may with very few exceptions be taken in sickness and health in almost unlimited quantities, not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them the water or juice should be taken, excluding the pulp, and the melon should be ripe and fresh, but not overripe and stale.—Hall's Journal of Health.

An extraordinary case of smuggling is reported from Sourabaya in Java. A Chinese passenger having died on board a junk which was anchored in the roadstead, the health officer of the port went off, and after viewing the body, gave the necessary permit for burial. The master of the junk then came on shore and deposited a large coffin in the usual Chinese coffin. During the early hours of the morning, the crew with the coffin landed, and the funeral procession followed along the streets. After the funeral the party went back to the junk, which immediately put out to sea. In the middle of the day some natives found an empty coffin in the middle of the road close by the Chinese cemetery, which not only smelt strong of opium, but also had small particles of the drug adhering to its sides. The Custom House authorities found the maker of the coffin, who identified it as the one supplied to the master of the junk, and the dead body of the Chinaman was washed ashore soon afterward, so that it was clear that he had been thrown overboard, and the burial permit used to smuggle on shore a coffin full of opium.

An English trader at Ogove, on the southwest coast of Africa, has had for some time a young female gorilla whose docility is described as most remarkable. Jennie, as the baby gorilla has been named, sleeps with her master and tries to follow him wherever he goes, weeping like a child if left behind. She recently accompanied him on a journey of 20 miles or more, walking all the way. She has acquired many civilized tastes and habits, and will drink tea, eat out of a cup or glass, displaying the utmost carefulness not to break the vessel.

J. W. Douglass stands higher than any other man in Henry county, Mo. He is 6 feet 9 inches in height. He was raised in Cooper county, near Booneville, Mo. He says when he was 16 years old he weighed 200 pounds. He has a son 12 years old who weighs 240 lbs and is also 6 feet tall. Mr. Douglass says that he did most of his growing after he was 22. He stoops down when he goes through doors that an average-height man touches with an upturned hand. He measures 40 inches from center of back to tip of finger.

The phenomenal success of the great campaigning near Camargo, Ill., is attracting attention all over that part of the country. Thousands flock to the camp grounds almost every day. Public sympathy in behalf of the Pentecost band, who are conducting the services, is aroused to the highest pitch by the recent incarceration in the common jail at Tuscola of two young ladies belonging to the same organization engaged in the revival work at that place, for no other offense than preaching and praying too loud.

Taught by Experience.—Mrs. Bil-lus (looking dismally at the clouds)—"John, it's beginning to rain. If it keeps on it will spoil our picnic. It's too bad!" Mr. Bil-lus (not caring particularly about the picnic, but touched by Mrs. B's sorrow)—"Get me the hammer, Macie. I'll fix that rainwater barrel in good shape. (Ten minutes later.) There! Maria, the barrel's fixed. Go ahead with the picnic. It won't rain for a week."—Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, bilious headache, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

A prominent capitalist of O'kland, Cal., married his fifth wife last Tuesday.

Pure Malt Whisky.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKY! DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, and all wasting diseases can be ENTIRELY CURED BY IT. Malaria is completely eradicated from the system by its use. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKY revives the energies of those worn with excessive bodily or mental effort. It acts as a SAFE GUARD against exposure in the wet and rigorous weather. Take part of a wineglassful on your arrival home after the labors of the day and the same quantity before your bedtime. Being chemically pure, it commends itself to the medical profession.

An inventive genius in Rome, Ga., has constructed a little machine that he calls the "chicken walker." It proposes to do away with the fences around gardens, and protect the gardens from damage by chickens. When the machinery is placed on a chicken's feet, and the owl goes in the garden and makes an effort to scratch the soil, instead of accomplishing its desire, the attachment walks the chicken out of the garden; the harder it scratches the faster it goes.

Medical.

HAS DONE WONDERS. Relief After 9 Years of Suffering. "Think Hood's Sarsaparilla has done wonders for me. For nearly nine years I was a great sufferer. The greater part of the time I was unable to attend to the most trifling household duties. Was receiving medical treatment almost constantly from one physician or another, without any material benefit. My nervous system was completely shattered, and no one can imagine my sufferings. Almost continually I was suffering the most excruciating PAINS IN MY HEAD, and my heart was never quite free from pain. Indeed so severe was the pain at my heart that for a long time I could not lie down in bed, but was obliged to sit upright. I also suffered from dropsy; my limbs were swollen as well as my body. After becoming thoroughly discouraged, I decided to take no more medicine. But seeing the constant advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Philadelphia Times, I concluded to give this medicine a trial. After the first bottle I felt much better. Therefore I continued using it for some time until I had used six bottles. I am now free from pain, can lie down and sleep, seldom have headache, and work more in one week than I did in six months prior to my taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. And if you can find a more

THANKFUL OR HAPPY MORTAL I should like to meet either one. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to a number of my friends who are using it with benefit. I felt it my duty to suffering humanity to write this statement. I hope that many more may likewise be benefited by it." Ada V. Smeltzer, Myerstown, Penn. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 34 29

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHERS.

HEALTH AND SLEEP Without Morphine. 32 14 2y nr

Music Boxes.

ESTABLISHED 1824. Superior Quality. —MUSIC BOXES.— GAUTSCHI & SONS, 1030 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send stamp for catalogue. Examination will prove our instruments the most perfect and durable made. They play selections from all the Standard and Light Operas, and the most Popular Music of the day; also Hymns. 23 49 1/2

TO STOCK RAISERS.

The full-blooded Guernsey Bull —"LANG."— will be found at the farm of Cameron Burnside, Esq., two miles east of town, on the North Nittany Valley Road. Services reasonable. 33 20

Fine Job Printing.

FINE JOB PRINTING —A SPECIALTY.— AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE. There is no style of work, from the cheapest "Dodger" to the finest —BOOK—WORK.— but you can get done in the most satisfactory manner, and at Prices consistent with the class of work by calling or communicating with this office.

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FRANK P. BLAIR, —JEWELER— BROCKERTHOFF BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA. —Dealer in— FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, BRONZE ORNAMENTS, &c Agent for the AMERICAN WATCH & JEWELRY CO. of Philadelphia, Pa. ROCKFORD QUICK TRAIN WATCHES, every one of which is fully guaranteed. Dighton, Jan. 27, 1882. The Rockford Watch purchased February, 1879, has run very well till the present. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the least unreliable. I cheerfully recommend the Rockford Watch. HORACE B. HORTON, at Dighton Furnace Co. TAUNTON, Sept. 18, 1881. The Rockford Watch runs very accurately better than any watch I ever owned, and I have had one that cost \$100. I can recommend the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper. S. P. HEBBARD, M. D.

F. C. RICHARD, —JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,—

And dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE. Special attention given to the Making and Repairing of Watches. IMPORTANT—If you cannot read this print distinctly by lamp or gaslight in the evening, at a distance of ten inches, your eyesight is falling, no matter what your age, and your eyes need help. Your sight can be improved and preserved if properly corrected. It is a wrong idea that spectacles should be dispensed with as long as possible. If they assist the vision, use them. There is no danger of seeing too well, so long as the print is not magnified; it should look natural size, but plain and distinct. Don't fail to call and have your eyes tested by King's New System, and fitted with Combination spectacles. They will correct and preserve the sight. For sale by F. C. RICHARD, 27-42 High St., opp. Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

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GERBERICH, HALE & CO. —BELLEFONTE, PA.— Manufacturers of — FLOUR— and —FEED— and Dealers in —ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.— The highest market price paid for WHEAT, RYE, CORN, and OATS. 28 1

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