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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 10, 1893.

The Lessons of the Fair.

What it Has Taught the People of the Nation and the World—A Philosophic View. Everyone agrees that in all the elements that make a great exposition a success, the World's Columbian Exposition has excelled all others. In the number, magnitude and magnificence of its buildings, the profusion and variety of its exhibits, their use, beauty and costliness, and in the throngs that have visited them, it leads in the long list of international exhibitions held since the gates of the first were opened in London over 40 years ago.

Promising this much there follows the question: "Of what use was it? What good has it done?" This can only be answered by endeavoring to point out its effects upon the people who visited it. The new ideas, thoughts, enlightenment and entertainment gained by the individual are as numerous as the individuals themselves, for no two persons saw it from the same point of view or were identically impressed by its wonders. It is only the general results that can be estimated, and those but measurably. First, it has given an added impetus to the desire to travel among other people in other countries. This is a spur to progress, for the man who stays at home, content with whatever his limited circle affords, naturally contracts in his ideas, views and ambitions.

The war of the Rebellion, as many observers have already noted, was the first great impetus to travel in this country. During those four eventful years the young men of the Nation, on both sides in the contest, left homes they might otherwise never have wandered from, and saw the United States in many different sections and our civilization in its varied phases. This weakened the ties that bound them to their birth places. The Western States have been built up, and the new ones that have been organized owe their development and progress largely to the soldiers who lived to return from the war in 1865. Eleven years later came the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. This set the people to traveling, although on peaceful errands, and as not only men, but women and children, were among the visiting hosts, it had a better measure of the results of the Centennial Exposition as manifested in a broader culture, extended thought and more artistic development among Americans. It helped too to strengthen and build up a feeling of civic pride, a solidarity of the people. Nothing did more to bind up the wounds of the war than the Exposition of 1876.

Since that time, now 17 years ago, the nation has grown and the effects of that exposition have been manifested in that growth. And the times were ripe for such a magnificent World's Fair as that just closed on Monday. On the same lines, but to a far greater extent, has it had its effect upon the people. Great was the stirring up to travel given by the war and the Philadelphia Exposition, this has given a greater, and the means of going from one section to another have been advanced to the highest pitch of perfection. It has not drawn its visitors so largely from certain localities as did the Centennial, located practically on the Atlantic coast. Midway between Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, it has brought the East and the West together, the Pacific coast, even, for it is now not a much greater journey from San Francisco to Chicago than it was from the Mississippi to Philadelphia in 1876. The people of the South and Southwest, now recovered from the losses of the war, have had both money, leisure and inclination to come here. In 1876 they were still embittered by defeat, impoverished by four years of fruitless, costly struggle. But this year the South has sent to Chicago, to the State of Lincoln and Grant, in the very heart of what she regarded then as the hostile North, tens of thousands of her best citizens.

Thus the people of all sections have been brought together on a common meeting ground. And this is the second beneficial effect of the Chicago Exposition. Men and women have learned more than they ever knew before of their brothers and sisters in every part of the Union. They have seen their products, their industries, their progress in every field of industrial, educational and social advancement. They have learned that communities far distant from theirs have equalled, perhaps in some directions excelled, them in this march of progress. The wonderful diversification of our industries, and the varieties and vastness of our products have been laid before them, and they have learned. If they never knew it before, that energy and enterprise and wealth are confined to no favored few localities, but are conquering everywhere. The man who left the World's Fair, if he had observed anything at all outside of the Midway Pleasure, must be a poor American indeed if he did not leave it with a broader and better idea of the Republic and its people than he had ever had before. Nay, even the strange peoples gathered on the Palisades, their habits and customs and place in the scale of civilization must have made him prouder of the conquests achieved over savage life in our land.

And then, taking the exhibits themselves, who can tell the impressions they made, the new ideas they gave or suggested? Leaving out those that represent industrial power alone, the mighty machines, the invention and discoveries in every branch of mechanical industry, and regarding solely those that appeal to the esthetic side of man's being, how much has been done! Magnificence and splendor have their uses. And both were here. The buildings have awakened wonder and admiration in thousands who never before had the opportunity of viewing such dreams of architectural beauty. This a hitherto almost unknown delight has been opened to them. In the numberless articles of household adornment, furniture, glass, fine pottery ware, bronzes, bronzes, tapestry,

carpets, there have been given glimpses of beauty and artistic advancement such as millions had not known before. The Art Gallery, with its multitude of pictures, a collection such as no people have ever before had the opportunity of gazing upon under one roof, has filled the minds of tens of thousands with impressions and ideals to which they had hitherto been strangers. The creations of the painter's art that hung upon those walls, the sculptured forms that graced the rotundas, opened up a new world to the throngs that daily gazed upon them, and have planted the seeds of a taste for art in its highest forms that must bear fruit of future culture and power. From the generation that has admired these works of painter and sculptor will spring a generation that shall create. All this and infinitely more, the World's Columbian Exposition has done and in the future will do, for the American people. And greater than its greatness, more magnificent than its magnificence, must be the results it will accomplish for this favored land wherein it was held.—Pittsburg Times.

The Colors of the Earth.

How They Affect the Light That Our Planet Gives to the Moon. The wonderful difference between the same landscape in winter and in summer is a phenomenon familiar to all dwellers in the temperate zones. The two great elements of change are the presence of snow in winter and of leaves and grass in summer. If we could look at our globe from the moon, the variation in its aspects due to seasonal changes would perhaps be even more striking than it appears to those upon its surface.

In fact, we sometimes lose sight of the very important part which vegetation plays in giving color to what might be called the countenance of the planet. It is not the highest forms of plants that always produce the greatest effect in this way. Some of the most striking scenes upon the earth owe their characteristic features to mosses and lichens. The famous "green cliffs" of Greenland, which extend for miles northward from Cape York, derive their splendid color from the growth of red lichen which covers their faces.

The cliffs rise between 1,700 and 2,000 feet straight from the water's edge, and being composed of gray granite their aspect would be entirely different from what it is but for the presence of the lichen. Coming to less magnificent, but not less beautiful scenes, the rocky space called the Golden Gate in the Yellowstone National park owes its rich color and its name to the yellow lichen covering its lofty walls, and the indescribable hues of the great hot spring terraces arise mainly from the presence of minute plants flourishing in the water that overflows them.

Considered as a whole, the vegetation of a planet may give it a characteristic aspect as viewed from space. Many have thought that the red color of Mars may be due to the existence of red instead of green vegetation there. That its broad expanses of forest and prairie land cause the earth to reflect a considerable quantity of green light to its neighbors is indicated by the fact that at the time of the new moon a greenish tint has been detected over-spreading that part of the lunar surface which is then illuminated only by light from the earth.

The State of Washington's Production.

- The Seattle Times mentions the following among the agricultural wonders of the state of Washington: An apple weighing 2 pounds and 4 ounces. One strawberry 10 inches in circumference. A bunch of grapes weighing 6 pounds. An onion weighing 4 pounds and 1 ounce. A potato weighing 8 pounds and 4 ounces. A radish weighing 91 pounds. A beet weighing 20 pounds. A pumpkin weighing 93 pounds. A watermelon weighing 64 pounds. A cabbage weighing 53 pounds. A squash weighing 180 pounds. Timothy 7 feet 8 inches high. Clover 5 feet high. Alfalfa, a yield of 12 tons per acre. Cornstalks 14 feet high. A hill of potatoes that yielded 43 pounds. Sixty-seven pounds of potatoes from 2 pounds planted. Hops from a yield of 9,592 per acre. Wheat from a yield of 68 bushels per acre. Oats from a yield of 125 bushels per acre. A blackberry bush showing a growth of 21 feet this year. A branch from a prune tree 33 inches long with 46 pounds of fruit on it.

A Common Scold.

One of the Antiquated Laws of New Jersey Enforced. The ancient laws of New Jersey, which years ago provided each community with a ducking-stool hanging over the local goose pond and a wooden gag for the women whose tongue could not be brought under control, came into play here in that state last week for the first time in 20 years. Mrs. Ann Cunningham, of Elizabeth City, was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Lewis Seaman. The latter is a neighbor of the accused, whose patience and sense of hearing, she claimed, had both suffered from the constant criticism of herself and of neighborhood affairs in which Mrs. Cunningham indulged. When brought before Recorder Harkins the prisoner proceeded to give a matinee exhibition of her powers that caused universal astonishment.

Her command of English, especially the profane portion of the language, was unlimited and of a most varied character. The court officers were unable to stem the tide, and as a means of relief the recorder begged her to go out and get bail. She absolutely refused, and despite all that the recorder did in the way of mercy to the other prisoners she insisted on going to jail.

A Hard Winter Predicted.

Some people are very fond of reading the predictions of weather prophets. The Tribune takes no stock in the individual who assumes to unfold the future whether it relate to weather or other matters, but for the benefit of those who do the following is published: Loren Cushman, an aged farmer of Plymouth, Chenango county, New York, has quite a reputation as a reliable weather prophet, and whenever he makes a prognostication his friends and acquaintances regard it as worthy of credence. Mr. Cushman believes the coming winter will be an unusually severe one, and bases his opinion on the following grounds: First. The husks on corn are much thicker than usual and of a deep orange tint, instead of a light lemon hue.

Second. The hog's melt runs jagged instead of smooth. Third. The goose bone taken from a May raised fowl shows larger and whiter spots than customary, which resemble the canals of mars.

Fourth. The crop of nuts of all kinds is immense, and the squirrels and chipmunks are laying in prodigious stores early in the season.

Fifth. The partridge and woodcock are lighting in barns and outhouses instead of trees, and ducks are flying in U shaped instead of V shaped flocks toward the south.

Sixth. The green frogs are changing their skins and are even now seeking cool wells and springs for their winter quarters.

Mr. Cushman believes the coming winter will be the most severe this country has experienced since the winter of 1838.

CATARH, NOT LOCAL, BUT CONSTITUTIONAL.—Dr. Dio Lewis, the eminent Boston physician, in a magazine article says: "A radical error underlies nearly all medical treatment of catarrh. It is not a disease of the man's nose; it is a disease of the man, showing itself in the nose—a local exhibition of a Constitutional trouble." Therefore, he argues, the use of snuff and other local applications is wrong, and while they seem to give temporary relief, they really do more harm than good. Other leading authorities agree with Dr. Lewis. Hence the only proper method of cure for catarrh is by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, reaching every part of the body through the blood, does eliminate all impurities and makes the whole man healthier. It removes the cause of the trouble and restores the diseased membrane to proper condition. That this is the practical result is proven by thousands of people who have been cured of catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In the Sandwich Islands the apple has become wild, and forests of trees of many acres are found in many parts of the country. They extend from the level of the sea far up into the mountain sides. It is said that miles of these apple forests can occasionally be seen. One traveller gives the extent of one of them as between five and ten miles in width and about twenty miles long.

HOW TO GET A HANDSOME HUSBAND.

"Where's your lucky Indian maiden? Found a ear in the husking. 'Muskal' cried they altogether. 'Muskal' you shall have a sweet heart—You shall have a handsome husband." The handsome man always admires the beautiful woman. Then simply make yourself beautiful. Remove all blotches, pimples, "forked signs of turkey tracks" from your features, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a tonic to the nervous, circulatory and procreative systems. Its use brings roses to the cheeks, and sparkle to the eyes. Take it, and you will like the Indian maiden, find a "red ear" in good health, an omen of future happiness. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

Some years ago, when Irving was playing "Faust" at the Lyceum, in the part of Mephistopheles, he descended through a trapdoor in a cloud of flame. While doing so the trap jammed for some reason, and a voice from the "gods" immediately called out: "Hurrah, boys! Hall's fall! There's no room for us!" Mephisto was forced to smile.—San Francisco Argonaut.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSE.—J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St. Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe" when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Coopersburg, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it, try it. Free trial bottles at Parrish's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

A statue of Roscoe Conkling will be placed in Madison Square, New York. The plans of Sculptor Ward have been accepted by the park board.

THE BEST PLASTER.—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Pain Balm. 50 cent bottles for sale by F. Potts Green.

When Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, of Gettysburg fame, returned from the war he bought up vast tracts of wild lands in Sullivan and Pike counties. Wednesday he transferred 13,000 acres to a Boston syndicate and thereby becomes a millionaire. The original investment did not cost him over \$1,800.

"Where is Mrs. Sham?" She has gone to the symphony rehearsal. "Has her husband gone with her?" "No; he is in the wood-bed at a Chopin recital."—Boston Gazette.

"Whigs" were originally teamsters in Scotland, who used the term "whigam" to encourage their horses. Opponents of the Government in the Restoration period were derided as favoring the Scotch covenants, and hence were called "whiggams," afterward "whigs." Tories were originally bands of Irish outlaws. The Celtic word "toire" means robber.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the balm and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Medical.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

—BROUGHT ON—

WHILE IN THE WAR

—RELIEF BY—

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Wonderful and Permanent. "I had kidney trouble and severe pains in my back, which was brought about by a cold contracted while in camp at Linfield in 1862. I have been unable to do any heavy work, much less any lifting. I received only temporary relief from medicines. Last spring I had an attack of the grip, which left me with.

A BAD COUGH, VERY WEAK

Physically, in fact my system was completely run down. I tried a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel so much better that I continued taking it, and have taken six bottles. It has done wonders for me, as I have not been so free from my old pains and troubles since the war. I shall continue taking.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

and consider it a God-sent blessing to the suffering." WILLIAM J. BAKER, North Pembroke, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 35-40

DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to describe. The family can hardly be true to itself that does not keep them on hand for use in emergencies.

MANDRAKE

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, and while its action as a cathartic is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without depositing them to subsequent Costiveness. No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these.

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LIVER INVIGORATOR

TO HAVE HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.

Cures thousands annually of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria. More life result from an Unhealthy Liver than any other cause. Why suffer when you can be cured? Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is a celebrated family medicine.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

FOR CATARRH

THE CURE FOR COLD IN HEAD, HAY FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c.

THE POSITIVE CURE.

Price 50cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is available. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York. 37-46-1y

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Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired lung feeling, inaction of the kidneys, weakness and poisons the blood, and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Bright's Disease and Dropsy.—Mrs. L. L. Miller, Bethlehem, Pa., 100 other similar testimonials. TRY IT. Cure guaranteed. Cann's Kidney Cure Co., 12 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all reliable druggists. 35 25-ly.

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TO THE PUBLIC. In consequence of the similarity to the names of the Parker and Potter Hotels the proprietor of the Parker House has changed the name of his hotel to

COAL EXCHANGE HOTEL

He has also repapered, repainted and otherwise improved it, and has fitted up a large and tasty parlor and reception room on the first floor. WM. PARKER, Phillipsburg, Pa. 33 17

CENTRAL HOTEL,

A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor. This new and commodious Hotel, located opposite the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, repapered and repolished throughout, and is now second in none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best the market affords, its air contains the purest and choicest flavors; it abounds in attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended 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. 24 24

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