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INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS-

For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.

CURE DYSPESIA, HEADACHE,

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Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS.-Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggists for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take one. Refuse dangerous imitations and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

PINEOLA COUGH BALM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use. It is a safe and reliable cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use CHICHESTER'S PINEOLA BALM. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at Druggists. A quantity of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

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CASTORIA

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

CASTORIA PROMOTES DIGESTION, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I used Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."

ALEX. LEITCH, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."

Da. G. C. OSOON, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 6, 1895.

Nicaragua and Suez Canal.

There is much misconception in regard to the advantage to be obtained by the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by shortening the distance to the more Asiatic ports. The following paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce will correct some false impressions:

The consular contribution to the literary booming of the canal would revolutionize Asiatic commerce by giving us a large part of what England now possesses. The distance to New York from Singapore is 9920 miles by the Suez Canal, and by the Nicaragua Canal, it would be 1,270. Of course, Indian ports are still more accessible to New York by the Suez Canal. Bombay would be 6000 miles farther by the Nicaragua than it is by the Suez Canal, and Calcutta would be more than 4000 miles farther from New York by Nicaragua than it is by Suez. In the case of Chinese ports the distances would be more nearly equal by the two routes; but if any one will look at a hemispherical map of the world and remember that Singapore is 2800 miles nearer New York by the Suez than it would be by the Nicaragua Canal he will see at once that the canal would not possibly shorten any voyage to Asia to a revolutionary extent. Liverpool is now over a thousand miles nearer to Hongkong by way of Suez than New York would be by way of Nicaragua. The canal people give tables of distances from New York and Liverpool by way of Nicaragua and around the Capes of Good Hope and Horn, but they do not shorten any voyage to Asia to a revolutionary extent. Liverpool is now over a thousand miles nearer to Hongkong by way of Suez than New York would be by way of Nicaragua. If they are not deliberately trying to impose on the public, let them publish tables of distances by Suez side by side with the distances by way of Nicaragua.

Cleveland and the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.-E. C. Benedict, the close friend of President Cleveland, said to-day with regard to his statement that Mr. Cleveland would never consent to stand for a third term: "I am not positive that he would not consent to run for a third term. All that I have said or can say in reference to Mr. Cleveland's view as to a third term is inferential. I infer from what he has repeatedly said that he is impatient to be rid of all official cares. He has been counting the months until he can be free of the trammels of public life. He feels that he was a great fool to accept the presidency a second time. He had often complained that his health has been shattered. I once said to him: 'I am spoiling your chances for a third term. I am telling people you will not accept.' He did not seem much interested and said: 'Go ahead.' I don't think Mr. Cleveland can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination for a third term." Mr. Benedict admitted that he had never asked the President directly if he would stand for a third term. He declared that he did not agree with some of his friends that Mr. Cleveland would not accept the nomination next year, and added: "I think that the claim made in certain quarters that he should be offered the nomination because the Democratic party has no better man is an insult to him."

Pecan Nut.

This noble tree of the Juglan's family is now cultivated with improved fruit, several times larger than the product of wild trees as now found in the market. The peculiar bitter intensity inside the shell seems to be less in magnitude in those new improved varieties that they are now planting in the Gulf states. Texas appears to be the home of this tree, and in the centre of the state is found these foreign giants several hundred years old, and still continuing to yield large crops. The tree is now planted 40 feet apart, each way and takes about ten years to give a return investment. This long time is a great way to look ahead, especially with those of moderate means. The European walnut is being planted in California, and several orchards have brought as high as \$800 per acre just coming into bearing. They are no so prolific, however, as the pecan, and by most people considered inferior in flavor. The large improved nut have already found their way in limited quantity to this great centre of luxurious living, where the demand is imperative for the best of all things edible, and where prices are unquestioned.

Honest Indian.

Bishop Whipple, of Dakota, who has done such a noble work among the Sioux Indians, recently said to a reporter: "The Indian is proverbially honest, unless he is demoralized by drink. In 36 years' experience with them I never knew one to tell me a lie, and I never had a thing stolen by one. I asked an Indian once if it was safe to leave my property in my wigwam while I made a distant journey. He laughed and said: 'Quite safe. There isn't a white man within 100 miles of you.' And yet the narrow-minded politician, who gets into Congress through ignorance and fraud, says the American Indians—the only real Americans to be found in this country—are not fit to vote. Honest Indian; that is so."

Develop or Develope.

Whether this word should or should not be spelled with a final "e" seems to be a puzzle of modern orthographers. "Develop" was undoubtedly used at one time—Burke and others are quoted in illustrative works—and yet certain modern dictionaries omit it altogether. A good instance of strict impartiality appears in the Saturday Review of August 24, page 227. The chronicler of the week, describing Mr. Chamberlain's first speech Colonial Secretary closes with a seeming quotation, thus: "If we are not willing to develop countries ourselves, we should hand them over to those who will develop them."

Francis Schlatter.

What is the Secret of His Wonderful Success as a Healer?

It is not easy to form an intelligent idea of the apparent power over disease possessed by Francis Schlatter, the healer. Perhaps we should say, undoubtedly, rather than apparently, for he is not a power to be established by numerous reputable witnesses that he has effected a large number of remarkable cures. But what is the secret of his power, whether due to the unique personal magnetism of the man or some abnormal gift, it is impossible to say. The whole subject is involved in obscurity, which has been, if anything, increased by the widespread vogue that has come to him.

The facts as to the man himself, so far as they appear to be established, are substantially as follows: He is an Alsatian peasant, fairly well educated and intelligent, who came to this country a few years ago and settled in Jamestown, Long Island, as a shoemaker. His record in Jamestown was good. He was addicted to no bad habits, made excellent shoes, paid his way and saved money. He was in love with a young woman, who, however, refused to marry him. In the society of the village he was sized up as a good fellow, with queer views, who could "talk like a book." He had "visions," also, and had much to say about the great questions of life and destiny. But at this time he made no pretensions to the possession of any unusual power.

Last year he went to New Mexico, and was next heard of as a wonderful "New Messiah" with an extraordinary power of curing diseases. He at once became locally famous, but we believe he was finally imprisoned in that territory for falsely claiming divine powers. However that may be, he went to Denver a few months ago and since then his career has been closely followed by the public. It is easy to say that he is a Charlatan, who is deceiving the public, or that he is a half-crazy man who is deceiving himself; but either of these theories involves difficulties that are most insuperable. For, as we have observed, there is satisfactory evidence that he has effected remarkable cures. Had these cures been wrought under the auspices of the Roman church, which claims to be the power of miracle conferred on the Apostles by Jesus, we should be able to classify them with such phenomena as Lourdes and other shrines. Or had Schlatter gained a following of ignorant and superstitious people, the whole matter might be dismissed as unworthy of notice. But the healer appears to be working independently of all religious denomination, and, if the accounts of him are trustworthy, he claims some mysterious missions from "the Father," presumably God, by virtue of which, he says, he is able to do what he does. Moreover, he has been exercising his vocation in a city whose citizens are so proud of their credulity and superstitious illusions that any other community in the world.

Not only that, but the people who testify to the reality of his cures, giving names and dates capable of verification, are hard-boiled men of affairs, whose veracity cannot be impeached, and many whom as few looked upon Schlatter as an ordinary humbug. They are loud in asserting that the healer possesses remarkable powers, however they may be explained. The fact, indeed, need not be questioned the Tuniqua scenes that have been witnessed in Denver during the last few weeks, when so many thousands have stood patiently in line waiting to be healed, can only be explained by admitting that Schlatter exercises some influence not possessed by ordinary people. What is it, and whence does he derive it? He takes no money for his cures, and therefore the theory of self-seeking seems to be excluded. Is he, indeed, what he appears to be, a man who is merely laboring under delusions, due to some form of insanity. On the other hand, excluding the theory that his power is divine, shall we say that he only does what all men might do if their natures were purified from the dross of materialism? Or is the whole thing a passing phase of credulity built upon the inherent weakness and fickleness of the human mind, and therefore destined soon to be forgotten along with so many similar phenomena? To these questions at present there can be no satisfactory answer. The two established facts are the man and his sudden fame.

Milk in St. Louis.

Improvement marches ever onward. At the recent London dairy show cows were milked by machinery. I suspect that all unknown to us, this milking of cows by machinery has long been known to the dairymen that supply this city with its lactical fluid. I am almost positive that the amount of water in St. Louis milk could not have been put in it by the unaided manual labor. Cylindrical machinery must have been brought into requisition to accomplish the hydrostatic marvel. Were it not that I read being hyperbolic I would say that there is more water in a pint of St. Louis milk than in two pints of water. There is more water in St. Louis milk than in all the stocks ever listed on the New York Stock exchange. Its volume is slightly greater in cubic gallons than the amount of the rainfall that made Noah a navigator. It is plain that the application of machinery to dairying is going to crush out the honest dairymen. He can't compete in the matter of getting a proper quantity of water in his milk with the capacity of entire waterworks plants. I look forward to the time when the cow will not be necessary in the dairy business at all. She is now, so far as St. Louis is concerned, only a concession to all ancient prejudice. Most of the milk we use never saw a cow. It is too thin almost to afford a good living to an honest, industrious microbe.

Bishop Wm. Taylor, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, writes: "I know Salva-eca to be an excellent remedy. I have proved its healing virtues for severe bruises and flesh wounds, and also to kill the virus of mosquitoes and chigoes (jiggers)."

New Orleans has a 22-mile trestle bridge.

A Principle at Stake.

A man in a long black coat and baggy knee trousers stepped up to the weighing clerk's window at the post-office the other morning and handed in a parcel done up in paper.

"How much will it cost to send this to Milwaukee?" he asked.

"What is it?" inquired the clerk.

"Merchandise."

"Any writing inside?"

"No."

"It will cost you 25 cents," said the clerk, after weighing it.

"That's just what I expected," angrily retorted the man. "You knew I could send that package by express for 25 cents and put a letter inside of it, and you knew that if I sent it by mail I'd have to write a letter to go along with it, which would cost two cents, so you put the package on the package at 22 cents in order to bring the whole thing up to 25 cents and make it cost me just as much and no more than to send it by express. When the United States and the express companies get up a trust and play into each other's hands in this way I think it's time, by George, for the public to—"

"My friend, will you please step aside?" said the weighing clerk.

"There are several persons waiting to be served."

"Yes, sir," exclaimed the other in a high pitched voice. "I'll stand aside! And I won't buy any stamps, either! Not a darned stamp! The United States can't play any gouge game on me! In a week or ten days I expect to go Milwaukee myself, and I shall take this package along. I'll keep. I don't mind the 25 cents, but it's a matter of principle with me. Whenever I see a trust, I don't care how big it is, I hit it, and I hit it hard!"

And he clattered noisily out of the office, grumbling in the same high-keyed voice.

Why She Didn't Holler.

In Henry county, this State, some years ago, a young woman who was suing her former sweetheart for breach of promise, was put on the witness stand, and the lawyers, as usual began making all sorts of inquisitive interrogatories. "You say," remarked one, that the defendant frequently sat very close to you?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, with a hectic flush.

"How close?"

"Close enough so's one cheer was all the sittin' room we needed."

"And you say he put his arms around your waist?"

"No, I didn't?"

"What did you say, then?"

"I said he put both arms around me."

"Then what?"

"He hugged me."

"Very hard?"

"Yep, he did. So hard that I came purty near hollerin' right out."

"Why didn't you holler?"

"Cause."

"Cause no answer. Be explicit, please. Because what?"

"Cause I was afeard he'd stop."

Glad to Meet Him.

Story of a Man Paul Du Chaille Met in New York.

Paul Du Chaille, in speaking of the difficulty people have in pronouncing his name tells a good thing that happened in New York. He invariably tells those who have difficulty in pronouncing his surname to call him "Paul."

On one occasion he was conducting a very drunken gentleman to his home on Fifth avenue.

"What is your name?" asked the bibulous citizen.

"Paul," answered the author explorer.

"Paul! impossible." Then, after looking at him curiously for a long time, the whippersnapper confidently: "I have long wanted to meet you, Paul. Tell me, did you get an answer to that epistle you wrote to the Ephesians?"

Du Chaille gives an amusing reason for his bachelorhood. A certain African king, who was very fond of him, offered him a choice of 853 women for a wife.

"Sire," answered Du Chaille, "to take one would leave 852 jealous women."

"Take 'em all," said the King, and Du Chaille is still a bachelor.

Time to Go to Press.

Managing Editor.—Got that piece in about the Armenian massacres?

Foreman.—Yes, sir.

M. E.—Guban battle up yet?

F.—Yes; it's in.

M. E.—You haven't overlooked the special about Cleveland not wanting a third term?

F.—No.

M. E.—Anything about Fitzsimmons and Corbett?

F.—Yes.

M. E.—And that about Dorents and Lizzie McMillen not having arrested the constable yet?

F.—Sure.

M. E.—Well, guess we might as well go to press.

He Didn't Holler.

He was one of those unruly youngsters who make the life of a public school teacher a hard one. He was in the primary grade. He came in one morning with dirty hands and face. The teacher looked at him severely.

"Johnny?"

"Yes'm."

"Have you washed your face and hands this morning?"

"No'm."

"Why not?"

"None of the folks is home, an I don't haft to."

The young men who wrecked the train on the New York Central railroad last Tuesday are the victims of pernicious literature. Their minds were filled with the detestful stuff that is to be found in the novels descriptive of the exploits of train robbers and other criminals. This trash has brought about their ruin. They are now guilty of murder in the first degree, for which they richly deserve the punishment of death. It is a shame that such villainous literature should be scattered broadcast over the country.

THE LATEST CHARADE.

My first if he would fain succeed, Must give and keep my whole; My second remedies have saved The life of many a soul; My third, what whole will be, Tho' ages o'er us roll; My fourth my first won't be, Tho' you will take my whole.

The answer is one of the best remedies for female troubles ever known. For periodical pains, excessive flowing, prolapsus, bearing down, inflammation, nervous headache, and all diseases resulting from "female weakness." There is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The only remedy so certain in results that it can be sold under a guarantee. Money returned if it doesn't cure.

The great American potato as a daily diet is being severely denounced by a number of otherwise patriotic Americans. John Gilmer Speed contends that the humble tuber provokes our great national ailment, dyspepsia. Dr. Cyrus ex-president of the State Board of Health, asserts that the practice of feeding potatoes to infants and young children cannot be too severely condemned. Mrs. S. T. Rorer mitigates the dread apprehensions to which these two indictments give rise by enlightening us upon the fact that potatoes should be served only with strongly concentrated nitrogen food, such as roasted beef, or, for the vegetarian, with beans, peas or lentils. This is a rather hard arraignment before the eaters of the globe of the ground apple which the New World gave to the old, and which has been a veritable golden apple of Hesperides to the poor.

The Shakers have made a discovery which is destined to accomplish much good. Realizing that three-fourths of all our sufferings arise from stomach troubles, that the country is literally filled with people who cannot eat and digest food, without subsequently suffering pain and distress, and that many are starving to mere skeletons, because their food does them no good, they have devoted much study and thought to the subject, and the result is this discovery, of their digestive Cordial.

A little book can be obtained from your druggist that will point out the way of relief at once. An investigation will cost nothing and will result in much good.

Children all hate to take Castor Oil, but not Laxol, which is palatable.

Senator Hill will abandon politics for a time, and take to the lecture field, opening at Chicago, December 6. He is to receive \$1,000 a night. At this rate it will pay better than politics, and so we would advise the Senator to stick to it.

USE IT IN TIME.—Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucus, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

MAKE YOURSELF STRONG.—If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 pounds of sassafras oil are annually made in this country.

Medical.

CATARRH

Affects your head, but it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it could not manifest itself in your nose. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call disease.

Therefore, for

CATARRH

Inhalants, snuffs and other local applications can give only temporary relief. They reach only the effect, and do not touch the cause. The true way to cure is to purify your blood by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and permanently cures catarrh. Thousands

CURED BY

Hood's Sarsaparilla fully confirm these statements. This medicine purifies the blood, also cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases, builds up the nervous system, creates a good appetite and makes the weak strong. Be sure to get

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

HE NEVER FAILS

DR. G. F. THEEL, ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Special diseases and Blood Poisons, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Bleeding, Kidneys, Skin Diseases, Varicose, Hydrocele, Rupture, Weakness, effects of youthful indiscretion. Permanently cured by improved methods without pain or detention from business. Send five 2-cent stamps for Book "Truth," the best for young and old, single or married, the only book exposing quacks. Hours, 9-3; Ev'g, 6.30-9; Sunday 9-12. Relief at once. Free cases cured in 1 to 10 days. 40-41-ly.

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A. HILBER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office 20 N. Allegheny street. 11 23

T. TOSIN, M. D., physician and surgeon offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office No. 7, North Spring street. 40-25-ly. Telephone call 1222.

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JACKSON, CRIDER & HASTINGS, (Successors to W. F. Reynolds & Co.) Bankers Bellefonte, Pa. Bills of Exchange and Notes Discounted; Interest paid on special deposits Exchange on Eastern cities. Deposits received. 17 36

Insurance.

J. C. WEAVER.—Insurance Agent, began business in 1874. No single loss has ever been contested in the courts, by any company while represented in this agency. Office between Jackson, Crider & Hastings bank and Garman's hotel, Bellefonte, Pa. 34-12.

GEO. L. POTTER & CO., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, Represent the best companies, and write policies in Mutual and Stock Companies at reasonable rates. Office in Furst's building, opp. the Court House 23 6

Hotel.

TO THE PUBLIC. In consequence of the similarity to the names of the Parker and Potter Hotel 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, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 17

CENTRAL HOTEL, MILESBURG, PA. A. A. KOHLMEYER, Proprietor.

This new and commodious Hotel, located opposite the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, furnished and repapered throughout, and its second is none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. It is