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Prospectus.

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Honey is scarce this year.

Beekeepers say it is owing to the incessant rains of the summer, which washed all the nectar and honey-making qualities out of the flowers.

Miss Francis E. Willard, with her secretary and other temperance advocates, has arrived at New York from England.

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 13, 1896.

Mrs. Castle Must Serve Three Months.

Sensation in the Court—Strong Evidence Offered to Show that Mrs. Castle Was Mentally Unbalanced.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Walter M. Castle and wife, of San Francisco, were arraigned in the Clerkenwell Sessions this morning on the charge of stealing from various stores

acquired at the request of counsel for the government, who acknowledged that he was not a party to the thefts. Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for Mrs. Castle, entered a plea of guilty on her behalf, and she was sentenced to three months imprisonment in Wormwood Scrubs jail.

Sir Edward contended that Mrs. Castle had committed the thefts in moments when she was not mentally responsible. He said she was not in want of money, and the insanity of her proceedings was proved in the fact of her handing a piece of fur with the sale ticket attached, showing the name of the owner and the price, to another person

for the purpose of having the fur matched. Mrs. Castle had had a mental malady which she was a girl, and that malady had been recurring during the last few months.

Drs. Griggs, Savage, Gabriel and Scott, experts in women's diseases and mental affections, testified that Mrs. Castle was subject to brain trouble, and they agreed that further imprisonment would imperil her health. Dr. Scott said she had no fixed delusions, but she was of unstable mind, and liable to do eccentric things unless she was carefully looked after by friends.

Sir Edward Clarke said that Mrs. Castle's friends were only anxious to remove her to a place of quiet, if the court took a favorable view of the matter. The chairman said that the question as to the effect which imprisonment would have upon Mrs. Castle was one which must be considered elsewhere.

In passing sentence the chairman said: "The court has had great difficulty in dealing with an exceedingly painful case upon which sympathy so powerful has been brought to bear as to almost interfere with justice. The court knew that the sentence which it became his duty to pass upon the prisoner would be well weighed elsewhere, and if any suffering dangerous to her life or intellect should follow it would be immediately met by another authority. He would not prolong the painful scene, and therefore, would at once proceed to pass sentence, which was that the prisoner be confined in jail without hard labor for three months."

As the chairman pronounced the sentence all eyes turned upon Mrs. Castle, who stood dazed for a moment, and then, as the full import of the chairman's words came to her, became hysterical, obliging the nurses and the prison warden to support her.

She then began to moan piteously, and finally to scream and struggle violently. She was removed from the room as quickly as possible and as she was being taken away cried out:

"What does it mean? My God! What does it mean?"

A good many of the women in the court room exhibited strong emotion, several of them weeping and all expressing deep sympathy with the unfortunate prisoner, whose screams could be heard faintly issuing from the underground passage through which she was taken even after the court room had been cleared. She was placed in a carriage and taken to the prison.

A petition was lodged at the Home Office this afternoon praying for the Queen's clemency in the case of Mrs. Castle on the ground that her physical and mental condition is not equal to the strain of imprisonment. United States Ambassador Bayard has also addressed a note to Sir Matthew W. Ridley, Home Secretary, on the subject.

The Biggest Pension.

It is \$95,000 a Year, and England Pays It.

The biggest annual pension that is paid in any part of the world is \$95,000. The Duke of Richmond is the recipient, and he has never moved a finger or a leg to acquire this vast annuity, which is perpetual, passing from son to son, for no other reason than the first Duke of Portland had a pull with Charles II.

In 1676 Charles II. granted the duke of Portland a pension £19,000 a year, in perpetuity, in lieu of a duty of 1 shilling a caldron on all coal exported from the Tyne. Up to 1799 the family had received as proceeds of the duty upward of £2,000,000 sterling, and in July, 1799, the duty was commuted for an annual payment in perpetuity of £19,000 a year from the Consolidated fund. As security for its payment consols to the value of £633,333 6s 9d were purchased. In the following year £485,434 4s 7d worth of those consols were sold, and the proceeds invested in land, and during the present reign the remainder of the consols were sold and the proceeds similarly invested.

Taking the annual payment on account of pensions at the present time, Earl Nelson is in receipt of the highest outside the royal annuities, viz., £5,000 per annum, payable in perpetuity to all and everyone of the heirs male to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend.

The duke of Wellington's annual pension £4,000 for life, and Lord Rodney's pension of £2,000 is, like that of Earl Nelson, perpetual. The amount of royal annuities, excluding the Queen's grant of £385,000 is £173,000, and counting the pensions for naval and military services, £277,700; political and civil, £13,086; judicial, £70,705, besides a large number of miscellaneous pensions: the total comes to £316,758 yearly. The largest pension on retiring from office is the £5,000 a year given to retiring Lord Chancellors.—Army and Navy Journal.

Remarkable Faith Cure.

A Girl Apparently Cured After Being Ill for Three Years.

Alice Shaffer, a young woman living at Garmon, on the West Virginia & Pittsburg railroad, has been cured by faith. Rev. Koch, an evangelist and faith-healer, has been conducting a revival there for some time, and has been visiting Miss Shaffer and praying with her, she having been confined to her bed, unable to walk, for three years. Yesterday after Rev. Koch had prayed with her, she commenced to praise the Lord and immediately arose and walked about the room. Last night she attended the service and talked to the congregation. Although very weak, she is apparently well.

—Now that "the advance agent of prosperity" has been elected president let confidence be restored, factories, mills and mines start up, wages advance, and labor be furnished for every idle man. These are conditions which the victorious party pledges itself to bring about.

About Asbestos.

Its Commercial Value and the Many Uses to Which It is Now Put.

The credit of discovering the commercial uses of asbestos rightly belongs to Mr. H. W. Johns, who in 1867, having been dissatisfied with the perishability of hemp and other vegetable fibres, which he was using in a cement, became alive to the need of a fibre stronger and more durable than any yet known. In a search for this he came across an article in an encyclopedia on asbestos, and immediately became convinced that here was the fibre he was looking for. He then set about discovering the deposits which were said to exist in Staten Island. These when found, though brittle and of poor quality, answered the first purpose; but slight experimenting with the new mineral opened to his imagination wide possibilities of its future usefulness, and having a firm belief that nature provides in sufficient quantities all substances needed by man, he at once took steps toward bringing to light the hidden treasure which he was sure existed.

In order to elicit information concerning other deposits he advertised his asbestos cement in the leading scientific and other newspapers, adding a description of the characteristics of the curious mineral, with the result that letters of inquiry containing samples of asbestos began to pour in upon him from all parts of the country. These, however, were all too brittle to be spun or used for the more valuable purposes. Italian asbestos was then tried, but proved very expensive and unsuitable in many respects. The interest thus awakened in the subject led in a few years to the opening of the Canadian mines, which supplied in abundance the desired quality, and rendered possible the many applications of it which have been made.

Asbestos has become a necessity of our daily life, and its uses are innumerable. It sheathes our houses, covers our furnace pipes, appears in the form of rugs and fire places, takes the place of paper for covering a very important part of railroad equipment. Fire felt for lagging locomotive boilers and covering train pipes is the only material upon the market which fulfills all the requirements of these purposes. It consists of asbestos fibres formed into a felt-like removable fabric possessing the highest heat-insulating power, unaffected by the excessive vibration and practically indestructible by moisture or other injurious effects. The vacuum-bump used in the Westinghouse air-brake pumps is composed largely of asbestos, and packings of asbestos in sheet or rope form are very generally employed for railroad marine and stationary steam engines.

In combination with other substances it forms the standard electrical insulating material of the world. Electric car heaters are in common use—the "electrotherm," a flexible heating pad for use in place of hot water bags and poultices, is one of the latest valuable inventions.

Report on Temperance.

At the recent meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery at Waterloo, Juniata county, the committee on temperance made the following report, which was adopted:

When Barnabas went to Antioch he saw both the evil and the good. He was the wickedness of the city and the triumph of divine grace. So we looking over the territory included in the Presbytery, see on the one hand the desolation caused by the liquor traffic, and on the other the victories which have followed the well-directed efforts of those who are now working in the interests of the Temperance cause. While we regret the lack of unity among Christians who desire to check the evils of intemperance, we are truly glad to note the work of the Wine and Spirit Gazette, viz., "There is everywhere a growing prejudice against the liquor traffic."

We are able to report—

1. Increased interests in temperance education. Our public schools with few exceptions are teaching the effects of alcohol upon the human system; and very many Sabbath schools and societies are moving along the same line.

2. We report the efforts of Christian people to restrict the sale of intoxicants by presenting remonstrances against the granting of licenses, and we notice with pleasure the success which has attended their efforts.

We are not able to report a general increasing interest in the General Assembly Permanent Committee on Temperance, nor can we mention a zeal in any direction commensurate with the importance of the work.

Your committee would recommend for adoption the following:

1. That a permanent committee on temperance be appointed in every congregation, according to the direction of the general assembly, said committees to direct the energy of the church against intemperance and report to the Presbytery committee once every year.

2. That the officers and teachers of our Sabbath schools give special attention to the temperance lessons and do all in their power to teach the rising generation the true principles of gospel temperance.

3. That our churches observe Temperance day (3rd Sabbath of November) recommended by the General Assembly.

4. That this Presbytery heartily endorses the work done in the temperance cause by the W. C. T. U., and by the women of the Presbytery church.

5. We urge upon the members of our churches total abstinence from intoxicants except for medicinal purposes, and call their attention to the fact that every Christian should be an active worker in the cause of temperance.

This Presbytery would call the attention of the elders of our churches to the deliverance of the general assembly of 1895 on the use of unfemented wine as fulfilling every condition in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

7. The Presbytery condemns the action of church members who sign applications for license to sell fermented or distilled liquors.

R. M. CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

—It is not the man with the largest diamond in his shirt front who shines most in society.

Not the Same.

"You say she's a kleptomaniac?"

"Oh dear, no."

"Why, you certainly did say so."

"—Yes, but it was a mistake. I find that I overrated her wealth and social position, and I shouldn't have used that word."

An Insult.

Mrs. Washington—I've wouldn't wipe my shoes on you, nigger?"

Mr. Washington—Dere's a good reason why.

Mrs. W.—Wha' do yo' s'nuate, nigger?"

Mr. W.—Why, dere's no place large 'nuff on me.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt Dead.

Widow of the Late Millionaire Passes Away Suddenly.

Mrs. Mary Louise Vanderbilt, widow of the late William H. Vanderbilt, died at half-past 1 o'clock last Friday, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, at Scarborough, Westchester county.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had been visiting at the Shepard residence since the wedding of Mrs. Shepard's daughter, Mrs. Vanderbilts was up and about the house Friday morning. Shortly after 1 o'clock she was attacked with heart failure, and died in a few minutes. Dr. R. B. Coutant, Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Bromley, a sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, were present when she died.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was Miss Mary Louise Kissam, daughter of a Reformed church minister of Albany. She was married to William H. Vanderbilt in 1841. The children of the marriage were Cornelius, William Kissam, Frederick W., George W., Margaret Louisa, who became the wife of the late Elliot F. Shepard, Emily Thorne, wife of William D. Sloane, Florence Adele, wife of H. McK. Twombly, and Eliza O. wife of H. Seward Webb.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was 75 years old. She was a member of St. Bartholomew's church of which Dr. Greer is pastor, and donated the St. Bartholomew mission to the church. She was very charitable, but her charities were devoid of ostentation.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had not been in the city since the celebrated nuptials of her granddaughter, Gertrude, who married Harry Payne Whitney at Newport. From Newport she went to Scarborough to attend the wedding of her other grand-daughter, now a Mrs. Fabri. At the latter wedding she was stricken with heart failure, but recovered to considerable extent. Since that time her death had been expected almost any moment.

As to Pennsylvania.

McKinley's Plurality is Now Settled at Less Than 300,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The United Associated Presses has now received the figures which are missing in Friday morning's table by counties—Pennsylvania. This completes the returns from every county in the state and shows the total vote to be as follows:

McKinley, Republican, 720,971; Bryan, Democrat, 423,966; Levering, Prohibition, 18,265; Palmer, Jeffersonian, 10,921; McKinley's plurality 297,005.

For Congress-at-large: Grow, Republican, 703,433; Davenport, Republican, 700,810; DeWitt, Democrat, 410,071; Ailman, Democrat and people's, 412,209.

The Republicans elect twenty-seven Congressmen including Congressmen-at-large, and the Democrats three. The Democrats are William McAleer, gold Democrat, Third district; Daniel Ermentrout, Ninth district, and George J. Benner, Nineteenth district.

The delegation to the present Congress is composed of twenty-eight Republicans and two Democrats.

The new legislature which will elect a United States Senator to succeed J. Donald Cameron, whose term will expire March 4, 1897, is divided politically as follows: Senate—Republicans 44, Democrats 6. House—Republicans 170, Democrats 34. Republican majority on joint ballot, 174.

She Insisted Upon Black.

The Troubles of a Woman in a Country Where Mourning Goods Were Scarce.

"On my first circuit I had a lesson in human nature that I have never forgotten," said a Methodist minister to a Star reporter.

"The circuit was in the mountains of West Virginia, and among the members of my church was a widow, who, in addition to the loss of her husband, had suffered final earthly parting with four of her children, leaving but two, a girl and a boy nearly grown."

"One night I was asked to hasten to her cabin, which I did, reaching there just in time to witness her son when he died from the effects of an accident."

"The mother, although deeply grieved, acted more calmly than I expected; and early in the morning I went home, re- turning in the afternoon. I found the widow in a paroxysm of tears, I tried to comfort her with the usual Christian consolation. Finally she quieted down enough to say:

"'Tain't only that he died. I know he's a heap better off."

"'What is it, then?'"

"'He ain't hev' no funeral.'"

"'No funerals?'"

"'No. Sal's jess got back from th' sto, 'an' not a ya'd o' black hev' they got. I never did 'tend no funeral 'bout black, an' I ain't goin' ter now. He kin git 'long ter be buried 'bout a funeral better 'n I kin bemean myselt hav'n one when I ain't got nothin' 'fitten to war.'"

"'And Jim was buried with no one present except his mother, his sister and me.'"

Slaughter of Human Beings.

Ten Thousand Mohammedans Died of Hunger or were Frozen to Death.

Terrific accounts come to hand with incidents connected with the Mohammedan rebellion in Kan Su. It is estimated that 10,000 Mohammedans, chiefly women, children and old men, have died of hunger or been frozen to death in the hills and mountains. Those that have submitted number 18,000, women and children for the most part. Thirty or forty thousand remained under arms among the hills in the southeastern district in the middle summer.

The business of beheading the insurgents was conducted with wholesale vigor, so soon as their strength had been broken in any district. An average of 1,600 have been decapitated daily for two weeks in Si Ning, and as 3,000 heads remained to come off, the sanguinary carnival was extended to go on for an indefinite time longer. Crowds of people watched the execution, and it is easy to conceive the demoralization that must have resulted from such prolonged intimacy with bloodshed.

—The New York "World" in justification of its course prints a lot of tables showing how much more money the states that voted for Bryan. That the states that remained true inwardness of the campaign. Money and corporate power did it. The "World" with its usual enterprise has found it out and can recommence its war on the plutocrats.

Using Thistles for Coal.

As the result of experiments last winter the mill at Castalia, South Dakota, will again this winter use the Russian thistle for fuel in place of coal. The proprietor of the mill offers farmers \$1.50 per ton for all the thistles they can bring in. Thus the farmers in that section will receive an income from what has heretofore been one of their greatest enemies, the thistles growing in such profusion in some localities that small grain has been completely crowded out.

—A drowning man would have little use for a method of rescue which would require days. A dyspeptic doesn't want to bother with a remedy that is going to take weeks to show its beneficial effects.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers are offering a product under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial which yields immediate relief. The very first dose proves beneficial in most cases; and it is owing to their unbounded confidence in it, that they have put 10 cent sample bottles on the market. These can be had through any druggist; and it will repay the afflicted to invest the trifling sum necessary to make a trial.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial relieves by resting the stomach and aiding the digestion of food.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

—Toothpicks prepared by nature, are a product of Spain and Mexico. A comparatively small plant in Kew Gardens was estimated to have 15,500 and a large specimen in the same place could not have had less than 51,080.

—A DECEPTION EASILY PRACTISED is the offer of a reward for "any case of catarrh not cured" by certain "cures." Nothing is said regarding the number of bottles required, and therein lies the deception. Ely's Cream Balm is an elegant preparation, agreeable to use, and immediate in its beneficial results. It cures catarrh. You can rely upon the fact that it contains no mercury nor other injurious drug. 50 cents.

—The heart of the common oak begins to rot at about the age of 330 years. The holy oak is longer lived and there is a specimen of this tree, aged 415 years, in existence near Aschaffenburg, Germany.

—HOOD'S MADE HIM HEALTHY.—Hillsborough, Pa. Oct. 16th, 1896. "Two years ago my son had the grip so badly that the doctors gave him up, and his friends did not expect he would live. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began taking it, and soon he was better. He kept on taking this medicine and it made him healthy, and able to resume work."—Mrs. David Naugle.

Hood's Pills are reliable, sure.

—The aborigines of Australia tie the hands of the corpse and pull out the finger nails—this for fear that the dead will scratch their way out of the grave and become vampires.

Medical.

RINGING NOISES

In the ears, sometimes roaring, buzzing sound or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also results from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

SUFFERED WITH CATARRH.

"For years I was a constant sufferer with catarrh and a dull headache. I had no strength or appetite. When I had taken a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I felt better and since taking six bottles, I am troubled very little with headache." Miss ELLA WISE, Watska, Illinois.

BEST FOR CATARRH.

"I have suffered with catarrh for over thirty years and I have taken several kinds of catarrh medicine. At no time have I been so free from this disease as since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I believe it to be the best medicine for catarrh that can be found." E. A. JENKS, Box 384, Greene, New York. Remember.

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