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HAY FEVER, COLD IN HEAD, ROSE-COLD, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

IS A POSITIVE CURE.

Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 42-12 56 Warren St., New York City

Prospectus.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—A beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and Hand Book on Patents sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., 41-49-ly 361 Broadway, New York City.

New Advertisements.

FINEST ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCOANUTS, DATES AND FIGS AT SECHLER & CO.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 27, 1897.

Caterer's Nice Little Bill.

Over Half for Liquor Consumed by the Thirsty Legislators.

Senator Jacob Crouse has called a meeting of the senate military committee for August 25th in the supreme court room to devise means to raise money to pay the expenses of the trip by the Legislature to New York last April to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb.

The committee presented a bill of \$7,500 which was cut down to \$3,000.

Governor Hastings vetoed the bill and the result is the committee will have to raise the money to meet the obligations which it incurred.

The committee leased a boat for the day and agreed to pay \$500. It also procured 500 badges at a cost of several hundred dollars. Neither of these bills have been paid and the parties are clamoring for their money. James Russ, proprietor of the Commonwealth hotel, has put in a bill for \$5,911.16 for catering on the boat. Mr. Russ has presented an itemized bill to Sergeant-at-Arms, Eyer, of the Senate. It makes interesting reading and follows in detail:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Table supplies (\$1,678.36), Wines and liquors (\$3,026.60), Supper for the committee at Dooner's hotel, Philadelphia (61.00), Cigars furnished by John H. Riebel, a member of the House from Philadelphia (450.00), Hire of silverware, china ware and breakage (187.53), Service of waiters and employes (240.00), Stoves (70.00), Freight (8.27), Building, kitchen and incidentals (175.00), Car fare for employee and waiters (208.50).

To liquor returned \$157.00, To sale of stoves \$32.00, Total \$5,911.16.

One member of the house who opposed the measure jumped into a basket of glassware and destroyed fifty dollars' worth of bar glasses. The committee will probably assess every member of the Legislature to pay the costs of the junket, but it is doubtful if more than two score of them will go down in their pockets to pay for the day's pleasure.

The bill incurred by the Legislature during its visit to Philadelphia to attend the unveiling of the Washington monument was also vetoed by the Governor. The committee, of which Representative Vorhes is chairman, has not yet decided what action to take.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Lost Herself to Save Time.

How the Steamer Mexico Came to be Wrecked in Alaska.

It will require an inquiry by the government inspector of hulls, Captain J. W. Bryant, to determine the facts of the wrecking of the steamer Mexico at the entrance of Dixon's Sound. It is stated with seeming good authority that the wreck was the cause of the Mexico's undoing was West Devil's Rock, and that it shows on the charts. The first accounts of the disaster are to the effect that the rock was hidden beneath the waves, and was not down on the charts. Dixon's Sound is on the inside route to Alaska, and has been considered an open highway.

It was stated on the authority of Dr. Boswell G. Anderson, a passenger on the Mexico, that the steamer's course was changed so as to send her outside in the hope of saving sixteen hours on the trip. The change was made by the captain as a result of the petition circulated by the Christian Endeavor excursionists on the boat, who were anxious to reach Seattle before the time limit of their return tickets to the East had expired. Pilot Combs is an experienced navigator, and has been employed in these waters for a number of years. He was on watch and Captain Thomas was in his stateroom. Whether Pilot Combs was neglecting his duty or miscalculated the course will only be determined by the inquiry now in progress. The blockade of Klondikers at Dixon and Skagway will lead to much suffering this winter. Captain Amex, who was the pilot of the steamer Islander, which has just returned from the North, says that things are in a very bad shape. Affairs could not much be worse. Two thousand people are camped along the Rocky shore, with few horses or pack animals at hand, and they have practically no chance of getting over the pass.

One of the United States commissioners, by using his official influence and paying \$400 in coin, managed to get the Indians to pack his outfit over the Chitina trail to the lakes. Of the others who went from Puget Sound without horses, not one in fifty will get across the mountains this winter. Seven Seattle men who went up in the Islander returned on her to Victoria, utterly disgusted with the prospect, and will remain at home until spring, when they will make another start. Those who have horses and boats stand a fairly good chance of getting through, but the start must be made before winter comes on.

Conquering the Waterfalls.

More and more the forces of nature that have been going to waste are being harnessed for work. The magnificent spectacle at Niagara loses none of its grandeur because of the fact that the great volume of water tumbling over the precipice there is furnishing power to the near-by city of Buffalo. The example presented by Niagara is being produced in other places. A New York paper says that the famous falls of Foyer are being used electrically in the manufacture of aluminum and of the calcium carbide from which acetylene gas is made. The fall has a height of three hundred and fifty feet, as compared with less than half that at Niagara, and only sixty-five feet at Neuhansen on the Rhine. At present four dynamos, driven by turbines, are used for the aluminum process and one for the carbide, there being a vertical-shaft connection between the water wheel and the armature. Each turbine is designed for seven-hundred-brake horse-power, running at one hundred and forty revolutions per minute under a fall of three hundred and fifty feet. It is curious to note that the chief electric and turbine machinery has been imported from Switzerland, and that the turbine for the lighting plant is of American make.

Patient—Doctor, I am very short of breath. Doctor—Oh, well, we'll soon stop that.

Starving a Whole Town.

Weyler Caps the Climax of His Whole Barbarous Policy—He Orders the Stores and Markets of La Esperanza Closed and Surrounds the Town With 5,000 Soldiers—All Who Try to Escape are Killed—Appeals of the Curate and Mayor.

The curate of the town of La Esperanza, in Santa Clara province, has sent the following despatch to the Bishop of Havana: "From the 1st of July all the stores and markets in this town have been closed by order of the Captain-General. In God's name I beg of your Excellency to inform the Captain-General to withdraw his order. Otherwise all the inhabitants will die of hunger. Many have died already. The Captain-General intends to enforce his decree until the fortifications are finished around the town, and I am informed that the works will not be finished for twenty days."

At the same time the Mayor of the town of La Esperanza wrote to the Governor of the province:

"The whole population is starving. The resources of the municipality are exhausted. Hundreds of women and children cry despairingly for food and hundreds have died of hunger. I do not know what to do under these horrible circumstances. The order of the Weyler closing the markets and forbidding the sale of all kinds of victuals I cannot disobey. Meanwhile must I contemplate with indifference the spectacle of the people of La Esperanza dying of the direct calamities? I beg of your Excellency a prompt answer. We have no time to lose, and I am willing that everybody should perish here."

La Esperanza is a town of about 8,000 inhabitants. It has been raided several times by the insurgents recently, and to chastise the inhabitants for not defending the town, Gen. Weyler issued his barbarous order to close the stores and markets. The stores and markets attracted the insurgents. What is more cruel still is the fact that a strong Spanish column is encamped around the town and the Spanish soldiers are well provided with food, but stringent orders are given to them, under the severest penalties, not to give any help to the inhabitants.

The most terrible tales of misery come from the town. Mothers kneeling before the soldiers, with their children in their arms, vainly beseech the Spaniards for a little food. Men who attempt to break through the Spanish lines in order to get into the country under the pretext of joining the insurgents are immediately shot. In many cases they have tried to force a passage through instead of getting away by stealth, but being unarmed the Spanish soldiers easily overpowered and slay them. The only hope of the population is that the insurgents may come and rescue them.

But the very slight prospect of help. The insurgents' bands which raided the town in July have moved now to the west, invading the province of Matanzas, and the Cuban forces near La Esperanza at this time are too few to cope with the 5,000 Spanish soldiers sent to the town by Gen. Weyler.

The latest report from La Esperanza says that a sort of epidemic madness has been produced by hunger among the inhabitants, and that they kill each other and commit suicide by the scores.

American Stamps.

Government Makes a Big Profit, Which is Envid.

It costs the government now just 5 cents for 1,000 stamps, delivered anywhere in the United States. One thousand 2-cent stamps are sold for \$20. It will thus be seen that the government makes a profit of 15 cents on each stamp. The stamps are made of paper, and that his profit is not to be despised even by a bloated bondholder. In fact, Uncle Sam is envied so much by other capitalists that frequently other parties start into the business of printing stamps, without first securing a license or even trying to get one. Sometimes the secret service office catches the guilty parties, but in case due discretion is exercised the counterfeiting of stamps is not very difficult, as little close attention is bestowed upon them in the mails. But the expense is so great, and the returns so small, that the counterfeiter does not linger long at a stamp job.

During a single year the bureau of engraving and printing prints about \$80,000,000 worth of stamps. This is over an average of \$1 per head for every inhabitant of the United States, and indicates that we are a great race of letter writers, assuming that every person writes one letter a week. All people who write letters, however, are not thoughtful enough to prepay them. Some idea of the number of delinquent correspondents who like to send their letters postage due may be obtained from the fact that during the last fiscal year the value of the postage due stamps affixed to letters written sufficient postage aggregated \$450,658, mostly in one and two-cent stamps.

A Giant Reaper.

One of the best illustrations of the progress of the world wrought in the field of invention may be seen in the comparison between the ancient and modern methods of reaping. The old reaping knife, sickle, and scythe have given place to a remarkable machine. The "California Champion" speaks of the operations of one of these machines as follows: "Stockton has again distinguished herself by building the greatest harvester known. This giant reaper, which has been in successful operation during the past week, cuts a swath fifty-two feet wide, and will cut, thresh, and sack from one thousand five hundred to one thousand eight hundred sacks of grain in ten hours. It requires ten men to operate it, and is driven by a traction engine. It will cut one hundred acres of grain in a day, and has been working in the very heart of the wheat country on one of the fertile islands of the San Joaquin. It is predicted that this thrasher will greatly reduce the cost of harvesting grain, but, of course, will only be practical on very large ranches and on perfectly level land."

The most sagacious and efficient carrier-pigeon in the world belongs to Mrs. Nansen, wife of the arctic explorer. Indeed, this pigeon has become one of the world's wonders. The explorer's book tells the story of its great feat. When Mrs. Nansen was up in the polar regions, and Mrs. Nansen was sitting in her home wondering how it fared with him, she heard a gentle tapping at the window pane. A carrier-pigeon flew in. She recognized it as the one he had taken from the cottage thirty long months before. It brought a note from Nansen, stating that all was going well with him and his expedition in the polar regions. Nansen had fastened a message to this bird, and, strange as it may seem, it had found its way back to the old home.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Bicycles.

THE BICYCLE

—SENSATION—

Table with 2 columns: Model and Price. Includes 1897 COLUMBIAS Standard of the World at \$75, 1896 COLUMBIAS at \$60, 1897 HARTFORDS at \$50, HARTFORDS Pat. 2 at \$45, HARTFORDS Pat. 1 at \$40, HARTFORDS Pat. 3 and 4 at \$30.

These are the new prices. They have set the whole bicycle world talking—and buying.

—SECOND HAND WHEELS \$5 to \$30—

Columbia catalogue free. Riding School 3rd Floor Centre County Bank Building. PURCHASERS TAUGHT FREE. A. L. SHEFFER, Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stomach Pump for a Deaf Mute.

A middle-aged man whose clothes were sprinkled with Paris green was recently taken in charge by the New York policeman who insisted that he had taken poison. The prisoner began to make signs in the deaf mute language, and at last he was searched. In a pocket was found a box which contained a small quantity of Paris green. The presence of the box had satisfied the police that Ditmar had made an attempt to enter his life. Surgeon Riedel of the Eastern District Hospital soon appeared, inserted the stomach pump, and set it going. Ditmar began to struggle, but he was soon quieted. After two minutes pumping there was no evidence that any Paris green was in Ditmar's stomach.

Riedel was on the point of applying the pump again when Doorman Dick Tighe a doorman in that station who is conversant with the deaf and dumb sign language, appeared. He watched Ditmar's struggles for a moment, and then turning to the doctor, he said:

"That man is trying to tell you that he didn't take any Paris green."

"Why, in the name of heavens, was I called here then to pump the poison out of this man?" asked the doctor.

Tighe and Ditmar exchanged signals for a few minutes, and then the doorman said to the sergeant:

"Ditmar tells me that he never swallowed poison in his life. He lives near the Bushwick Creek meadows, and lately at night not only mosquitoes, but bedbugs, have annoyed him very much. He experimented with several poisons to see which would prove the most effective in getting rid of his tormentors. He found that Paris green was the best and cheapest, so every night before going to bed he sprinkled some of the stuff over his night clothes and on the bedding. Last night he didn't take off his clothes when he went to bed. He sprinkled the stuff on them, and when he got up this morning he neglected to brush his clothes."

"He had scarcely reached the street when this policeman, he tells me, grabbed him, and after yanking him all around brought him here. Ditmar never had any thought of killing himself."

The desk sergeant was satisfied with the deaf mute's explanation and let him go. Surgeon Riedel's ambulance slip to the police was made to read, "Suspected Paris green poisoning."

Our pensions paid since the close of the war in 1865 to the close of the fiscal year, 1896-7 aggregate \$2,004,172.841. The entire cost of maintaining the army and navy during the four years of our civil war was only \$3,027,793,391, or about one-third more than has been paid in pensions since the war closed. It is reasonable to assume that on our present pension basis the country will pay more for pensions than it paid for the entire cost of four years of war.

A generation after the war closed, the number of pensioners on the pay roll of the government is nearly 250,000 larger than the number of soldiers and sailors actually engaged in the war at any one time from its beginning to its close.

If these pensions were entirely honest they would be less discontent among those who pay the cost of them, but it is a well-known fact that a very large portion of them are dishonest, and tens of millions are paid annually to those who rendered no special service to the government and have no just claim upon its bounty for pensions. The more important duty the soldiers of the country have not performed to themselves is that of purging the pension list of bummers and pretenders.

We would like to look into the pleasant face of some one who has never had any derangement of the digestive organs. We see the drawn and unhappy faces of dyspeptics in every walk of life. It is our national disease, and nearly all complaints spring from this source. Remove the stomach difficulty and the work is done.

Dyspeptics and pale, thin people are literally starving, because they don't digest their food. Consumption never develops in people of robust and normal digestion. Correct the wasting and loss of flesh and we cure the disease. Do this with food.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains already digested food and is a digester of food at the same time. Its effects are felt at once. Get a pamphlet of your druggist and learn about it.

Laxol is Castor Oil made as sweet as honey by a new process. Children like it.

The murder of William C. Wilson, the proprietor of a circulating library on Walnut street in Philadelphia, one of the most brutal for many a day, is yet a profound mystery, without signs that point to the guilty. He was hammered and pounded to death in his own store between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock one evening. Have the detectives and others on the hunt for criminals, lost their cunning, or is the criminal class becoming sharper as they grow in brutality? The good reputation of Philadelphia is at stake in the arrest and conviction of the fiends who murdered Wilson, and she should spare neither money nor trouble to accomplish both.

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Columbia catalogue free. Riding School 3rd Floor Centre County Bank Building. PURCHASERS TAUGHT FREE. A. L. SHEFFER, Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

74 Miles An Hour.

The Pennsylvania railroad company is experimenting with a view of reducing the time between Chicago and New York on passenger trains. It is proposed to take an hour off the time of the Chicago Limited between Chicago and Pittsburgh and an hour off between Pittsburgh and New York. On a recent trip made by officials of the road the run between Chicago and Pittsburgh, 480 miles, was made in 9 hours and 15 minutes, which is 3 hours less than the Limited's time. A great many stops had to be made at grade crossings. To do this the train made 74 miles an hour for hours, and hours with the greatest ease.

STANDS AT THE HEAD.—Ang. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at F. Potts Green's drug store.

Congressman De Graffenried, of Texas was once a brakeman on the Texas and Pacific Railway.

Health Broke Down.

"Last summer my health broke down entirely. My stomach was in a bad condition, and I had no appetite and became very weak. My husband procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it and in a very short time I felt better. I continued its use, and it gave me strength and enabled me to go on with my work."

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache.

IT WILL SURPRISE YOU.—In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, your druggist will supply a generous 10 cent trial size or we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY, BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results. Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, O.

—Watts—My pastor insists that the bicycle is an invention of the devil. Potts—Well, it is mighty hard to keep in the straight and narrow path on one of them.

Medical.

WEAK AND TIRED.

SOON FELT STRONGER AFTER TAKING SARSAPARILLA—HEART TROUBLES AND BAD BLOOD.

"I was always weak and tired, and reading so many testimonials about Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. I got a bottle and began taking it and I soon felt stronger. It continued use made me feel very much better. Whenever I used a medicine to strengthen me and give me an appetite I take Hood's Sarsaparilla." Miss MARGIE A. CROWLICH, 148 North Bedford St., Carlisle, Pa.

"I suffered with my heart and my blood seemed to be very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me speedy relief. After taking a few bottles I felt like a new person. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine." Mrs. F. M. HEARCK, Washington, Pa.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's because

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

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Make a SPRINGY AND COMFORTABLE BED.

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Your dealer will supply them. 42-37-11

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A. HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office No. 29, N. Allegheny street. 11 23

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J. E. WARD, D. D. S., office in Crider's Stone Block N. W. Corner Allegheny and High Sts., Bellefonte, Pa.

Is administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Crown and Bridge Work also. 34-11

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J. C. WEAVER. INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Fire Insurance written on the Cash or Assessment plan. Money to loan on first mortgage. Houses and farms for sale on easy terms. Office one door East of Jackson, Crider & Hastings bank, 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. 22 51

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CENTRAL HOTEL, MILESBURG, PA. A. A. KOHLBERGER, Proprietor. This new and commodious Hotel, located opp. the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, refurnished and repolished throughout, and is now second to none in the county in the character of accommodations offered to the public. Its table is supplied with the best market affords, it 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. 24 24

New Advertisements.

GET AN EDUCATION. EDUCATION and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOCK HAVEN, PA. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For circulars and illustrated catalogue, address: JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal, 41-47-ly State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa.

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Deposits received subject to Drafts or Checks from any part of the World. Money forwarded to any place; Interest at 3 per cent allowed on deposits with us for one year or more; ninety days notice of withdrawal must be given on all interest-bearing deposits. 41-40-ly

FINE TABLE SYRUPS. NEW-ORLEANS MOLLASSES. PURE MAPLE SYRUP, IN ONE GALLON CANS, AT \$1.00 EACH. SECHLER & CO. 42-1