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Wall Paper.

OUR 25TH ANNIVERSARY. The Starting Fact is the WONDERFUL FALL IN PRICES. In 25 years. The same grade of paper we sold 25 years ago for 20 cents we will sell this Spring for 3 cents, with a matched ceiling and a beautiful, matched border nine inches wide—something that was not thought of twenty-five years ago.

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Over 50,000 rolls of Wall Paper ranging from 3c. to 75c. a single piece. These goods are selected with special care and from the largest and best factories in the country. White back, single piece, 3 yards long, 3c.; ceiling to match, 3c.; 9in. border to match 2c. per yard. 42-3 White Blanks, Glimmers, Bronzes and Golds, with Blended Friezes and Ceilings to match—prices 4, 5, and 8 cents. 42-3 Marvels of beauty are the Gold Side Walls, with Fritter Ceiling and 15in. Fritter Frieze, elegantly blended, from the deep, rich coloring of the side wall to soft, delicate tints of the ceiling. Away down in prices—10c., 12c. and 15c. single piece; Blended Fritter Frieze and Ceilings to match Ingray or Boston Felt Side Walls in all shades. S. H. WILLIAMS, High St. BELLEFONTE, PA. 43-9-3m

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 1, 1898.

What Mylin has to Say of the Capitol Business Like Methods.

Auditor General Mylin Says They Should Proceed. When a patriotic representative saw Auditor General Mylin and asked him for an expression of opinion as to the probable final settlement of the capitol building trouble he declined at first to make any utterance, since the matter is so soon to come before the courts. Further urged to give some explanation of the attitude of the majority members of the commission, for publication he said: "I expressed my views to the correspondent of a western newspaper nearly four weeks ago. I have had no occasion since to change them." The auditor general's views as then given are as follows: "I am still in hopes that the new capitol building will be completed for the use of the legislature when it meets in January next. Had the commission not been interfered with by useless and senseless legal proceedings, stimulated by those high in authority out of wounded vanity, the contract for the building of the capitol would have been let long ago, and workmen be now busy in laying the stone. Better still, had a business like method of selecting an architect been adopted in the first instance immediately after the passage of the law authorizing the building of a capitol, instead of following the spirit of a played-out architect who now makes a precarious living as a professor in one of our colleges, the people of the State would have spared the shameless ado about the building of a capitol and it would be now half finished. However, that opportunity is past and gone. It has all along been the intention of the commission to try and build a capitol suitable to the character of the building and dignity of the people of the State. At last the bids are opened and they run from \$1,385,000 to \$489,000 in round numbers. The largest bid sizes up about to the cost of the capitol of the little State of Rhode Island, comprising three counties. It is built of marble and will make a very beautiful building, worthy of the State. It is hoped that on account of the low price of materials and labor our new capitol could be built within the amount appropriated, but it looks now as though we would be disappointed in that belief and may result in putting up a building with granite or marble base, some sort of brick and marble or granite trimmings about the windows and doors, which will not be unlike some of the large railroad depots in the country. I don't think it will make a creditable building, because it's too cheap. Still it will fire the heart of the terra cotta statesman. There is one point that seems to be entirely forgotten by the distinguished critic of the commission in his last pronouncement, to which he published first to the world before it could be presented to the board of commissioners, a little want of courtesy that needs only to be mentioned to be disposed of. When, on a certain occasion, soon after the organization of the board, when everything was running along according to the wishes of the governor, the smallness of the appropriation was discussed and it was generally admitted to be small, but the executive, as he always is, was equal to the emergency. He suggested that electric lighting, heating, plumbing, mural decorations and other furnishings could be put in by contract through the medium of the board of public buildings and grounds, composed of the governor, state treasurer and auditor general, thus adding \$300,000 or \$400,000 towards the building of a capitol above the \$550,000 appropriated by the legislature. This, no doubt, was another sleek way of hoodwinking the public. Too many of the people who have not kept close watch of the legislation on this subject and subsequent proceedings are not aware or probably have forgotten that the scheme of the governor was to build five separate buildings, to wit: Legislative building, building for auditing and treasury and for supreme and superior courts of the State; building for department of internal affairs; building for department of agriculture and other departments; historical building for the historical and scientific collections of the State, the adjutant general and other officers, and a public hall. This, of course, would have required the digging up of the capitol grounds and the cutting down of many of the old trees to find room for these buildings. When done and all completed it would have looked like an Italian village minus a great chieftain. The estimate cost of the architect amounted to upward of \$3,000,000, which, with the experience builders have with architects' estimates, ought to be multiplied by two to get at the exact cost of the proposed legislative building with the two wings added for departmental work. It was the judgment of the commission that a legislative building, erected on the plan of the old building, but larger, to suit not only the present but the future demands, with room for the addition some day in the future of the two departmental buildings would be more acceptable to the people. It would cost less to build, less to take care of when built, and would be more convenient for the public. They acted simply in the interest of the public in the same manner as if it had been their own private business. I spurn the intimation that there were jobs in it. It is only those who have had experience in jobbery that are ready to cast a stigma upon their peers and try to blacken their character. For my part, and I speak for my colleagues as well as myself, we stand ready to have all kinds of jobbery investigated. "P-p-p-put me out, is it? O! wish yez would put me out!" yelled Finnegan. "Me insides is blazin' loike a match-factory!"—Harper's Bazar for April.

The Political Pot.

The present year will not be lacking in political interest. In twenty-five states of the union elections for Governor will be held, and these elections will serve to throw much light upon national issues. Governors and State House officers are to be elected in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In the above list of states every section of the country is represented. Rhode Island's state election will occur in April, Alabama's in August, Arkansas's in September and Georgia's in October. The remaining ones will occur in November. With this outlook ahead, there is not apt to be much idleness among the politicians.—Ex.

Burial Place of Patrick Henry.

Not in Richmond, But in Charlotte, Where he Lived, One Line on His Tomb. Every now and then we see in some newspaper the query, "Where is Patrick Henry buried?" and tourists at Richmond, who are shown his grave, with the mistaken idea that it is in that city, where much of his public career was passed. Few people, comparatively, know that the man who acquired the title of "The Tongue of the Revolution" lies in a quiet grave on the estate in Charlotte county where he formerly lived. Over him is a marble monument with the one line: "His Fame His Best Epitaph."

Just What He wanted.

One of the first men to reach San Francisco with a hoard of Klondike gold was an Irishman named Finnegan, who had been very poor before he struck it rich, and who, consequently, was unfamiliar with many ordinary usages of a life of luxury. "O! say, yez kin bring me two dozen oysters," he said, airily, as he took a seat in one of the finest restaurants in "Frisco. The oysters were soon set before him, and Finnegan looking about him for something to put on them, and hardly knowing what the something should be, spied a bottle of Tabasco, and proceeded to season the bivalves not wisely but too well. Impaling an oyster upon his fork, he thrust it into his mouth, then leaped to his feet with a terrific roar of pain, and began dancing about and yelling like a madman. "See here!" cried the proprietor rushing to the table, "keep still, or I'll put you out!" "P-p-put me out, is it? O! wish yez would put me out!" yelled Finnegan. "Me insides is blazin' loike a match-factory!"—Harper's Bazar for April.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its claws upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hannick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at F. Potts Green's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Sugar-Eating Nations.

The sugar crop of the world amounts in a normal year to about 8,000,000 tons, of which the larger part, about 4,500,000 tons comes from beets and the balance, 3,500,000 tons, from sugar cane. Of the latter the largest proportion comes from the West Indies and a large amount from the island of Java, says the New York Sun. Among the countries producing beet sugar, Germany comes first, with about one-third of the world's crop; then Austria with about as much; and then France, Russia and Belgium and Holland together, with substantially the same quantity. In respect of the production of beet sugar in the United States, there has been a vast increase since the establishment of the McKinley tariff in 1890. The year previous the American product was 2,500 tons. Two years later it was 12,000 tons. Four years later it was 20,000 tons. Last year it was 43,000 tons, and the product is on the increase. The McKinley tariff established between July 1st, 1891, and July 1st, 1895, a bounty to be paid by the United States government to sugar producers, with a view of stimulating the industry and compensating those engaged in it for the changes made in the duty upon imported sugar. Among scientists the opinion has been general that a moderate amount of sugar, like a moderate amount of salt, should enter into the diet of the people of each nation; but it is only when the figures of the consumption of sugar are examined that it is seen that the quantity consumed varies radically, and in the most surprising manner, in those countries in which maritime spirit—the spirit of navigation, commerce, travel and colonization—is strong there is a very considerable consumption of sugar per capita; whereas in those countries in which these qualities are predominant among the inhabitants the consumption is smaller. In England's first among the maritime nations of the world, the consumption of sugar is 86 pounds a year for each inhabitant. In Denmark it is 45, in Holland 31, in France 30, and in Norway and Sweden 25, whereas in Russia it is only 40, in Italy 7, in Turkey 7, in Greece 6, and in Serbia 4. The consumption of sugar seems to have very little connection with or relation to the production of sugar; for in Austria, the sugar product of which is large, the average consumption is only 19 pounds, while in Switzerland, in which there is no production to speak of, it is 44. And another curious phase of the matter is that there is a great disparity in the consumption of sugar in the two tea drinking countries, England and Russia. The large amount of sugar consumed in France is attributed in part to the fact that the French confectioners and candy makers, and more especially those doing business in the city of Paris, use in their trade enormous quantities of sugar in a year, adding abnormally to the average consumption of sugar in the French republic.

Divers on the Maine.

Robert Doe, of Warren, and Hal Livingstone, of Erie, two divers who have been working on the Maine, passed through Williamsport Thursday night on their way home. While there they were interviewed by a reporter of the Bulletin. Mr. Doe states that all the big guns had been removed from the Maine. Most of them are still on the lighters. In raising the guns compressed air is employed. There have been from thirty to forty men employed about the Maine. They went down two weeks and have done an immense amount of work in that time. Havana harbor teems with sharks and some of the bodies recovered were horribly mutilated by them. They do not bother the divers on account of the electric light carried by the men. Mr. Doe possesses an interesting relic in the form of a pocket clasp knife, which was taken from the pocket of one of the drowned sailors. He also has several photographs of the wreck and surroundings. Mr. Doe and Mr. Livingston left Key West last Saturday. They said the divers employed about the ship were closely confined and were not allowed to talk on the subject to outsiders. Several were sent back to New York on that account. Some time next week Mr. Doe will leave for League Island, where he will join the Columbia.

The Lady and the Bird.

How the Latter Has to Suffer to Gratify the Pride of the Former. A million bobolinks killed last year! Four million other birds slaughtered in the same year—and for what? That their torn and distorted bodies might be flaunted in the headgear of American woman-kind! These are no guess-work figures, but the official report of the Audubon Society of Massachusetts. And what does it mean? It means five million voices stilled in Nature's avian choir. Five million flashes of cheerfulness and gladness taken from human life; and a million of other young lives doomed to starvation or prey in order that the plumed corpse of the murdered mother bird may be rent by a milliner and jammed in hideous shapelessness in milady's hat! Ah, milady, is there no efficacy in these desolating figures? Is there no mercy in your conscience in your make-up, no sentiment in your soul? Can you enjoy the finest opera when you think that the killing of the birds with which you and your sisters are crowning your beauty is gradually silencing the grand oratorio of the forest and the fields? What a birdless country! A voiceless forest! What a desolation to the eye! And yet that is just what this country is coming to if the song birds of our land are to be killed off at the rate of five millions a year in order to gratify feminine vanity and keep women "in style."

Dig Worms for Food.

Horrible Plight of the Starving Reconcenrados in Cuba. Dr. Frank Chado, a colonel in the Cuban army, who arrived to-day from Havana, weighing 95 pounds less than when he left two years ago, said: "I have heard something of the stories published in this country of the distress in Cuba and of the thousands that have died and are dying of starvation. Nothing that has been published, that could be published, could tell the story as it really is. I know of my own knowledge that in many sections of Cuba they are digging up the earth for the worms that they may find. It is not everyone who is able to dig. Most of the people are so weak that they are unable to move. They are dying by the thousands, not the men who are doing or hope to do the fighting that eventually must end in triumph, but the poor women and children and the reconcenrados. Rain is everywhere visible."

A Real Catarrh Cure.

The ten cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm which can be had of the druggist is sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Send 10 cts., we mail it. Full size 50c. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm drooping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill. 43-12-13

Big Strike in the Klondike.

One of the biggest stampedes yet recorded in the Klondike was occasioned on February 12th by a very rich strike on the divide between the big and little Skookum. The strike was made in bench diggings, 300 or 400 feet above the level of the gulches. Pay dirt running from \$1 to \$35 to the pan was found. Following the announcement of the strike occurred a stampede from Dawson of immense proportions and the entire ridge was staked out in a short time. A new strike is also reported on Lewis river which promises rich results.

The First School Teachers.

When Spain obtained possession of Louisiana by the transfer of the colony by Louis XV. King of France, to Charles III., King of Spain, the latter conceived the idea that a good way to inculcate Spanish ideas into the minds of the youths of Louisiana would be to have them instructed in the knowledge of the Spanish language. With this end in view, therefore, in the beginning of the year 1772, during the administration of Gov. Unzuaga, he sent to New Orleans, at his own expense, a priest and two assistants to instruct the children of the province in the knowledge of that language. With the exception of the educational labors of the French Ursuline nuns, who had come to New Orleans in 1737, and who were established in their convent on Conde and Ursuline streets, and who taught the female children of the colony, these Spanish teachers were the first to impart to young Louisianians the instruction usually imparted in schools.

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DON'T NEGLECT YOUR HEALTH AT THIS SEASON—TAKE HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. Spring is the season for cleansing and renewing. The indoor life of winter leaves the blood impure and deficient in health-giving qualities. Spruce humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, are results of this condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all impurities from the blood and makes it rich and nourishing. It cures all spruce humors, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves, gives sweet refreshing sleep, and fortifies the system against disease. BLOOD WAS POISONED. "I have been poisoned every summer for years. Last summer the poison came out on me worse than ever before. I would frequently be awakened during the night by the itching. I would scratch myself, but instead of being relieved the trouble spread to different parts of my body. I made up my mind the poison could not be cured until my blood was pure and then I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. While taking the first bottle I felt relieved from the itching. I kept on taking the medicine and it has entirely cured me. I am now on my fourth bottle and I can sleep soundly at night." William Rott, 3125 Westmont street, Philadelphia, Pa. Is America's greatest medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1.6 for \$5. Get only Hood's. Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

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Without taking MA-LE-NA COUGH TABLETS, They will cure your throat while you sleep. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

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