THE PENN'A. STATE COLLEGE. Located in one of the most Beautiful and Healthful Spots in the Allegheny Region;

Undenominational; Open to Both Sexes; Tuition Free; Board and other Expenses Very Low. New Buildings and Equipments

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY. 1. AGRICULTURE (Two Courses), and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustration on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope. with the microscope.

3. CHEMISTRY with an unusually full and horough course in the Laboratory.

4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop and the Laboratory.

aboratory. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with orgi nal investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE; Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire 8. MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.

9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years course; new building and 10. MENTAL, MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Processing Science (1997) Sconomy, &c.
MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretand practical, including each arm of the service.
12. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two
years carefully graded and thorough.
The FALL SESSION opened Sept 15, 1897.
The WINTER SESSION opens Jan. 5, 1898.
The SPRING SESSION opens April 6, 1898.

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL. D., State College, Centre county, Pa

Coal and Wood.

EDWARD K. RHOADS.

Shipping and Commission Merchant,

---DEALER IN-

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COALS.

-CORN EARS, SHELLED CORN, OATS, -and other grains

-BALED HAY and STRAW-BUILDERS' and PLASTERERS' SAND,

-KINDLING WOODby the bunch or cord as may suit purchasers

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, at

.....HIS COAL YARD

Telephone Calls { Central 1312. Commercial

36-18

Saddlery

\$5,000 \$5,000

WORTH OF .--HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS,

SADDLES,

BRIDLES.

PLAIN HARNESS,

FINE HARNESS,

BLANKETS, WHIPS, Etc.

All combined in an immense Stock of Fine

.....NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS ...

To-day Prices have Dropped

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA

Plumbing etc.

CHOOSE

YOUR PLUMBER

chose your doctor-for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judged of his-by the work already done. Many very particular

people have judged us in this way, and have chosen us as their plumbers.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO. No. 6 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA. Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 12, 1900.

DEADLY PTOMAINES. Dangers That Always Attend Post Mortem Surgery

It is not generally known that a dead body is simply a mass of virulently poisonous matter almost immediately after death and long before apparent decomposition sets in. Every medical man knows this from his medical college days, for it is one of the stock warnings to medical students and one which they not infrequently disregard. Occasionally one pays the price of his carelessness with his life. There is probably no long established dissecting room in the country that hasn't in its records at least one such death. Some-

times the victim of the poison recovers. Poisoning of this kind is from ptomaines which are present within a very brief period after life leaves the body. Skin taken from a dying person half an hour before death can be grafted on a patient and will grow and form healthy tissue. Skin from the same person half an hour after death might very likely kill the patient upon whom it was grafted. There is no form of blood poisoning considered by physicians to be more dangerous than poisoning by post mortem ptomaines.

The smallest prick or scratch will admit enough of the dead tissue to cause death. Often the wound is so minute that it is not noticed by the victim at the time. He goes about his business as usual for two or three days. Then he has a sudden chill, followed by fever. If he has any suspicion of the truth, he examines his arms carefully. On one of them he finds red lines indicating the lymphatic veins, the unmistakable symptom and usually the signature of his death warrant. All that remains for him to do is to send for the brother physician in whom he has the most confidence and hope that his constitution is strong enough to withstand the action of the ptomaines. If the septic action is very virulent, the arm and shoulder swell, high fever, with a temperature reaching to 106 or 107 degrees, follows, the swelling passes to the body, which becomes discolored, the red tracings of the ptomaines make a network over the skin, and a week or ten days after the venom has entered the little, unnoted scratch the patient falls into a state of coma from which he never

A physician who has had many years of experience in medical colleges and the dissecting room, in speaking to a reporter

of post mortem said: "I have never failed, so far as I can remember, to warn students about using the utmost care in dissecting with their knives and needles, lest they scratch their hands or wrists. So in all the medical schools there is a stringent rule against any person going into the dissecting room who has any kind of sore, scratch or cut on his hands, but all these precautions prove insufficient sometimes. Sewing up cadavers is one great source of danger. The dissector is likely to be hasty or clumsy with his needle and pricks him self. If he notices the prick he will, upless he is criminally careless, suck the wound vigorously, for the ptomaines may be taken into the stomach without dan ger. Unless he is satisfied that he has got out all the septic matter he will cauterize freely. If he doesn't notice the wound until the symptoms make themselves known he will be fortunate if he gets off alive, for it is almost impossibl to check the poison once it has fairly entered the system.

"I recall a case several years ago which I attended. The patient was a young physician, Dr. C. of this city. While dissecting he scratched a finger of his right hand and immediately sucked the wound and washed it in antiseptics. Three days later his finger began to swell. He laid open the sore and cauterized it freely, but a day or two later signs of inflammation appeared along the lines of the lymphat ics. The patient had already suffered from chills, fever and depression. I was called in and by the time I got there the hand and wrist were badly swollen and the swelling was extending up the arm It got as far as the shoulder, and I had an extremely sick man on my hands. About all that could be done was to keep up the heart action with stimulants, and Dr. C.'s naturally strong constitution kept him up till the poison had run its course. His system took its own way to rid itself of the poisonous matter, and for six months his life was made miserable with abscesses, but he recovered completely. In this respect he was more fortunate than another physician of my acquaintance who was poisoned by a cadaver through a hangnail. That was ter years ago, and he still has abscesses which he ascribes to the after effects of the ptomaines. I know of a number of other cases of post mortem poisoning which had fatal results. In fact, a large

majority of these cases result fatally.' Another curious form of post morten poisoning is a sort of warty excrescence which appears upon the hands of embalmers, morgue keepers and others who habitually handle dead bodies and is known scientifically as verruka necrogenica. It is very difficult to root out and in some cases results apparently in ptomaine poisoning, as the chills, fever and swelling of this poisoning follow its spread. Only less dangerous than poisoning from a dead body is poisoning from the dead tissue of a live person, though the septic process is different. Physicians operating upon gangrened limbs are obliged to exercise the greatest care. Not long ago a Brooklyn doctor while thus operating and bending over the affected part got a drop of blood from it on the inner part of his nose. Despite all his precautions the organ soon be came sore and began to swell. In a short time it was as big as his fist. Another physician was called in to treat him, and after a week, during which time his life hung on the question of whether the poison would tend upward to the brain or not, the patient was informed that his life would be saved, but his nose would have to go. He begged a respite for his nose, and the poison subsided, leaving that organ as good as new except for one

small scar.-New York Sun.

The Peculiar Chinese. In China when an honor is conferred on a family it is the ancestors and not the descendants who share the glory. If a Chinaman for his merits receives a title of nobility, his son can never inherit it or have the right to use any but an in-feror title. Thus the nobility in the family goes on diminishing from generation to generation till it finally becomes ex-

It Costs More Than the Wine That Is In the Bottle.

To the average lover of champagne the apparent climax of value is in the fizzy fluid itself. Bottle, cork and label are merely accessories. Yet the fact remains that the original cost of the wine is relatively trifling, and the most expensive part of the whole affair, leaving out the cost of the expert labor expended in "ripening" the vintage, is the despised and swollen cork. The cork stands for more than the first cost of the wine plus the value of the bottle, wire, label and wrappings. The cork costs 25 cents. All

the rest only foots up a fraction under 18 cents. The champagne cork is the finest bark that is grown. The texture must be flawless or the life of the wine will be lost. Then its peculiar shape requires that it shall be fashioned by hand. No machine has yet been invented that will satisfy the champagne cork connoisseur as well as the deft work of nimble fingers. This expenditure of skill and time combines with equality to make these particular

bottle stoppers cheap at a quarter apiece. The young wine, on the contrary, when it goes into the bottle is cheap—16 cents a quart. The value and the flavor come with age. Countless times the bottles must be turned carefully and gently before the juice of the grape is fit to tickle the palate of an epicure.

There is a wonderful city in France, the subterranean city of Epernay, into whose silent streets no ray of sunshine ever steals, where the wine is stored to ripen, guarded as jealously as if it were gold and handled as tenderly as if it were human. Miles and miles of streets are hewn out of the chalky soil and cemented with millions and millions of champagne bottles of all blends and vintages left there to ripen. When the bottles went into these underground cloisters, the cork was king by virtue of its cost. When they return to the world of light and life, the cork has become insignificant in comparison with the wine. Winehouses frequently pay good prices

abling themselves to gauge accurately the esteem in which various vintages are held by the public. Champagne corks, too, have a special value in the tiolet. Their fine texture makes them peculiarly available in treating the skin with powders or similar applications, and the Parisian or Viennese belle whose toilet set does not contain

for corks bearing their mark, thus en-

an assortment of champagne corks is rare. The finest and most perfect specimens only are used for this purpose, and they retail readily at the equivalent of 50 cants each .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

Shooting Stars

housands of Them Flash Through Space Every Twenty-four Hours.

Shooting stars are only little masses of matter-bits of rock or metal or cloudlets of dust and gas-which are flying unresisted through space just as planets and comets do, in paths which, within the limits of our solar system, are controlled by the attraction of the sun. They move with a speed of several miles a second, far exceeding that of any military projectile, but are too small to be seen by us except when they enter our atmosphere. and, becoming intensely heated by the resistance they encounter, light up burn for a moment; for, to use Lord Kelvin's expression, a body rushing through the air at such an enormous velocity is during its flight virtually "immersed in a blowpipe flame" having a temperature comparable with that of an electric arc. As a rule, they are completely consumed in the upper air, so that nothing reaches the surface of the earth except perhaps a little ash, settling slowly as an imper-ceptible "smoke." Occasionally, however, some mass larger than usual survives in part the fiery ordeal, and its fragments fall to the ground as specimens of the material of "other worlds than ours." The total number of these flying pebbles in interplanetary space must be enormous, though estimates differ rather widely. An ordinary observer under ordinary circumstances will average about eight an hour in a clear, moonless sky. Schmidt of Athens, however, in the clear Grecian air, nearly doubles the number and reckons about 15 to the hour for a single observer. It is found also that one person is able to note about one-sixth of all that are visible at his station by a party of observers sufficiently large to watch the entire heavens minutely. If, therefore, we accept the estimate Schmidt, it appears that about 2,200 must ordinarily come within the range of vision at any given station every 24 hours, though of course those that fall in the daytime cannot be seen .- Professor C. A. Young in Lippincott's.

A Much Abused Word. The Chicago Tribune observes: "Writers should save the time of readers by abandoning 'very' and giving an overworked word a rest for a few years. It has earned that rest. That word as an adverb is found less than 20 times in the King James translation of the Bible. The rarity of its use makes it count for all the more when utilized. When it is said that 'the man Moses was very meek,' one understands that he was meek beyond the custom of the Israelites of his day. When St. James says 'the Lord is very pitiful,' the 'very' is full of significance. But if the good and the bad deeds, the cruel and the heroic acts recorded in the Bible were to be described by most writers of the day there would be a 'very' in almost every lire."

Japanese Silent Recluses. There is a community of female recluses at a place called Yunakawa, about seven miles from Hakodate. A matron of some 50 years presides, and her instructions are implicitly obeyed. The women are all young, ranging from 16 to 27, and some of them are described as very beautiful. The building stands in a farm of some 250 acres, but the women do not engage in any agricultural work. They spend most of their time indoors, reading the Bible, and they appear to a strict rule of silence.-Yokohama Mail.

The Sun Did It. "I didn't know Boxer was so bow leg-

"He wasn't until a few days ago. He went to sleep in the sun, and that wood-en leg of his warped."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the reign of James I water was supplied by two or three conduits in the principal streets of London, and the river and suburban springs were the sources

of supply.

Armagh is said to be the apple orchard

Fine White Shirts. High Prices Paid by Some Men For This Item of

A man can buy a good, weli made, well fitting white shirt for \$1; he can buy other white shirts for less than that, and then he can get shirts made to order at any price he wishes to pay up to \$10 each. He can find establishments where the lowest priced white shirt kept in stock sells at \$3.50 and where the priced shirt made to order is sold at \$4. or \$48 a dozen. A shirt of this sort would have a body of the best domestic cotton and a plain linen bosom. It would be simply a fine, handsome, well made shirt, and probably more than 50 per cent of the shirts sold here would be of that price and description, the other 40 per cent or so being shirts finer still. \$5.50, for example, or at \$6 with the collar attached, could be had a shirt with a body of French muslin and a bosom of pique of very fine quality. The patterns of the pique are likely to be rather simple than otherwise in design, and the shirts are made sometimes with the lines of pique running vertically in the bosom and sometimes with the lines horizontal. Subdued in effect as the pattern is, the pique bosomed shirt might nevertheless seem

ironer, with the delicate pique pattern showing faintly in absolutely faultless ally enlisted mechanics from the Yosemite lines upon a bosom so ironed that it has are at work repairing and fitting up the a slight convexity of outline and the perfect uniformity of a shield, is certainly an object that is agreeable to the eye. Pique bosomed shirts are worn chiefly by young men. Of all the higher priced dress shirts, such as are here referred to. taken together, perhaps 25 per cent would be made with pique bosoms, 75 per cent although thus far the feeling of uncertainty taken together, perhaps 25 per cent would being made with plain linen bosoms

to some men rather fanciful, but there

can be no doubt that many of the fine

shirts of this character are thoroughly

is made with a body of figured linen batiste, with an extra fine linen bosom; order and morality, at least among the batiste, with an extra fine linen bosom; the collar and cuffs are attached. All the materials of which this shirt is made are which sailed from the harbor of San d'Apia fine and sheer and beautiful and very in September, carried to Manila certain light. A completed shirt of this sort, unlaundered, weighs less than four ounces. All fine dress shirts such as are here

mentioned are invariably made with cuffs attached, but not always with collar attached, and it was not necessary that they should be, and yet it was said that if the wearer desired to attain the acme of perfection in his apparel and to be able to withstand any scrutiny he had his shirts made with collar as well as cuffs attached.

Men that wear shirts of these sorts buy four or five dozen of them a year or perhaps more. They don't wear them after signs of wear appear, and the shirts go often to the laundry, which helps to wear them out. It is a common thing for men ordering such shirts to order, say, two dozen at a time, having one dozen perhaps sent to their country house and one dozen to their city house, and the purchasers of goods of this kind are not confined to customers from this city and neighborhood: they are to be found in all parts of the land .- New York Sun.

Burying a Rattlesnake Alive. It would not seem a very easy thing to bury a snake alive, but that is what a traveler through western Indian Territory saw some prairie dogs doing. The

story is told in Forest and Stream. The traveler was resting under a tree when he noticed a commotion among up to a certain spot, peep at something and then scamper back. Looking more rattlesnake, which presently went into one of the dogs' holes.

No sooner had it disappeared than the little fellows began to push in dirt, evidently to fill up the hole. By the time they had pretty well covered the entrance the snake stuck his head up through the dirt, and every dog scampered off to a

safe distance, all the time barking. The snake slowly crawled to another hole about a rod distant and went in. Then forward came the dogs again, and all went to work to push up earth to the hole. This time they succeeded and completely covered the entrance. This done, they proceeded to beat the earth down, using their noses to pound it with. When it was quite hard, they went away. The traveler examined their work and was surprised to find that they had packed the earth in solid with their noses and had sealed the snake inside.

Brought Her a Fortune. A short time ago a man died in Brussels leaving nearly his entire fortune to a young woman who was entirely unacquainted with him. This is how it came to pass: He was a very eccentric man and set out, like Diogenes, in search of an honest man. His tub was an omnibus and his lantern a small coin.

In the omnibus he took his seat every day near the conductor and always showed himself very obliging in passing up the money of passengers and returning the change, but to the latter he always managed to add a franc or a half franc. Then he would watch those to whom it came. They would count it carefully, notice the extra coin and invariably slip it into their pockets. No one thought of the poor conductor, whose meager salary of only 3 francs a day could ill support

such a loss. But at last a young woman passed hers back, with, "Conductor, you have given me half a franc too much." Diogenes, delighted, followed her home, made inquiries, made his will in her favor, though he never gave her warning that her half franc was going to bring her £500,000 .- Columbian.

What Is Education? Herbert Spencer tells us in one short, pregnant sentence that the function of education is to prepare us for complete

living. A true chord is touched by Sydney Smith when he urges the importance of happiness as an aid to education. He says. "If you make children happy now, you make them happy 20 years hence by

the memory of it.' Equally wise are the words of Sir John Lubbock: "Knowledge is a pleasure as well as a power. It should lead us all to try with Milton to behold the bright countenance of truth in the still air of study.

A Pretty Strong Hint. They had been engaged to be married 15 years, and still he had not mustered up courage enough to ask her to name the happy day. One evening he called in a peculiar

frame of mind and asked her to sing something tender and touching, something that would "move him." She sat down at the piano and sang, Darling, I Am Growing Old."

The Island of Guam.

One of the Oddest and Most Curious America

The strangest of our island pos and the most curious of our recently acquired colonial acquisitions is represented on the map of the Pacific by a dot in a series of dots. It developes, however, when viewed at closer range, into a considerable territory, peopled by good though somewhat dusky-hued, American citizens.

The Isle of Guam is one of a volcanic series constituting the Ladrone group. It is within the tropics, a 1,200 mile sail eastward from Manila. From the deck of an approaching ship one sees rugged hills, barren in spots, and heavily wooded elsebarren in spots, and heavily wooded else-where, deep valleys, and a bold headland opposite the Court House.

fonte, Pa. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Office in Hale building opposite the Court House.

36 14 jutting out to the sea at the northern extremity.

On August 10, Governor Leary issued a proclamation by which he, in the name of the United States Government, formally the United States Government, formally occupied and commenced the administration of the baby colony. His assistant, fourth floor, Belefonte, Pa. All kinds of lega lieutenant W. E. Stafford, U. S. N., one of tion of the baby colony. His assistant, lieutenant W. E. Stafford, U. S. N., one of the best linguists and naturalists in the navy, is settled in Agana, where the Aganaants approve enthusiastically of American provisions. "They are very interesting." said Mr. Stafford perplexedly, "and if I had time I'd like to watch them, but it's had time I'd like to watch them, but it's second floor. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Consultation in English or German.

The marines are now occupying renovatartistic productions. A shirt of this kind, as it comes from the hands of the expert ed barracks in a rather homesick whatwill-we-ever-do-here style and specipalace with offices and quarters for the Governor. As one of the carpenters remarked, however, "Hammer an' nails won't fix it; they'd ought to have kept the Spanish garrison here for two years hard labor with scrubbing brushes."

and expectation of the people is as keen as A shirt that sells at \$9, or \$108 a dozen, ever, enough has been done to show that making trouble.

The first official order issued by the new governor was designed for the protection of the garrison from the effects of the spirits manufactured by the natives from cocoanut toddy or "tuba." It makes it a criminal of fense to sell any spirits whatever to Americans or Europeans who have landed on the island since the commencement of Governor Leary's administration. It is expected that before long additional orders prohibiting the importation of spirits for sale, and directing the destruction of the sixteen "tuba" stills on the island. Some of the stills have been licensed to operate for a long period, but a way will doubtless be found to cancel these licenses, probably by remiting the fees.

Another proposition that will soon be acted upon is the return of such of the Caroline Islanders as wish to go to their own home. There are but sixty of these now left on the island of Guam, and they are dying off very rapidly. Originally they were brought to the Marianas as con tract laborers, but were found, in spite of their apparent fine physique, to be quite unfit for the work. In 1856 there were unfit for the work. over one thousand of them in the islands, but many have since returned.

After six months acquaintance with the Filipinos, it is now possible to make a better comparison between them and the Chamouos of Guam than was the case last some dogs near him. They would run March. Speaking generally, the Chamonan though of somewhat similar build, is conclosely, he saw 15 to 20 dogs about a Filipino. This is especially the case with siderably taller and more robust than the regard to the women, who in Guam are frequently buxom closely approximate to the height of the men. The Chamoans are also much lighter in complexion. Some of this is probably due to admixture of European blood; but it is hard to say, for the Spaniards in 1886 accredited the entire crop of Marianas with only thirty-eight mestizos out of a total population of ten thousand. Perhaps they dignified with the name mestizo only those who had wealth and position. The costumes of the people are very similar to those in the Philippines although, of course, the disadvantage under which the ladies of Guam suffer in being so far remote from shops and bargain counters makes itself apparent in the plainness of

their attire. Their principal adornment when arrayed in their best being a rosary of beads and brass; but even that tawdriness lost its cheapness, and was exalted and dignified by their beautiful necks and shoulders. Above all, however, the Chamonos are good-natured, courteous, hospitable, and expectant of good times under American rule. Let us hope that they will not be dissapointed.

HIS WIFE SAVED HIM. - My wife's good advice saved myllife writes F. M. Ross of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which completely cured me.'' Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of chest. throat and lungs are positively cured by this mar-velous medicine. 50 cents and \$1.00. Every bott e guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Green's drug store.

"Last election didn't' bring as much money as it ort," said the villager.
"Too bad," said the traveler.
was the reason?"

"W'y, the houses of the two parties got together an' figgered out what men they each one of them could buy from the other side, an' then, durn their skins, they jis traded with one another, 'stead of puttin' up the cash as they orter done."—Indianapolis Journal.

Fine Job Printing.

FINE JOB PRINTING

O-A SPECIALTY

AT THE

WATCHMAN ; OFFICE.

There is no style of work, from the cheapes odger" to the finest

t-BOOK-WORK,-t

that, we can not do in the most satisfactors ner, and Prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office. Attorneys-at-Law.

BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., office in Pruner Block. 44-1 C. MEYER-Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 20 & 21 21, Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa.44-49

REDER & QUIGLEY.—Attorneys at Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office No. 14, North Allegheny street. B. SPANGLER.—Attorney at Law. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office in the Eagle building Bellefonte, Pa. 40 22

JAS. W. ALEXANDER.—Attorney at Law Belle-

DAVID F. FORTNEY. W. HARRISON WALKER RORTNEY & WALKER.—Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Woodring's building, north of the Court House. 14 2

Court House. All professional business will receive prompt attention.

Justice-of-Peace.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, MILESBURG, PENNA.

Attends promptly to the collection of claims rentals and all business connected with his official position.

Physicians.

S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon State College, Centre county, Pa., Office at his residence. A. HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office No. 20 N. Allegheny street.

R. JOHN SEBRING JR., Physician and Surgeon, Office No. 12, South Spring St., Bellefonte, Pa. 43-38-1y

Dentists.

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

Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Crown and Bridge Work also. 34-14

Bankers.

Jackson, Hastings, & Co., (successors to Jackson, Crider & Hastings,) Bankers, Bellefonte, Pa. Bills of Exchange and Notes Dis-counted; Interest paid on special deposits; Ex-change on Eastern cities. Deposits received. 17-36

Insurance

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 5

FIRE INSURANCE.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE,

LIFE INSURANCE

-AND-

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

JOHN C. MILLER, No. 3 East High St. BELLEFONTE.

W. WOODRING.

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Represents only the strongest and most prompt paying companies. Gives reliable insurance at the very lowest rates and pays promptly when losses occur. Office North side of diamond, almost opposite

the Court House. GRANT HOOVER,

RELIABLE FIRE.

ACCIDENT

AND STEAM BOILER INSURANCE

INCLUDING EMPLOYERS LIABILITY. A lot of valuable Real Estate for sale at present consisting of first class Flouring. Mills also Farms and several first class. Dwelling and Club Houses at State College, suitable for keeping boarders. For sale or exchange.

or exchange.
Address, GRANT HOOVER, Office, 1st Floor, Crider's Stone Building. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Hotel.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

MILESBURG, PA. A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor

A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

This new and commodious Hotel, located opp. the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, refurnished and replenished throughout, and is now second to none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best the market affords, its bar contains the purest and choicest liquors, its stable has attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended its guests.

33. 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

——She—"Yes, she is a woman who has suffered a great deal because of her belief." He-"Indeed! and what is her belief"?" She-"That she can wear a No. 3 shoe on