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\$5,000 \$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 Saddlery. NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS. To-day Prices have Dropped. THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY. JAMES SCHOFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA. 3-37

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CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER as you choose your doctor—for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judge 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. 42-43-41

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DO YOU GET HUNGRY?

Of course you do. Every body does. But every body does not know that the place to satisfy that hunger when in Bellefonte is at Anderson's Restaurant, opposite the Bush House, where good, clean, tasty meals can be had at all hours. Oysters and Game in season.

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If you do, you will find excellent Pool and Billiard tables, in connection with the Restaurant.

DO YOU USE BOTTLED BEER?

If you do, Anderson is the man to supply you. He is the only licensed wholesale dealer in the town, and supplies only the best and purest brands. Will fill orders from out of town, promptly and carefully, either by the keg or in bottles. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Bellefonte, Pa. 44-28-6m

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NOW IS THE TIME TO EXAMINE YOUR ROOF.

During the Rough Weather that will be experienced from now until Spring you will have a chance to Examine your Roof and see if it is in good condition. If you need a new one or an old one repaired I am equipped to give you the best at reasonable prices. The Celebrated Courtwright Fin Shingles and all kinds of tin and iron roofing. W. H. MILLER, BELLEFONTE, PA. 42-38 Allegheny St.

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Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by wax candles. The light that heightens beauty's charm, that gives the finished touch to the drawing room or dining room, is the mellow glow of BANQUET WAX CANDLES. Sold in all colors and shades to harmonize with any interior language or decorations. Manufactured by STANDARD OIL CO. For sale everywhere. 39-37-17

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Kind Lady—Your husband is dead, then?

Kind Lady—Yis. He went off most suddin, mum. Kind Lady—Poor man! Heart failure? Mrs. O'Keefe—Not the likes av that, mum. It wor loike this: Pat wor eatin his dinner on a powder barl whin wan av his friends set it off in a joke. It wor most suddin, mum.—Ohio State Journal.

A Long Life.

Sir Walter Scott, while traveling in Ireland, was one day accosted by a beggar. He felt in his pocket for a sixpence, but finding that he had nothing smaller than a shilling about him, gave it to the woman with the words, "You must give me the change next time we meet." "I will, sorr," replied the beggar, "and may yer honor live till ye get it."

It may be only a coincidence, but if you will keep track of the matter you will notice that the man without a roll is never annoyed by breach of promise suits.—New York World.

Best place to bring your produce and best place to buy your goods.

SECHLER & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA. 42-1

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 16, 1900.

Some Famous Frogs.

Photographs are at a discount in Unalaska. This weird island is shrouded in fog 11 months out of the 12. September is the one month, and on an average there are but seven days of bright sunshine during this glimpse of summer. The reason of this gloom is the meeting of the warm flood of the Japan current with the icy draft of the Arctic, which swirls through Bering strait.

More than one place in the world is limited to very occasional glimpses of the sun. The fogs on the banks of Newfoundland are famous. They are especially bad during the fishing season. Iceland sometimes has a whole summer of thick fog. This happens every four or five years, when a number of big icebergs float over from Greenland and ground on the northern coast of the island. On such occasions the hay crop in Iceland is a total failure, and so, owing to the chill of the waters, is the fishing.

A part of the foothills of Peru is steeped in mist from May to October. But here the fog is kindly, for it takes the place of rain. Above the height of 12,000 feet it is replaced by violent rain. On some farms half the area is irrigated by fog, the other by showers.

London's fogs have been almost as thick as they are today for over two centuries, but not to last so long. It was in 1873 that whin, perhaps the worst known lasted from Dec. 8 to 14. Over 40 deaths by accidents in the streets and 25 by drowning were attributed to it. Its most strange effect was upon the fat cattle at the Islington show. They all got ill and exhibited symptoms of poisoning.

In the heath districts of north Germany some 60,000 acres of peat are burned over every year. The smoke will drift from this 150 miles without losing much of its density and constitutes what Germans call the hohrauch. In a dry summer it hangs over the country for weeks.

Volcanoes are sometimes responsible for fogs which cover millions of acres at a time. In 1812 the ash dust from St. Vincent darkened the sky over the whole group of the Barbados for many days. In 1794 all south Italy and part of Sicily and Sardinia were covered with weeks by an outbreak from Mount Etna.

The most extraordinary fog ever known appeared at Copenhagen on May 24, 1788, and, spreading all over Europe, covered France early in June. It was noticed from Russia to Canada and lasted in some places for four months. It veiled everything in a pale blue haze and was not affected by rain or wind.

It showed no trace of moisture and had a strong and very unpleasant acid odor. Its result was a severe epidemic of influenza, and, after causing terrible alarm in almost all civilized nations, it ended in a series of terrific thunderstorms, felt most severely in France and England.

Perhaps the most startling part of this fog and a similar one which appeared in 1831 was that at night there was no real darkness. The air seemed dully luminous. Fine print could be read at midnight.—Stray Stories.

A Curious Superstition.

Philosophic people who belong to the Folklore society are fond of tracing legends and myths and customs all over the world. Cinderella, the dear girl, is found in one knows not how many peoples, speaking innumerable tongues and religions, and in almost all religions. How did Cinderella become ubiquitous? The transactions of the Folklore society will perhaps offer a theory.

Now there has been unraveled a curious superstition common to Shetlanders and Chinese. The islands so wide apart—some 15,000 miles—managed to adopt each other's views one does not know, but here is the fact. The rice cultivators of Ceylon and the fishermen of Shetland resemble each other in one or two rather remarkable points. They refrain from speaking of the implements of their calling by their names. They call them something else, by names known only to themselves. The reason is that if the evil spirit were to think that they were speaking of spades and rakes or of nets and hooks he would be tempted to damage them or even to appropriate them.

The train of thought is the same with both races. "There is an evil spirit always on the lookout for opportunities of doing mischief. He even hears what we say. If we let him understand that we are talking about our implements and tools, we shall draw his attention to them and shall suggest to him a way of doing an injury. Therefore we will agree to call a boat or a spade by some fancy name known only to ourselves."

Another custom of the Shetlander not possible to the rice grower is that if in fishing his net catches something at the bottom and a stone is brought up it is not to be thrown back again for fear of offending the evil spirit, who most certainly put it into the net. It is to be kept in the boat until the net again catches. Then it is to be dropped in the water, with the words, "Take your own and give me mine," whereupon the net is at once released. Now, if the Chinese were to turn fisher, would he, following the same line of thought, adopt a similar custom?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sudden.

Kind Lady—Your husband is dead, then? Mrs. O'Keefe—Yis. He went off most suddin, mum. Kind Lady—Poor man! Heart failure? Mrs. O'Keefe—Not the likes av that, mum. It wor loike this: Pat wor eatin his dinner on a powder barl whin wan av his friends set it off in a joke. It wor most suddin, mum.—Ohio State Journal.

The Facts in the Case.

Timkins—But is your income sufficient to justify you in marrying? Simkins—I'm afraid not. Timkins—Then what reason have you for taking such a step? Simkins—I have no reason at all. I'm in love.—Chicago News.

A physician declares that a person in robust health walks with his toes pointed to the front, while one with his health on the wane gradually turns his toes to the side and a bend is perceptible in his knees.

In Abyssinia the natives cut steaks from the live cow and eat the meat warm with the natural heat.

How It Was Pronounced.

The Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, moderator of the Church of Scotland, has a magnificent voice. An Englishman said to him one day, "Doctor, how do you pronounce your name?" The doctor was somewhat taken aback, but answered with dignity and some force, "Think of a cloud, sir; a dark stormcloud."

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Social Impertinence.

Nobody ever spoke a good word or heard anybody else speak one of the practice of sending out by mail tickets to entertainments of varying degree of unattractiveness and including in the same envelope an impertinent request that if the involuntary recipient of the ticket does not wish or is not willing to buy them he will use his own good stamp and stationery and time in sending them back. Not only has praise been lacking for the custom, but it has been the object of innumerable maledictions in print and out of it.

Nevertheless such tickets continue to burden the mails, and from this fact it is evident that more than a few people are weak enough to yield to a form of begging decidedly more offensive than ordinary whines from the gutters and not altogether dissimilar to that of the beggar. As long as it pays to commit this petty crime against taste and decency of course the stream of unsolicited tickets will continue to flow, and to scold the manipulator of the fountain is utter waste of time.

It relieves the mind, however, and certain bits of cardboard now lying on the editorial desk are the explanation if not the excuse for the present outbreak. On them appears a feminine name absolutely unknown to fame. Under it is the announcement that the owner of the name is to deliver four lectures on topics about which there is no reason to suppose she knows anything not to be found in the familiar textbooks. And last of all on each are the suggestive words, "Five Dollars." The accompanying leaflet says that the money should be "kindly" remitted by "check"—whatever that may be—or postal card, and in case of clearly unkindly unkindness the tickets are to be returned before a carefully stated date.

Now, these particular tickets will never get any farther than a large and convenient wastebasket. What engages us is the thought that others like them will elicit "checks" or postal orders, and so the miserable little abuse will go on to the continued trial of naturally sunny tempers.—New York Times.

Too Much for Peter.

"Did you ever hear that story about Mike Mulligan's revenge?" said one of a little group of gentlemen, talking over school days spent at a certain famous southern university. "It is a stock yarn, but bears retelling. Mike, you know, was a member of the college and had an inborn abhorrence for what he called a 'black nigger.' The consequence was that a standing feud existed between himself and old Peter, the colored man of all work, and each of them spent a considerable portion of his time thinking up new ways of making the other's life a burden."

"Mike had the nimble wit of a native born Irishman, and Peter was a sagacious old dandy who did little, but did it well. So for many years it was nip and tuck between them, and neither got much the best of the other until at the final end of the chapter, when the janitor scored a triumph so unannounced that others like them will elicit 'checks' or postal orders, and so the miserable little abuse will go on to the continued trial of naturally sunny tempers.—New York Times.

"Poor Mike, as the tale goes, was on his deathbed, and when it became evident that he had but a very little time to live he astonished everybody by sending for his old enemy Peter and requesting that they be left alone. 'Lock the door, Peter, and give me the key,' he ordered when the others had withdrawn. 'The darky' obeyed mechanically, but his teeth were beginning to chatter, for he had the superstitious fear of death common to most of his race. There was a ghastly interval of silence while the janitor was gathering strength to speak again. 'Peter,' he said at length. "'Yes, sah,' replied the trembling negro. "'Did yez ever see a man die?' "'N-no, sah.' "'That was too much for grimy. He gave one wild howl of terror and dived head first through the window, followed by what he swore to his last day was a burst of triumphant laughter. When the doctor broke open the bedroom door, the old janitor was dead.'—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Disappearing Shakers.

Few people know that the birthplace of the Shaker religion in New England is Harvard, a picturesque little Massachusetts town about 40 miles west of Boston. It was here that Mother Ann Lee, an English woman, came in the summer of 1781 with a handful of devoted followers to expound the doctrines of her faith. Today there are two settlements of Shakers in the neighboring towns of Harvard and Shirley.

During the last 50 years interest in the Shakers has gradually died out, and the membership all over New England has grown smaller and smaller. As there are never any births in a Shaker family, the only hope of growth lies in taking in new members from the outside.

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Shot Their Own Way.

The wild mountaineers of inner Formosa are still very little known. The few whites who have met them tell stories about them that are either amusing or curious. Here is one of the stories that Colborne Baber told: He said a party of English officers from a man-of-war landed on the island and met a lot of natives who were armed with matchlocks. The Englishmen had an interpreter, and the natives talked freely with them. At last the whites challenged the natives to a trial of skill in shooting, and the offer was accepted.

The Englishmen fastened a mark to a tree about 100 yards distant. The officers led off and made what they considered pretty fair practice, but the natives didn't seem to be at all impressed. Then the fellows with the matchlocks were informed that it was their turn, and much to the surprise of the whites, every man of them threw himself on his belly and began to crawl through the underbrush toward the target. They squirmed over the ground to within about three yards of the target, then blazed away, and, of course, every man hit the mark exactly in the center.

"Look here!" said the whites. "This isn't exactly fair, is it? They've explained to the aborigines the accepted rules of target practice. The natives listened with much interest and then made this comment: 'Well, we don't know anything about the way you men shoot at marks, but we've just shown you how we shoot Chinese, and why shouldn't we shoot at a mark the same way? We want to hit things when we fire, and why shouldn't we fire the way we can shoot best?'"

Nothing could convince them that they hadn't won the match, and they walked off with the small prize the whites had put up for the best marksmanship.—Exchange.

Deaf Persons and Their Offspring.

Investigations into the results of marriages between deaf persons produce several highly interesting facts. As would naturally be supposed, unions in cases where both partners are deaf are far more liable to result in deaf offspring than ordinary marriages. But the proportion of such instances is only about 10 per cent and the proportion of deaf children born therefrom 8 1/2 per cent, while the proportion of deaf children born of ordinary marriages scarcely attains 1 per cent. It also transpires that deaf persons having deaf relatives and married to deaf partners are very liable to deaf offspring, consanguinity being an element specially favorable to the transmission of auricular malformations. All these results are strictly in accordance with the two laws of heredity which lay down that a physical anomaly tends to be transmitted to the offspring and that offspring tend to revert to the normal type.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c. at Green's drug store.

HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

If you have eruptions, pains in the head or kidneys, stomach trouble and feelings of nervousness, "Hit the nail on the head." Hood's Sarsaparilla is the hammer to use. It will purify your blood. The masses praise it for doing this and making the whole body healthy.

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NERVOUS TROUBLE.—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for nervous trouble and it has given me complete relief." S. J. RHOADS, Latrobe, Pa.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for kidney trouble and as a blood purifier with excellent results. I now feel better, kidneys are improved and my blood is purer and healthier." WILLIAM PAIR, West Third St., Lewistown, Pa.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla very beneficial for nervous exhaustion and general debility. It is a grand medicine." E. M. GOSS, West Greene, Pa.

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SKIN DISEASE.—"I have been troubled with a skin disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised I decided to try it and after taking it a short time the disease disappeared." MISS MARY JONES, 4050 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Never disappoints. It is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. Price 50c. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 49-11-41

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Through travelers on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 20 minutes. 24-34