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Permitted to use those allotted to another.

"Each patient upon joining the little colony at Fort Bayard is subjected to a most comprehensive physical examination. A chart is then prepared showing the stage of the disease at the date of admission and subsequent conditions are recorded almost daily.

"Great stress is laid upon the importance of an abundance of good, nutritious food. The bill-of-fair for the patients at breakfast consists of a choice of cereals, eggs to order, potatoes, broiled beefsteak, ham, chops, bacon, rolls, toast, wheat bread, butter, coffee and milk. The supper comprises cold meats, meat steved, boiled and baked potatoes, stewed fruit, corn and wheat muffins, bread and butter, coffee and tea.

"The wonderful New Mexican climate is the very best tonic that could be prescribed for a consumptive patient, and to insure their gaining the maximum possible amount of benefit from it the officers in-charge make the patients spending as much time as possible in the open air. Inmates of the hospital who are able to get out are not permitted to occupy their dormitories between 8 o'clock in the morning and 7:30 in the evening. Visiting in quarters is not permitted, and not only are the ambulant patients required to absent themselves from the dormitories, but it is a rigid rule that each sufferer shall remain in the open air at least eight hours a day. "Each patient is required to make his own bed and keep his personal belongings neatly arranged. The use of stimulants and cigarettes is forbidden, although smoking and chewing tobacco in moderation is permitted. All patients are required to carry paper spit-cups, which must not be used longer than twenty-four hours, and are then burned, and the orders against expectorating elsewhere are rigidly enforced.

"It is a fact which is beginning to be generally accepted that tuberculosis is not an inherited disease, as has been thought for so many years. It is impossible for a child to inherit the disease commonly known as consumption.

"Both the parents may be consumptives and the child escape the disease. To be sure, it may inherit a tendency to the disease, but if the proper precautions are taken there is no reason why tuberculosis should develop.

"We have had cases in which the disease was fully developed, and of which we have made absolute cures. Great care is taken that the patients shall not reinfect themselves, and for this reason every thing used or touched by the invalids is thoroughly disinfected and sterilized.

"Some of the most severe cases treated have brought out the most interesting disclosures to the medical authorities who are studying the results at Fort Bayard. For instance, there has been a conclusive disproof of the opinion generally held that hemorrhages are superinduced by residence in high altitudes.

"On my arrival, October 3, 1899, I found all the buildings, as well as the water and sewer system, much dilapidated, and extensive repairs and alterations, which were completed at once, took some time to complete.

"The old post hospital is now occupied as an infirmary for bedridden cases, including not only those in whom the disease is far advanced, but also the febrile cases, which are kept absolutely at rest until the subsidence of the fever.

"When a case is entered that is so far advanced that it refuses to yield at all to the treatment and there is no hope of recovery, the patient is told his condition and given absolute freedom to stay; in fact, he is encouraged to do so, but he is also permitted to return to his home and friends if he wishes.

"From our successful results, I think I am perfectly justified in making the statement that tuberculosis can be cured if it is taken in time. If the out door treatment is adopted at the start of the disease, and sanitary conditions made perfect, there is no reason why tuberculosis should be fatal."

Don't Miss It.

Readers of the WATCHMAN who expect to visit the Pan-American Exposition, and we know that most of them expect to, will miss greatest scenic display that has ever astonished an admiring audience if they fail to see Kiralfy's "Constantinople and Revels in the End" at the Teck theatre. It is to the Pan-American that America was to the World's Fair for one particular attraction that we remember with delight long after other displays and exhibits have been forgotten. It was brought to Buffalo and staged at a cost of over \$100,000. Three hundred characters, take part in this magnificent spectacle of overwhelming displays, marches, ballets and historic scenes. The story which threads the plot together is told in pantomime, but the incidents are so forcible that they scarcely need the dramatic motive that has been supplied. Changes of scenery are so dextrously contrived that the illusion is never destroyed and we seem to be living in the classic age of the "barbaric festivals of the Orient. Scene upon scene and marvel so that one is lost in admiration of the masterful generalship, the enormous labor, and the intricate and bestowed upon details, whereby the kaleidoscopic spectacle revolves itself, changing every moment. It is the finest production of the kind that has ever been seen in America, and the beautiful effect produced by the hundreds of gorgeously dressed people who take part in the action of the spectacle and the festival dances is indescribable.

Extension of Chautauqua Work.

The Chautauqua movement is steadily extending its influence and scope of work. One of the most remarkable of the reading circles is located in the prison at Stillwater, Minn., where, for the past ten years, it has exerted a notable influence among the convicts in the regeneration of life and character. Active circles have also been carrying on for years in the Argentine Republic, Chile and the Hawaiian Islands. Jamaica in the West Indies, Yokohama, Japan and India report large new circles. Chautauqua readers are also pursuing the courses in Mexico, Venezuela, Portugal, England, France, Germany, Finland, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines and other foreign islands and countries. Last summer over 120 Chautauqua assemblies were held in 34 different States and Territories, the attendance at which aggregated a million of people.

State Law Forbids It.

Because the new fish law does not say that Sunday fishing is contrary to law some people think such a sport can be indulged in without fear of arrest. This, it appears, is not the case. Even if this law were repealed, there is a state law under which offenders can be punished; therefore, it might be unwise for anyone to take any chances.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Pan-American Expo.

The Total Attendance to Date Has Been 1,779,668—Warm Weather Caused Drop—Those in Charge, However, Believe the Exposition Will Finally Pull Through Without Having to Face a Financial Deficit.

The total attendance at the Pan-American exposition is 1,779,668. The exposition attendance began on the 20th of May but at that time many of the features were incomplete. The average daily attendance for June, including five Sundays, was over 31,000. The last two weeks has had a deterrent influence on the attendance, notwithstanding Buffalo is rated as the "coolest city" by several degrees on account of the breezes from Lake Erie. It is believed that July and August will easily bring the total to 5,000,000 and it will remain for September and October to bring the remainder of the ten millions at which the status of the grossers has been set. At the Chicago World's Fair 58 per cent of the attendance was during the last two months. Eight million paid admissions, with the revenues from concessions, will repay the cost of the Pan-American.

One thing that has perhaps counted seriously against the attendance to date is the short-haul railway excursions which give the holder but two days at the exposition. Some of the excursion people have expressed themselves strongly against any ticket having a limit of less than fifteen days, claiming that two weeks is little enough time for any who desire to enjoy the exposition as a festival or to profit from it as a great educational industry. Special days are now important features of the Exposition programme. Wednesday, July 10th, was Maryland Day, with exercises in the temple of music. The retail grocers of the United States, in session there, had a special session at the exposition in the temple of music on Wednesday afternoon. Thursday, July 11th, was Commercial Traveller's Day, when a large convocation of that fraternity attended. About fifty band and organ concerts are scheduled for this week. The Elgin band fifty pieces, of Elgin, Ill., gave their first concert here Monday continuing for a short season. Four other noted bands will also give concerts. Special days are also the exposition. Important daily features of the exposition are the athletic sports in the great stadium, the water sports in the exposition lake, United States artillery drills, showing the handling of sea coast defense guns; drill by United States life saving crew, sham battles and many other features, all of which are free to holders of admission tickets.

War And The Railroads.

No Fuss Made Over Number Killed and Wounded by the Latter.

If 7123 men were killed and 44,620 were wounded in battle, even the most staid newspaper would be pardoned for using sensational headlines. A thrill of horror would vibrate civilized people, prayers would be uttered in all churches for the dead, and sympathetic feeling for relatives and wounded would be universal.

Such a calamity, however, happens every year, almost without comment. But for the official report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, annually rendered for Congress, the world would but be little the wiser for it, and as it is, goes on almost unmoved and unconcerned about it. The figures given above form the brief official announcement of the number killed and injured by railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1899. The statistic is officially softened by a ratio statement that only one person was killed or injured for a certain number of million miles accomplished by trains. The public is still further reassured to the effect that only 239 passengers were killed and only 3342 were injured, which gives over sixty-million miles traveled for one injured.

We are told that 4574 persons killed were really trespassers, as were 6355 of the injured. They get out from the trains when they ought to have business elsewhere. Some of them were only tramps, stealing rides, thus ridding communities of their maintenance and pilferings, and saddling the burial expenses on the railway corporations.

A careful examination of the official report fails to reveal any other philanthropic or reassuring features. On the contrary, a table in the report shows that during the period from September 30th, 1888, to same date, 1899 the awful slaughter of railroads amounted to 78,412 killed and 415,707 injured—a population greater than the city of New Orleans.

But what is strictly germane to this article is the fact that during those years the number of railway employees killed in the United States was 25,990, and the number injured was 322,146.—Harper's Weekly.

McKinley Leaves for Canton.

President's Wife Presents Rings to Her Two Nurses.

Prior to leaving Washington for Canton, O., with the President Friday evening, Mrs. William McKinley summoned to her apartments the two nurses who had attended her from San Francisco to the capital during her recent illness, and, placing before the young women a tray of handsome rings sent up by a leading jeweler in Washington, told each of them to make a selection. President McKinley at this point entered the room and when the nurses had made their selections he placed the rings on their fingers and thanked them for their thoughtfulness. Both girls were enthusiastic in their expressions of appreciation of the many courtesies shown them by President McKinley while they have been in attendance on his wife.

The President and Mrs. McKinley left later in the evening for Canton, where they will spend the remainder of the summer, except that the President may visit the Buffalo Exposition and return to Washington for a few days. They were accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. F. M. Rixey, several of the White House clerks, and one of the two nurses who were given rings.

When the train arrived at Canton owing to Mrs. McKinley's illness, there was no formal demonstration at the station it being feared that the noise and confusion incident upon such a reception would have an unfavorable effect upon the patient. There was, however, a very large crowd present that completely filled the station platform.

It was said by members of the President's party that Mrs. McKinley had stood the trip exceedingly well and that her condition continued favorable.

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Nature Builds A Dam.

A Landslide Transforms an Arid Valley Into a Fertile Tract of Farm Land.

A sudden transformation of the face of nature, and the building of a natural irrigation reservoir, are described by Charles Cole, now a visitor in Cheyenne, Wyo., from the Big Horn Mountains. Early in the spring Mr. Cole was prospecting in the Big Horn range and while passing through a valley familiar to him for years he noticed that its contour was completely changed. On one side of the valley a huge landslide had stripped the mountain of trees and surface earth and rocks to a depth of from fifty to one hundred feet. The slide rolled up all this material into a natural dam at the foot of the slope and at the same time liberated an abundant supply of subterranean water that now courses down the hill in a network of rivulets.

When Mr. Cole found it, the newly made reservoir was already full and the water was pouring over the top of the embankment. Below the reservoir is about a thousand acres of fertile valley land hitherto worthless because of lack of water, and has filed upon the land and is putting up buildings and buying cattle for a stock farm. He will also stock the lake with trout. He says he will do more prospecting for he has found, if not the gold he was looking for, at least a home and a competence.

Bugs Dig up the Roadways.

A plague of bugs, the worst Kalamazoo has ever known, is now being upon the city. Millions of a small brown bug about the size of a large bean swarm on the business streets at night, driving the pedestrians off the main thoroughfares and interfering with business. During the night the bugs accumulate in such vast numbers in the doorways of stores having air lights in front that they have to be shoveled away in the morning before the doors can be opened, and the sidewalks fairly rank with bug gore where they have been crushed in countless numbers. These bugs by the thousands burrow between the bricks in the pavement, and in several places they have so disturbed the roadway that it had to be taken up and laid over. Another insect that is new to bugologists here and swarms in countless numbers at night in stores and around lights is a small green bug having a ferocious manner. It is thought that the damp celery fields are responsible for this plague of bugs, but it has never been so offensive as this year.

Aerialist on Fire.

An Exciting Scene at Island Park, Sunbury.

George Devan, an aerialist, while performing a sensational high dive act at Island park, Sunbury, Saturday night, was horribly burned. He covered his body with strands of cotton saturated with kerosene. Then, after lighting this, he took a rope between his teeth and started down the slide at lightning speed. Hardly had he gone fifty feet when he was brought to a standstill with a jerk, suspended thirty feet in the air, with the cotton rapidly burning into his flesh. With great presence of mind he climbed hand over hand along the wire to the tree used as a support, and after reaching the tree tore the burning material from his body and descended to the ground. He was scorched from head to foot. Three strands of the cable had become broken and made a knot from sliding over it, thus causing the accident. Had he loosened his grip upon the wire he would have dropped thirty feet into the crowds witnessing the daring feat.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Special Excursions to Pan-American Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special excursions to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on July 18th, 23rd, 31st, August 6th, 15th, 21st, 27th, September 5th, 11th, 17th and 26th. Round-trip tickets, good going on train leaving Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M., Harrisburg 11.35 A. M., Sunbury 12.45 P. M., Williamsport 1.59 P. M., Lock Haven, 2.25 P. M., and on local trains connecting therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of \$9.00 from Philadelphia, \$8.40 from Harrisburg, \$9.80 from Trenton, \$8.40 from Altoona, \$9.00 from Lancaster, \$9.00 from Reading, \$10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents.

Medical.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.

It is surprising how many people wake up in the morning nearly as tired as when they went to bed, a disagreeable taste in their mouth, the lips sticky, and the breath offensive, with a coated tongue. These are nature's first warnings of Dyspepsia and Liver Disorders, but if the U. S. Army and Navy Tablets are resorted to at this stage they will restore the system to a healthy condition. A few doses will do more for a weak or sour stomach and constipation than a prolonged course of any other medicine. 10c, 50c, and \$1.00 a package. U. S. Army and Navy Tablets Co., 17 East 14th Street, New York City. For sale at F. P. Green. 45-46-1f.

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J. C. MEYER—Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 20 & 21, 21, Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 44-49

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This new and commodious Hotel, located opp. the depot, Milesberg, Centre county, has been extensively refitted, refurbished and repainted throughout, and is now second to none in the country in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best and choicest liquors, its bar contains the purest 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

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