

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 9, 1904.

The Pennsylvania State College.

The Pennsylvania State College, which has just completed the forty-ninth year of its existence, has, for the past few years especially, grown very rapidly both in the number of students in attendance and in the scope of its work. The last catalogue shows not only the largest enrollment in the history of the College (730 in attendance and 2100 in Correspondence Courses) but many improvements in buildings, equipments and courses of study. Having its origin in the desire of many thoughtful citizens of the State to elevate the business of agriculture, it has, without losing sight of its original aim, developed systematically and logically throughout these years, and at the present time offers excellent opportunities for obtaining a general education along both classical and scientific lines, and at the same time has achieved a high reputation for technical education in Chemistry and Engineering that is recognized throughout the United States. In all its courses thoroughly practical and modern methods of training are employed, the aim of the College being to turn out men of broad and liberal education, who shall be at the same time skilled in their particular line of work and fitted to enter at once upon professional careers. That success has been achieved in this undertaking is shown by the fact that important and responsible positions are offered to graduates of the Pennsylvania State College by some of the most prominent engineering and manufacturing concerns in the country.

An idea of the steady and rapid growth of the College is shown in the following statement made up from the published records:

In 1882-3, the number of students taking a regular four years' college course (not including preparatory or special students) was..... 34
 In 1902-3, the corresponding number was..... 513
 In 1903-4, the corresponding number was..... 618
 In 1882-3, the entering Freshman class numbered..... 9
 In 1902-3, the entering Freshmen class numbered..... 214
 In 1903-4, the entering Freshman class numbered..... 290

In 1882-3, the total enrolled attendance was 57 students. In 1903-4 the total enrolled attendance was 730 students, representing 65 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, and 20 other States, Territories and foreign countries.

Notwithstanding an advance in the entrance requirements made this year, the prospects for next year's Freshman class indicate that it will be larger than the Freshman class of last year, which numbered 290 students. This increase in number is due in part, no doubt, to the fact that, with no tuition fee and with all other fees reduced to a minimum, the expense of attendance is, to say the least, as low as at any college offering equal advantages.

The College offers courses in Chemistry, Agriculture, all branches of Engineering, Philosophy, Political Science, Mathematics, Physics, etc., as well as Latin, Scientific and Classical Courses. A large proportion of its students are pursuing technical courses, but the College offers this year for the first time a course in Modern Language and Literature to meet a demand which has been felt for several years, especially on the part of young women who design to become teachers.

During the past two years the College has added five new buildings, costing over \$400,000. These include an Auditorium, costing over \$150,000.00, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, which was dedicated in June, 1903; a Library building, costing \$150,000.00, given by Andrew Carnegie, Esq., which is to be dedicated this fall; one wing of an Agricultural building which is to cost when completed \$250,000.00, and on which \$100,000.00 have already been expended. The funds for which are provided by the State; a Track House for the members of the College athletic teams; and a small dormitory annex to provide for the overflow of students. Ground has just been broken also for a large brick dormitory and dining hall, which will be completed in the spring of 1905.

The dining room of the new building is to be capable of seating nearly 900 at one time, and the three upper floors will house comfortably 140 students. To provide temporarily for the increase in attendance, a second dormitory annex is to be erected during the present summer vacation. The erection of these buildings was made imperative by the rapid growth of the past few years, but provision has also been made for the future development of the College. In addition to these new buildings the old ones have been remodeled, class rooms added, laboratories increased and new equipments purchased, so that in all lines of work the College is thoroughly modern and up-to-date.

One cause of the rapid growth of the College has been the moderate scale of expenses, but undoubtedly another cause is the remarkable success of its graduates who though they have but recently entered the field, are already holding positions of responsibility, and winning distinction in nearly every industrial profession.

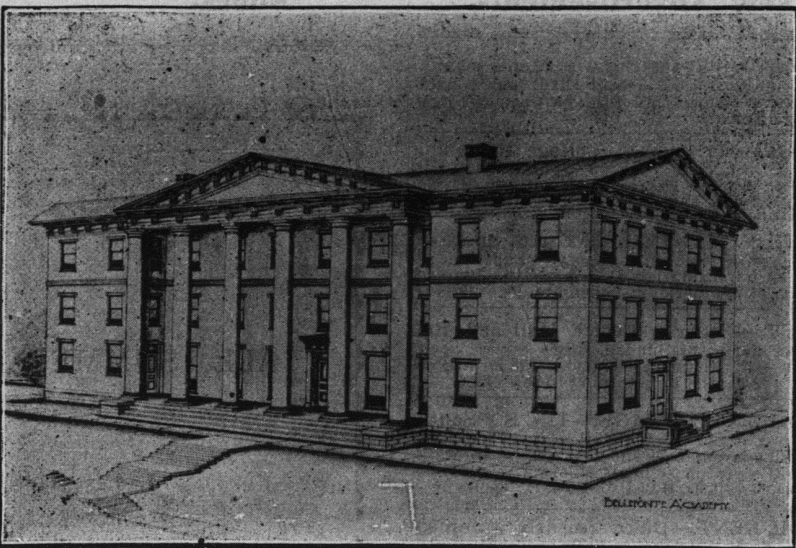
The location of the College is one of unsurpassed beauty in the very heart of the Allegheny region. It affords no opportunity for the unwholesome diversions of city life, but furnishes ample means for all the all-round development of students by every form of rational recreation and enjoyment. Large numbers of students engage in various forms of athletic exercise; a spacious gymnasium gives opportunity for regular physical training during the winter months; an active Y. M. C. A. maintains a membership of over 200; and many other literary and social organizations attract the interest of students and assist in the development of a manly and cultivated tone of College life.

Any person who is interested enough to seek information on any particular point can readily obtain it by addressing:

THE REGISTRAR,
 State College, Pa.
 July 25, 1904.

The Sway of Woman.

No man yet was so high up that his wife couldn't get him down.
 Men do the head work of the world, but women are the head rests.
 Man was made from dust first as that woman might sweep all before her.
 One great difference between men and women is that woman pray over what a man swears at.
 Many a man who says "The tools are not all dead yet," thereby proclaims to the world that his wife isn't a widow.—Tull.



THE NEW BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

The above illustration is a correct reproduction of architect Robert Cole's prospective for the remodeling of the Bellefonte Academy. The design has been accepted by the Board of Trustees and the contractor is already pushing the work to completion. In general it is a restoration of the original building erected just one hundred years ago and when finished will add to the classic architecture of the town as well as provide more class and dormitory room to meet the growing needs of Bellefonte's notable school. On page 8 of this issue will be found the list of instructors for the next year at the Academy.

Sneeze Germs Discovered.

(Concluded from page 2.)

acquired by employing it in the manner described. In many cases plugging the nostrils with a couple of little wads of cotton will promptly stop the distressing sneezing. When the eyes are inflamed bright sunlight is liable to make one sneeze—whence the value of the smoked glass. The cereal grains, such as rye and wheat, are grasses, and their pollen shares in the accountability for hay fever. Viewed under a magnifying glass, the tiny flowers of grasses, which resemble lines in their structure, are very beautiful. As for the pollen, that which pertains to each species of plant is unlike that of any other plant. Indeed, by examining any bit of honey one can ascertain, with the aid of a microscope, just what kinds of blossoms were rife of their sweets by the bees to make it.

All of us sneeze now and then, whether we have hay fever or not, but to few people has it ever occurred to inquire what a sneeze really is. Something irritates certain nerve ends in the lining of the nasal passages, and the result is a spasm. There is a sudden closing of all the passages by which air may be expelled from the lungs, in preparation for which a sudden breath is taken. A violent contraction of the diaphragm and other muscles follow. Then the throat and nose are open, and a vigorous expulsion of air occurs. Such a thing is to sneeze—a performance ordinarily wholesome and agreeable. Sick people, it is said, seldom sneeze.

RENE BACHE.

Philippines at the World's Fair.

Not even in the heart of Manila city could there be found forty-seven acres of Philippine territory as interesting as that amount of space covered by the islands' display at the World's Fair. Here is an exposition within an exposition, a little wheel that revolves independently of the larger one encompassing it.

Scores of buildings are filled with exhibits, native life is depicted by as many different villages as there are tribes on the islands, military drills are given by Philippine troops, and concerts are rendered by native bands. For its amusement features the Philippine exposition has the humorous Igor-

women weaving a coarse cloth on a rude hand loom, others making baskets, others tending irrigated fields of rice. One group of men are in village council, trying an offender according to their tribal laws; others are slowly moving in a circular dance to the thump of tom-toms and the clang of brass gongs; others, again, are smelting iron by the aid of a primitive but most ingenious bellows, the constituent parts of which are a bamboo tube and an airtight mop of feathers working therein like the piston of a syringe. And these are but a few of an almost endless variety of life pictures.

The ethnological problem is a somewhat complicated one; but, although there are no fewer than sixteen races represented among the village dwellers, the scouts and the constabulary, each race speaking its own dialect and following its own customs, all may be roughly classified into four groups—the true aboriginals or non-Malays, the pagan Malays, the Christian Malays and the Mohammedan Malays.

The first are the dwarf Negritos, with dark skins and woolly heads, wearers of scanty raiment, proficient in the use of the bow and poisoned arrow, a race of nomads and forest dwellers, pagans pure and simple. They live in their own stockaded villages.

Next to them are the Igorrotes, whose origin is traced back to the first wave of Malay invasion. Here, again, we have scanty clothing, amounting almost to nudity, but copper colored skins, long wavy tresses, pleasant featured faces and fine physiques, even though the stature be small. Among these pagan Malays are the head hunters and the dog eaters. They are savages, yet have their code of laws and a knowledge of several primitive industries.

The Christian Malays, produced by the second wave of invasion, are represented by the Visayans, a tall and handsome race, dressing well, living in pretty homes, skilled in weaving, dyeing, basket making, hat making, wood carving and other handicrafts, musicians of no mean merit, the one group of natives who came early and thoroughly under the influence of the early Spanish settlers.

Very different are the Moros, who swept into the islands from the Malay peninsula last of all, bringing with them their Mohammedan religion, also a knowledge of gunpowder acquired with the Koran from the Arabs—fanatics like their teachers, pirates, blood-thirsty, treacherous and vindictive fellows, ever at war among themselves and with the whole outside world. Despite their ferocity they are a clever race, dress handsomely, have their sultans and their slaves and are expert seamen, while long continued pillage on the high seas has surrounded them with many of the luxuries and conveniences of western civilization.

The buildings of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries show all the varied natural products, also the extremely primitive processes as yet in vogue, while in the Women's building we are introduced to a number of native manufactures, including the beautiful fabrics from the just, banana and pineapple fibers. This information is collated in the Building of Commerce, where a unique and most effective method of exhibiting is followed. In one hall are samples of all the articles produced for export, among which manila fiber, of course, holds the chief place of prominence, while in a second hall are all the manufactures from every country that are imported and find a ready market among the populace. Thus the business man gets a dual lesson. He sees what he can profitably take from the islands, and also what he may profitably send to them. When it is added that a large number of representative Filipinos have been brought over to visit the Exposition and study American business methods and manufactures, it will be recognized that great benefit both to the islands and to the world at large must result from this work of mutual enlightenment.

A fireman at the Philadelphia and Reading freight train had the misfortune Friday to throw his pocket-book containing nearly \$100 into the furnace of his engine with a shovel of coal. In taking his handkerchief out of his pocket the man accidentally pulled along with it the purse, and as it lay unnoticed among the coal, shovelled it into the fire.

Fate never wounds more deeply the generous heart than when a blockhead's insults points the dart.

Concerts by Massed Bands.

Never were musical events in America planned upon such an elaborate scale as those of the World's Fair. A series of concerts will be given by competing bands in contest for prizes offered by the World's Fair. These contests will take place in Festival Hall, Sept. 12 to 17.

Nine cash prizes, aggregating \$30,000, are offered for the successful bands. The prizes are divided so as to give to the organization scoring the highest number of points \$3,250; \$2,500 will be given to the band scoring the second highest number of points and \$1,500 to the one getting the third highest number.

The above division is made for bands in Class A, which consist of twenty members. In the B class \$10,000 will be given in prizes—first, \$4,500; second, \$3,500; third, \$2,000.

Class C, which includes bands of thirty-five members, will enjoy the division of \$12,750. For the organization scoring the highest number of points a prize of \$6,000 has been named. The second prize is \$4,000 and the third \$2,700.

Bands employed by the Exposition are not permitted to contest. All players must be bona fide members, and each musician must have been enrolled at least three months prior to the date of the contest. Each band must send to the bureau the name of its members and a nominal entrance fee.

Festival Hall concerts by massed bands will be given at 7:30 each day during the contest, in which all contesting bands will take part under the direction of a distinguished conductor. All bands entering must agree to play one concert in addition to the competing concert and massed concerts.

A separate programme has been prepared by the Bureau of Music for each class, and each band will play through the full programme of its class. The numbers in all three programmes are by eminent composers and are chosen with the view of bringing out the qualities of the bands performing them. The list of composers includes Wagner, Gounod, Offenbach, Verdi, Saint-Saens, Bizet, Strauss and Leoncavallo.

"How much is your candy?" asked little Joe.
 "Six sticks for 5 cents," replied the dealer.
 "Let me see," mused Joe. "Six sticks for five cents, five sticks for 4 cents, four sticks for 3 cents, three sticks for 2 cents, two sticks for 1 cent, one stick for nothing. Gimme one stick, please."

—She—He talks like a book.
 He—What a pity he doesn't shut up as easily.

BUGKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE—Has worldwide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Blisters, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions, Infallible for Piles. Care guaranteed. Only 25c at Green's druggist.

Business Notice.

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of
 CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Medical.

TESTS PATIENCE.

THE MOST PATIENT BELLEFONTE CITIZEN MUST SHOW ANNOYANCE AT

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904.

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