The Century's Programme in 1892- New "Life of Columbus"---Articles for Farmers Etc.

That great American periodical, The Century, is going to undo its own unrivaled record in its programme for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue.

readers should commence with that issue.

In this number are the opening chapters of 'THE NAULAHKA,"
a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of "Plain Tales from the Hills," written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Ealestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India, he in search of a wonderful jeweled neckace, called "the Naulahka" (from which the story takes its name.) and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah Besides this THE CENCERY will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the bost American story writers.

The well-known humorist Edgar W. Nye ('Bill Nye") is to write a series of amosing sketches which he calls his "autobiographies," the first one of which, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace," is 'un November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on "The Food Supply of the future," which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others of

GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE TO FARMERS, treating especially of the relations of the Government to the farmer, what it is doing and what is should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the Department of Agriculture. ture, and other well-known men will discuss "The Farmer's Discoatent," "Co-operations,"

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a "Life of Columbus," which will be brilliantly illustrated, and publishers of THE CENTU-Y have arranged with the managers of the World's Fair to print articles on the buildings, etc One of the novels to appear in 1892 is

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE by the author of "The Anglomaniaes," and the magazine will contain a great deal shout the metropolisduring the year—among other things a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York." In November is an illustrated description of the "The Players' Club." founded by Ydwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmes (December) number is an article on "The Bower." an article on "The Bowery."

To get THE CENTURY send the yearly subscription price (\$100) to The Century Co, Union Square, New York, N. Y.

A POPULAR FAMILY. JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me." KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Deisarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magie? No! Magrazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household: father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

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the foremost Family Religious News paper. One book and one new subscriber, Two books and two new subscribers, \$5,00.

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Scribner's Magazine.

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR.

THE Year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was published. Notonly has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation has risen to more than 149,000. If may justly be promised that the further improvements for the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not possible to give, in a Trief space, an account of all of the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neither importance nor range of subject. Among the subjects treated: THE POOR IN THE WORD'S GREAT CITIES.

It is proposed to published a series articles, upon a scale not before attempted giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. The plan will include an account of the conditions of life in those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view, the articles will be a contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

UNPUBLISHED REMINISCENCES AND LETTERS of this foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS.

The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was first shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and t-lephone. the first successful experiment with either, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc., etc.

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS.

In the early spring will be begun a number of seasonable articles, among them being: SMALL COUNTRY PLACES, how to lay out and beautify them, by Samuel Persons, Jr. FISHING LORE FROM AN ANGLER'S NOTE-BOOK, by Dr. Leroy M. Yale, MOUNTAIN STATON LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND by Bidney Dickinson, RACING IN AUSTRALIA, by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison. The illustrations are made from original material.

A full prospectus appears in the Holiday Number, now ready, \$3 00 A YEAR. PRICE, 25 CENTS. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

> SEE GOODS. HARPER KREAMER.

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Azenza, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Casteria cures Colic. Constipation, recommend it as superior to any prescription Eour Stour ch. Diagracea, Eructation, Kills Wornes, gives aloop, and promotes dimove to me."

H. A. Azgura, M. D.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

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WILLIAMS & ROGERS' ROCHESTER BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment THOROUGH COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND AND PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSES. The Twenty seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and satical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 260 Fowers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 26marly

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW Sol ier's Disabledt Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army servise are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prescented. James Tanner.

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.



to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, ISMAYZIN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ST. ELMO NOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH gTPhiladelphia. Rates \$2 per day. Located
in the immediate centres of business, and places
of amusement and the different railroad depots,
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offers special inducements to those visiting the
city for business or pleasure. Your patronage
respectfully solicited.

Jos M. Froer,
Proprietor.

Lydia Bitner, late of Potter tow-ship, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims gainst the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cursthe fact that I think its a most excellent Liniment. I have used iton a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1839.

Gernantown, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1899.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enceburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will
say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The
horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin
or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was no
sucre for It, he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthiess. A friend told me of
the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I
bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great
introvements immediately from its use, and before
the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was
doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second
bottle and before it was used up my horse was
cured and has been in the team doing heavy work
all the season since last april, showing no more
signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure
a valuable medicine, and it should be in every
stable in the lead. Respectfully yours.

EUGENE DEWITT. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All drugists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprie-tors. DR. H. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls. Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

s. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor,
Terms reasonable, Good sample rooms
on first floor; RVIN HOUSE.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Recommendations to Congress Condensed.

A VIGOROUS CHILEAN POLICY.

If Satisfaction Is Not Given For the Valparaiso Massacre a Special Message Will Be Issued-Benefits of the Tariff and Evils of Free Sil-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .-- The annual message of the president to congress was read in the senate and house yesterday. It begins with a reference to the important negotiations entered into by the state department during the past year, and after dealing at length with the Behring sea controversy, says:

"In my last annual message I stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by her majesty's government for the adjustment of the long pending controversy as to the seal fisheries was not accepted. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the conven-

"The law of the last congress placed this government in a position to effectually urge the removal of discriminations against our meats. It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France, in the order named, have opened their ports to iuspected American pork products."
Of the New Orleans lynching the message

"The lynching at New Orleans in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have ts origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. Some suggestions growing out of this unhappy incident are worthy the attention of congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene. It seems to me to follow in this state of the law, that the officers of the state charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents."

After a recital of the flight and capture of the Itata and the massacre of American sailors in Valparaiso the president says:

"An investifiation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore and their report shows that these assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others. with some well disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all dis-charged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the

"The attention of the Chilean government was at once called to this affair, and it was advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this government would confidently expect full and prompt reparation.

"It is to be regretted that the reply of the secretary for foreign affairs of the provisional government was couched in an offensive tone To this no response has been made. This gov ernment is now awaiting the result of an in vestigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactor; response to the note by which the attention o Chile was called to this incident. If these jus expectations should be disappointed or furneedless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may

be necessary.

The president refers to the outbreak against foreigners in China, which he views as a mat-ter of deep concern in view of American in-terests in that country. He regards as desir-able that provision be made by congress for the admission of Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with the Columbian exposition. Attention is called to the protest by our gov-ernment to Russia against the persecution of

the Hebrews in that country, and to the acceptance of our international copyright law by Belgium, France, Great Britain and Switzerland. With Germany a special convention has In calling attention to the effect of the tariff

legislation of the last congress the president gives figures showing the total value of our foreign commerce for the year ending Sept. 30, 1891, to be \$1,747,806,406, the largest of any year in the nation's history. In the same time our imports of merchandise amounted to \$8:4,715,-270, an increase of over \$11,000,000. Of the effect of the McKinley bill he says:

The value of free imports during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was \$118,092,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of \$106,846,5:8 in the value of imports of dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the pre-ceding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per

"If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1891, was \$921,091,136, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was \$800,177,115, an increase of \$62,-

"There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff and revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if our tariff legislation were upon a free trade basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of concernity and of content are cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously impede business, to the prosperity of which some degree of stability in legislation is essential. I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries which will within a few years great industries which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American workingmen and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a re-

"The report of the secretary of the treasury "The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were \$458.544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were \$421,-304,480.46, leaving a surplus of \$37,239,762.57.

"The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, actual and estimated, are \$433,000,000 and the expenditures \$409.000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the estimated receipts are \$455,336,350 and the expenditures \$441,200,093."

On the silver question he says:

"Refore the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about 0.955 per ounce.

The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last congress were most confident in their pre-

dictions that the purchase by the governmen dictions that the purchase by the government required by the law would at once bring the price of silver to 1.2029 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 100 cents and hold it there. The prophecies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month were not wider of the mark. The friends of free silver are not agreed, I think, as to the causes that brought their hopeful predictions to naught. Some their hopeful predictions to naught. Some facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of this calendar year fell off over 50 per cent., or \$17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year.

"The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last ten years over \$17,000,000, fell in the last fiscal year to \$13,739,390, while, for the first time in recent years, the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of \$2,745,365. In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to \$8,545,455. The production of the United States increased from 50,000,000 ounces in 1889 to 54,500,000 in 1890. The government is now bnying and putting aside annually 54,000,-000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,140,000 ounces of new bullion used in the arts, is 6,640,000 more than our domestic product available for coinage. I hope the depression in the price of silver is temporary, and that a further trial of this legislation will more favorably affect it.

"I am still of the opinion that the free coin "I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its ferroers and he producers of the country, its farmers and la-borers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other. The money lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe

contraction of the currency."
"The presence of a large cash surplus in the treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism. The surplu on March 1, 1889, was \$183,827,190.29 policy of applying this surplus to the redemp tion of the interest bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest bearing securities \$259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$11,684-

"The report of the secretary of war exhibits the results of an intelligent, progressive and businesslike administration of a department which has been too much regarded as one of mere routine. The separation of Secretary Proctor from the department by reason of his appointment as a senator from the state of Vermont is a source of great regret to me." Extension of the mail service in country dis-

tricts is thus urged: "In the report of the postmaster general some very gratifying results are exhibited and many betterments of the service suggested. A perusal of the report gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. It is not just that the former the service. It is not just that the farmer, who receives his mail at a neighboring town, should not only be compelled to send to the postoffice for it, but to pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it or to wait his turn at a general delivery, while the city resident has his mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods are under the present system receiving mail at postoffices where money orders and postal notes are not

the present system receiving mail at postoffices where money orders and postal notes are not issued. The extension of this system to these communities is especially desirable."

Regarding our growing navy the president says:

"The report of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Benning.

The new manufacture of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Benning.

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The new manufacture of the secretary of the navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Benning. a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord, Benningion and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of something more than 11,600 tons. Twenty-four warships of all classes are now under construction in the navy yards and private shops, but, while the work upon them is going forward satisfactorily, the completion of the more important vessels will yet require about a year's time. Some of the vessels now under construction, it is believed, will be triumphs of naval engineering.

There is this to say of the pension bureau: "The administration of the pension bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the 30th day of June, 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,565 cases. Of this number 102,387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1890. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent. of these being cases under the new law. The commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-1 was \$127,685,793.89, and the amount expended \$118,530,649.25,leaving an unexpended surplus of \$9,155,144.64. The commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation. The esti-mate for pension expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, is \$144,956,000."

Of the department of agriculture he says:
"If the establishment of the department of agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of do-mestic animals; and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has established raisers of the whole country."

The civil service is commended thus:

"The civil service commission invites a personal inspection by senators and represent-atives of its records and methods. It is not claimed that the system or its administration is perfect, but I believe that the law is being executed with impartiality, and that the system is incombarably better and fairer than that of appointments upon favor." "Gerrymandering" is thus protested against:

"The method of appointment by the states of electors of president and vice president has recently attracted renewed interest by reason of a departure of the state of Michigan from the method which had become uniform in all the states. Prior to 1832 various methods had been used by the different states and even by the same state.

"South Carolina, until the civil war, con-tinued to choose its electors by a vote of the legislature, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the practice of the

other states.
"After a full test of other methods, without important division or dissent in any state, and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, but solely upon the consider-ations that uniformity was desirable and that ations that uniformity was desirable and that a general election in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best-preserved the equality of the voters and per-fectly removed the choice of president from the baneful influence of the 'gerrymander,' the practice of all the states was brought into

harmony.
"That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode, and one that may well suggest whether the states that still give their approval to the old and prevailing method ought not to secure, by a constitutional amendment, a practice which has had the approval of all. The recent Michigan legislation was of course accommended by was of course accompanied by a new congressional apportionment and the two statutes bring the electoral vote of the state under the influence of the 'gerrymander.'

influence of the 'gerrymander.'

"Nothing just now is more important than to provide every guarantee for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective states, of all the officers of the national government. Respect for public officers and obedience to law will not cease to the characteristics of our people until our eletions cease to declare the will of majoritifairly ascertained, without fraud, suppressio or gerrymander."

We use Alco

BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leath it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, Bay Rum the well known face was, We think there is nothing too costly to ... in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c. and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be cheap at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to se-

complish this we offer a reward of

WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 100 a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect N v. 15, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD, 9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelpiah at 23.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 2.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.)
For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Phils delphia 10 55 p m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

to Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury.
Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7,10 a.
m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7,00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury,
Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m.,
Baltimore, 6.30 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m.
Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore,

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Can-andaigus and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. 10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) striving at Montandon 10 17 a m Train 11 leaver Philadelphia 8.50 a m. Washington 8.10 a m. Baltimore 9.00 a m. Willkesbarre 10.15 a m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m. with parior car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train I leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.14 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

through passenger coaches from Pains. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p m. Philadelphia 4.25 p m., Washington 3.25 p m., Baltimore 4.30 p m. (daily) arriving at Moutandon 9.23 p m. Through coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m. Philad. 11.25 p m., Washington 10.00 p m., Baltimore, 11.20 p m. (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m. with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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7 83 Coburn
8 61 Zerby
8 10 Kising Spring
8 18 Penn Cave
8 24 Centre Hall
8 22 Gregg
8 37 Linden Hall
8 42 Oak Hall
8 46 Lemont
8 51 Dale Summit
9 00 Pleasant Gap
9 04 Axemann
9 16 Bellefonte

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5,20 a m, 10,00 a m, 5.35 and 7.30 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.85 a. m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m CHAS. E PUGH,
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