

## TWENTY YEARS OF IT.

Emaciated by Diabetes; Tortured With Gravel and Kidney Pains.

Henry Soule, cobbler, of Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "Since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me eight years ago, I've reached 70 and hope to live many years longer. But twenty years ago I had kidney trouble so bad I could not work. Backache was persistent and it was agony to lift anything. Gravel, whirling headaches, dizziness and terrible urinary disorders ran me down from 168 to 100 pounds. Doctors told me I had diabetes and could not live. I was wretched and hopeless when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they cured me eight years ago, and I've been well ever since."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### And Thayer Got the Fox.

A member of the Worcester (Mass.) Fur Club once took the Hon. John R. Thayer for a day's hunt. A fox was readily started. Stopping at a cross-road, the host told his guest to ride on to a certain tree at the bend of the road. Mr. Thayer started off, but went to a well known runway. He and Reynard got there at the same time, and the latter was done for.

Mr. Thayer then drove to the oak tree, and was beginning to skin the fox, when the host came up and said: "Well, well, I never knew a fox to run there before."

"Neither did I," blandly replied Thayer.

### Cures Blood, Skin Troubles, Cancer, Blood Poison, Greatest Blood Purifier Free.

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humors, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and lumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism, or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood-Balm (B. B. B.) according to directions. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop, the blood is made pure and rich, leaving the skin free from every eruption, and giving the rich glow of perfect health to the skin. At the same time, B. B. B. improves the digestion, cures dyspepsia, strengthens weak kidneys. Just the medicine for old people, as it gives them new, vigorous blood. Druggists, \$1 per large bottle, with directions for home cure. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood-Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and special free medical advice also sent in sealed letter. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases of impure blood and skin diseases, and cures after all else fails.

### Tommy and Thanksgiving.

Gov. Folk, of Missouri, was talking about reform.

"We all believe in it," he said, "but we want to see it brought about at other folks' expense. We are like, too, a certain Kansas City boy."

"This boy's mother said to him, on her return from a long day's shopping in the Thanksgiving season:

"Now I hope my little Tommy has taken to heart mamma's talk of last night about charity and usefulness. Since he has few troubles of his own, I hope he has thought of others' troubles all day long. Since he has many causes for thanksgiving himself, I hope he has tried to give causes for thanksgiving to others? What is my Tommy's report for the day? How many acts of kindness has he done? How much work has he lightened. How many hearts has my Tommy made grateful and glad?"

"In this rather mushy way spoke the good young mother. And her Tommy replied:

"I've done a whole lot of good, ma. I gave your new hat to a beggar woman, and I gave the cook's shoes to a little girl in busted rubbers what I seen on the street, and I gave a poor lame shoe string seller pa's black evening suit, the open front one that he hardly ever wears."

### Large Crops from Small Farm.

On eight acres of land J. F. Daniels of Bristol, Vt., raised, the past season, 250 bushels of onions, 2,200 bunches of small onions, 12,000 cabbage, 900 cauliflower, 100 bushels of cucumbers, 100 bushels of turnips, 100 bushels of table beets, 150 bushels of green peas, 200 bushels of potatoes, and three acres of sweet corn.

### THE LITTLE WIDOW

A Mighty Good Sort of a Neighbor to Have

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief.

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In two months my weight increased from ninety-five to 113 pounds, my nerves had steadied down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change.

"My four-year-old boy had eczema, very bad, last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

# NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

## ARRANGEMENT OF FURNITURE.

One of the perplexing questions of house furnishing is the arrangement of the furniture; how to place the various pieces in order to obtain the best results.

If the room under consideration is the library where shall the bookcases stand? where place the reading table? how locate the chairs? If the room is the dining room, how arrange sideboard and serving table and other pieces so that comfort for the family and convenience for the servants are obtained? If the room is a sleeping apartment how dispose the furniture so that light, air and privacy are secured?

Oftentimes when the library, living room and dining room are faultless, the bedrooms of the house are lacking in any plan or forethought in the arrangement of the furniture, says the Washington Times. The bed faces a window, making sleep impossible after sunrise, or the dressing table is in a dark corner where little light is obtained. Guest rooms are usually the greatest offenders against comfort, for they are seldom occupied by the members of the family, and thus their various shortcomings are unnoticed. A polite guest does not care to draw attention to the negligence of his hostess or the oversight of the architect. The latter is, of course, not responsible for the location of the furniture, unless he has provided insufficient wall space which is an occasional architectural sin. Where a room is so cut up by doors and windows that the only available space for the bed is opposite a window, the architect is largely to blame. If the exposure be an eastern one the annoyance is deep-seated. Heavy shades are seldom sufficient to shut out the early morning sun. Again, in shutting out the sun, the direct means of air may be cut off also.

Another fault, common to many bedrooms, lies in the senseless placing of the fixtures. Possibly the room is lighted by a small chandelier with four burners. In addition, there are doubtless side lights. It is in the placing of the latter that comfort is disregarded. Two lights are the common appropriation, and these usually decorate the side wall, which is least broken by openings. The sole purpose of these lights is, presumably, to give illumination for comfortable dressing. The dressing table is placed so as to get the best light by day. The fixtures are as far as possible from this point. A little forethought might have located the two together.

Another serious fault in bedrooms is the lack of privacy in the placing of the furniture. The open door reveals the whole arrangement. The bed and the dressing table, if possible, should be so located that they are invisible from the hall.

In the other rooms of the house, good taste and common sense go hand in hand. It is less easy to go astray in the dining room, for pieces are often built in, or, lacking this scheme, plain spaces are left for sideboard and serving table.

In the living room, book and magazine tables should be placed so as to receive light; chairs for reading should be near at hand, and book-cases, not too high for easy access, should line the walls.

Comfort and convenience are the hand-maidens of a well furnished house—both of far greater importance than expense and luxury.

## HOME LIFE OF THE CHINESE.

The home life of the Chinese is less familiar to Americans than that of any other foreign nation represented in this country. After the manner of their forefathers, the Chinese hold to conservative ideas for their women, and with few exceptions, where the feminine members of the family have taken to attending meetings and clubs in public. Americans do not get so much as a peep at the dainty little women upon whom we bestow so much sympathy, but who, if the truth be known, are far happier than the majority of those who pity them. The keynote of Chinese home life as it is lived in this country is contentment. The wife and mother is happy with her husband, who, despite his scattered business interests, he even a highbinder or a professional fan-tan man, is devoted itself to his family. She thoroughly enjoys her children, her cozy home with its musical instruments, its flowers, and the domestic pets. All Chinese women are taught to play the young cum, a zither-like instrument, and the majority of them sing the queer oriental songs, which are verses of the classics set to music. Without exception, there are flowers in almost every window of a Chinese home, though the home consists of only two rooms, as many of them in New York do. These women know nothing of the opera, the horse shows, dinners, and grand cotillions; among the Chinese women there are no passees maidens who after three or four seasons are still unsought in marriage, and there are no divorcees. Their very ignorance of the world is the safeguard of their contentment, and why any one who is content and happy should be the object of pity and sympathy from worldlings is a problem for Confucius-like wisdom to solve.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

## WASH DRESSES FOR WINTER.

Wash dresses for house wear are one of the innovations this fall, and they will be worn all winter. Gradually women have been working up to it by discarding flannel waists for cotton waists, and now the cotton, linen or gingham skirt has followed.

Women say there are three common sense reasons why the winter wash dresses should be popular. In the first place, they can be kept cleaner. Even if a house is heated by steam or hot water there is always a great deal of dust circulating in the heated rooms, and this soon means a soiled gown.

If a woolen gown is worn the dust and dirt keeps on grinding in until the dress becomes almost gritty, for it cannot be cleaned save at the cleaner's, and this is expensive. But the wash dress can be put into the tub every week to be made fresh, crisp and attractive.

In the second place, when a woman has been accustomed all spring and summer to light weight clothing she finds the heavier winter apparel a decided drag on her. So she impatiently pulls off the heavy woolen gown and slips into a comfortable linen or gingham one.

For a third reason, she says bygiene teaches that light clothing for house wear and heavier clothing for street wear means better health.

Of course, there is always the excellent reason of economy for five wash dresses may be purchased where only one woolen gown is possible, and then a woman may use in winter the gingham dresses of the past summer, which will be a little out of fashion the following summer, but are all right for house wear.—American Cultivator.

## HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Rich design and much ornamentation is the order of things with hair ornaments. The empire style seems to take precedence over others, though there is always the conservative comb, which, with its plain gold rim, is of unquestionably good taste. Speaking of back combs, the new idea is a high back—at least an inch wide. Usually this is elaborately decorated with carving, filigree, gold and jewels.

There are shell combs with gold and silver inlaid, and set with rhinestones or diamonds. There are those with simple designs of inlaid gold, and others with clusters of rhinestones set in silver in the form of wreaths and bows, placed on the broad, plain shell band. The rhinestones in the silver imitate diamonds in platinum, says the Philadelphia North American.

The three kinds of gold finish most used in this elaborate decoration are antique, Roman and rose. Stones are set therein to harmonize—olivines, aquamarines, amethysts, sapphires, rubies, baroque pearls, and so on.

A style that will be exceedingly prominent is a direct copy of the old fashioned ball-top combs. Balls carved from the shell and ranging in size from a quarter inch to three-quarters, are arrayed across the top of a somewhat narrow, long-toothed comb, looking for all the world like grandmother's relic of fashionable times in the '50's.

There is something decidedly new in barrettes. They are being designed to correspond with the gold and jewel designs of the combs.

## FASHIONS IN FEATHERS.

Flaunting plumes of most vivid colorings deck the winter hat of the woman of fashion, and, curiously enough, not even the most brilliant to suit the millinery freak of the moment.

Peacock tail plumage is used in its metallic blue-green shade, while the tail feathers of the same bird are dyed a rich brick red.

A London milliner tempted her customers with a purple hat of the Gainsborough type, which was one glorious mass of that magnificent color known as emine. The feathers on the hat repeated the dye.

A single ostrich feather perched upright, with the tip dropping over a diamond diadem, is a form of adornment that is very extraordinary, but truly piquant when worn by a handsome woman in her hair as the coiffure ornament that accompanies an empire evening robe. The color must match the gown.

Brilliant, indeed, are the orange and amber marabou feathers, which are as fluffy as a duckling's coat, and like a rosy cloud is the same plumage when dyed a bright cerise.

Starting as these colors are, they look refined, because the mellow tones of the paintings of the great French artist, Nattier, and those of his contemporary, De Largilliere, are closely copied. Nattier blue is at present a most fashionable dye for millinery plumage.—New Haven Register.

## FASHION NOTES.

It is difficult to find in the shops a simple crepe or chiffon waist which an elderly woman or one of quiet tastes might wear.

The craze for lace is at its height at the present time. Waists, gowns, coats, hats of rich lace are being acquired by every woman who can afford them, and it is bad news to learn that the prices are higher than ever.

## MEN WHO CORNERED COINS.

IN SOME INSTANCES THIS HAS BEEN DONE WITH PROFIT.

Curious Way in Which a French Criminal Swindled Credulous Peasants—A Remarkable Case That Occurred in South Russia Two Years Ago.

Nearly every one has come across individuals who are under the delusion that English 1861 pennies contain a large percentage of gold, says Tit-Bits. The gold, of course, is non-existent. But that fact has not prevented many estimable individuals collecting all the 1861 pennies they could lay their hands upon with a view to melting them down. A Bradford man named Meyers, who died last year, used to boast that he possessed 7,000. He estimated their value at £135.

In small towns it is quite possible to corner, for a limited period, coins of any one denomination. At a Welsh holiday resort the local band was so indignant at the large proportion of halfpennies in its "silver collections" that it locked up every halfpenny received. In a few weeks there was hardly a halfpenny in the town, and the band thenceforth reaped a harvest of pennies. A Manchester man was so struck by the inconvenience which resulted that, on returning home, he opened a "Copper Change," where, for a small commission, he received packages of pence from those whose business brought them in too many giving them silver in exchange.

In 1899 an Irishman of Cashel made a bet that thirty single shillings could not be got in all the shops on a certain day. For days in advance he changed innumerable sovereigns and bank notes, thus cornering practically all the silver. He won his bet, his opponent, who was of course, in ignorance of the trick, being able to scrape together only eleven shillings.

Cornering coins with criminal intent led to a Bayonne Frenchman named Bornier getting five months imprisonment in August last. Bornier cornered several thousand 1888 sou pieces, and sold them at fifty centimes (10 cents) each to simple-minded peasants, by declaring that the French Government was going to make each sou bearing the date token money for one franc. He swindled over 200 persons before being apprehended.

The ordinary type of the 1887 six-pence, though worth nothing more than its nominal value, has been almost completely cornered by a number of individuals who believe that it will rise in price as a memento of Queen Victoria's jubilee. Of the tens of thousands issued from the mint few specimens are now in circulation.

Cornering gold coins demands a capital which few men possess. At Dieppe, however, some years ago, there was a sudden scarcity of ten franc and twenty franc pieces, which was traced to an American visitor named Bragg, who, for some cryptic reason, and the day before changed several hundred bank notes of high value for gold. Laden with the coins he left for Paris and it was not for a week that the normal amount of gold returned to the town.

Superstition has led many ignorant individuals to collect large numbers of coins of a particular denomination. A remarkable case occurred in South Russia two years ago. A "prophet" appeared at Berdiansk, on the Sea of Azov, and proclaimed that he had come to save the world. Meeting with a bad reception from the townspeople, he trumped inland and gained many peasant adherents. Among other queer doctrines, he preached that all five copeck pieces issued in 1831, the year of the emancipation of the serfs, were "holy." They were to be brought to him for preservation in an oaken chest. When Russia got into difficulty all these coins would turn to gold and save the Empire.

Over an area of 300 square miles the peasants feverishly set about collecting the holy money. When the prophet had collected about £40 worth he decamped, after changing them at a local bank for gold.

An attempt to corner the Maria Theresa dollars, which are used as currency in many parts of northern Africa, collapsed owing to a queer cause. An Abyssinian, Ras Makoppo, conceived the ingenious idea of collecting all specimens of these coins extant in his district. As they were old coins he reasoned they would rise in value. After he had possessed himself of about 3,000 he found that the country was as well supplied with them as ever. While he had been busy collecting them modern Maria Theresa dollars made in Germany were being imported by the thousand. The result was that the coin fell in value, and the too astute chief lost half his wealth.

The Russian Government corners its own coins. Every year it mints a limited number of bronze coins of the nominal value of one-quarter copeck. In English value one-sixteenth of a penny. As these coins are practically not in circulation only a few are issued. The remainder are sold by the mint authorities at about double their value for use as card counters.

Birmingham boasts the only man who corners bad coins. This gentleman has a unique collection of false money. Some years ago he issued a notice to various trades people that he would give one-quarter of the nominal value for certain specimens of counterfeit coins which might have been passed upon them. He now possesses several thousand, some so like good money that the fraud is not perceptible; some so clumsily made that

it is hard to understand how any tradesman could have been taken in.

## PROOF AGAINST EARTHQUAKES.

Designing Buildings to Withstand Moderate Shocks.

In Japan many of the cottages built in districts afflicted with earthquakes are of wood, and have frames designed so as to be more or less elastic. They will yield without breaking, and will recover their original form after a temporary distortion. These dwellings are good ones to live in, and are far more secure than rigid walls of brick or stone. In Northern India similar problems are presented by the same evil. In an engineering periodical printed in that part of the world, J. H. Stephens says that, besides the material employed in building, some attention can profitably be paid to the soil under the foundation. If a soil structure rested on a cushion of rubber it would stand a good deal of shaking before it would collapse.

It has been found that when a building rests on a bed of clay it is liable to continual motion. In the wet weather the clay expands and the building is raised upward. In the hot weather the clay contracts and the building is lowered. The result is that such buildings, however well constructed, are very much cracked. The clay bed seems to have lines of least resistance, which can be traced for miles in the hot season by open fissures in the surface of the earth. Where a building intercepts such a fissure in the surface of the clay bed there is a large crack in the walls and roof of the building. However good the quality of the construction, nothing can save the building from cracking, and the opening is invariably in line with the cleavage in the bed of clay.

Mr. Stephens says that he and two other engineers, named Chisholm and Irwin, decided to counteract the tendency by going down to permanent moisture. They then filled their foundation trench with compressed sand and started their walls. Such building, though erected on clay and subjected to all the variations of expansion and contraction in the clay subsoil, yet never cracked. These facts lead Mr. Stephens to say:

"Is this security due to the cushion of sand below the foundation? If a cushion of sand can protect a building from the motion due to the contraction and expansion of the subsoil, can it also, in a certain degree, protect a building from the motion due to an earthquake? Do you not think that the matter is worth experimenting on? In Calcutta and in the North generally, where earthquakes have already done so much damage, I am not aware that any attempt has been made to protect buildings or to do anything to mitigate the evil. It is hopeless, perhaps, to do anything to existing buildings. But I understand that large building schemes are in the air, especially the grand Victoria Memorial. Can nothing be done to protect these? A good cushion of sand has been frequently tried down South, and has resisted the motions in the subsoil caused by expansion and contraction. It is true that this motion is slow compared to the motion in the subsoil caused by an earthquake, but what has done complete good in one case may do a little good in the other. At any rate, it ought to be worth experimenting on. There may be ways of using this or any other material by which the shock of an earthquake may be averted."—New York Tribune.

## A CURIOUS INDUSTRY.

An Out-of-the-Way Enterprise That is Bringing in Modest Wealth.

Very often while the busy world is tearing along seeking fortunes in wide and well-known fields, hidden away quietly there is some modest little industry going along and bringing in untried or little-known pats. Among such out-of-the-way enterprises we may mention a curious agricultural industry which is being profitably carried on at Varedales, near Aeaux, France. It consists in the manufacture of preserved sorrel, which is put up in tins or small casks, and exported to all parts of the world, for use as a culinary and table accessory. This industry was started at Varedales in the year 1860, but it still remains practically unknown to the world at large. It requires a motive power of about 8 horse-power while a quantity of steam (representing 17 horse-power) is also used for boiling and cooking purposes. As the water used must be extremely pure, an artesian well has been sunk in the grounds of the factory, and yields a supply of the necessary medium which, like the immortal Bayard, is "sans reproche."

Sorrel can only be grown four years in succession upon the same land, which must then be put under other crops for about twelve years. Hence the land bought up for the purpose covers a superficial area of 120 hectares (296 acres). When picked (for which sixty women are employed) the leaves are conveyed, as quickly as possible, to the factory; here they are carefully washed by mechanical means, and are then well cooked in specially-designated digesters or boilers. This interesting industry, which is by no means unprofitable, would well repay consideration, as there is plenty of room for a much larger trade to be done in preserved sorrel—by no means an unpalatable table adjunct.—Scientific American.

Madrid is at last to have a large and first-class hotel.

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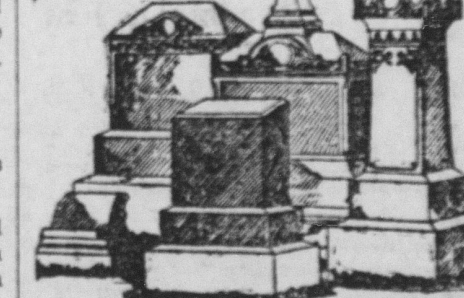
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