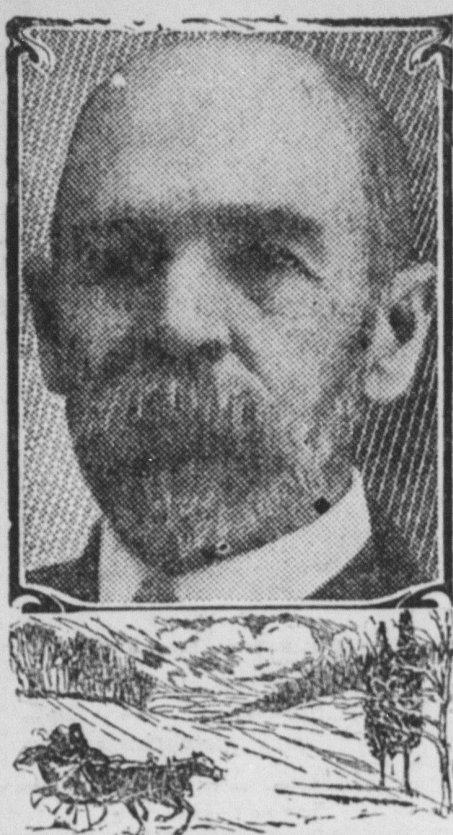


LIEUTENANT BOWMAN.



IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS PE-RU-NA CURED HIM.

Cold Affected Head and Throat—
Attack Was Severe.

Chas. W. Bowman, Lieut. and Adj. 4th M. S. M. Cav. Vols., writes from Latham, Md., as follows:

"I have been particularly benefited by its use for colds in the head and throat. I have been able to fully cure myself of a most severe attack in forty-eight hours by its use according to directions. I use it as a preventive whenever threatened with an attack."

"Members of my family also use it for like ailments. We are recommending it to our friends."
—Chas. W. Bowman.

Anecdotes of Sir Henry Keppel.

Many stories are told of Sir Henry Keppel, the late British admiral. Not long after the present style of uniform had been introduced into the navy he met Queen Victoria and the prince consort of the Isle of Wight. The queen asked him how he liked the change of uniform. He replied: "I like it very much, your majesty, but this morning I was taken for a railway official." When he accidentally fell from a ship's side on to the quay below and was badly stunned somebody cried for water. He thought it time to pull himself together and muttered: "Put some whisky in it."

Lots of fun we have wouldn't be if it was cheaper.

A woman can guess right on instinct often than a man can on judgment.

Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox
and Miss Adams.



One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, tumor.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive monthly periods accompanied by unusual pain extending from the abdomen through the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(First Letter.)
"In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures tumors. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(Second Letter.)
"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine.

"Eighteen months ago my periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation.

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined by the physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more; and I am entirely well. I shall never be without a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the house."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Another Case of Tumor Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"About three years ago I had intense pain in my stomach, with cramps and raging headaches. The doctor prescribed for me, but finding that I did not get any better he examined me and, to my surprise, declared I had a tumor.

"I felt sure that it meant my death warrant, and was very disheartened. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, but the tumor kept growing, till the doctor said that nothing but an operation would save me. Fortunately I corresponded with my aunt in one of the New England States, who advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before submitting to an operation, and I at once started taking a regular treatment, finding to my great relief that my general health began to improve, and after three months I noticed that the tumor had reduced in size. I kept on taking the Compound, and in ten months it had entirely disappeared, without an operation, and using no medicine but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and words fail to express how grateful I am for the good it has done me."—Miss Luella Adams, Colman Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Women's Ills.

CLAIMS NEVER TO HAVE WEPT.

Man Seeks Information as to the Effect of Tears.

"I am 40 years of age," said a lively talking man, "and never to my recollection have I shed a tear. Of course, as a child I must have done my share of crying, but the impressions or effects of that I do not now recall. I have seen many people, men and women, cry, and I would like to know what is the effect of weeping upon the weeper. I might have asked some of those I have seen weep, I suppose, but delicacy has always forbidden it.

"I know that it is said if those in deep grief can weep they will not suffer so much, and it is this physical result I want defined. I remember in my dreams to have wept over sorrows, and the feeling was that of forgetfulness of my trouble. I mean by that, that while the tears came and the frame was shaken by sobs, there seemed to be a temporary absence in the mind of the cause of the weeping. Is that the explanation? Some have told me rather vaguely that possibly that was the explanation, but they would not say so definitely.

"Some have said they don't know why they wept; they simply wept and felt better for it. As a rule I believe the effect is said to be rather mental or spiritual than physical or material, and I am inclined to dispute this explanation. If anybody here can tell me what I want to know I'll be obliged."

This started a discussion, but at the end of it the man didn't seem to know any more than when he asked his first question.

One Told by Fitzgerald.

Ex-Congressman Fitzgerald of Boston, who passed the summer at Old Orchard, told this story of the clam-bake of the Redberry club, held at Pine Point late in August:

A chaplain had been called upon to officiate for the regular clergyman in congress early in the term. The minister was about to conclude his prayer, and reverent silence pervaded the big chamber, when the members were startled to hear the following sentence drop from the lips of the chaplain: "May corruption and sin in every form be as far from every member of this body as Thou art, O Lord!"

It was several seconds before the members fully grasped the meaning of the clergyman's prayer, and when it did it was unanimously in favor of having another substitute when the regular chaplain was unable to attend.

Danger in Pure Water.

It is not often that complaint is made of water being too pure. But the Birmingham correspondent of the Medical Record says:

"I hear that the water brought at vast expense from the Welsh hills is so soft that it has a serious effect on galvanized cooking vessels, in consequence of which the Health Committee has decided to ask manufacturers to recall any such utensils which they have sent out for sale in that city."

INTERESTING TO WOMEN



CORRESPONDING A PLEASURE.

No breakfast room is so cozy as the one which contains a well-appointed and well-stocked desk in the sunniest window ready to turn to for the immediate answering of the mail which has been perused at breakfast. Englishwomen, who understand the art of letter and note writing better than any women in the world, follow this plan, and have certain other customs which come under the class of letter writing made easy.

Letter paper is bought by the quantity, stamps are bought by the hundreds and pens by the gross, any of which outlay would be considered an unheard-of extravagance by the ordinary American woman, who buys her writing materials in dribbles that are small and stingy as compared with her lavish expenditures in other directions.

It is the will of the drug clerk and the postoffice clerk that women buy their stamps one at a time and a letter with two cents lying on it, is the commonest sight possible on Black velvet ribbon is used effectively at the American breakfast room.

So deep-fixed is the notion that ten cents' worth is said to be above the average outlay. The rare woman lays down a dollar or even a half dollar, and who would not command a glance from the crowd for any other reason is certain of at least one full square look from each of the feminine people near her.

It is not so with the Englishwoman who has facilities in the little breakfast room for posting her letter as soon as written. Another quality of this little desk which makes one look at it with a sense of an already lightened weight of correspondence, is its order. The maid replenishes it with paper, removes its ink spots, refills its ink well from a bottle which to the American would look big enough for a house, furnishes it with new blotters, and lays out fresh pens. Sane and beautiful is the life of the woman who has such perspective in buying and who can command such service. No wonder that notes from her are an every day courtesy sent with slight pretext to friends pleasantly thought of, and no wonder that the letters are prompt and beautifully written.

Apologies of this, or, perhaps, because of it, the strange fact exists that the woman who looks to furnish her desk from the standpoint of utility and convenience rather than of elegance and ornamentation, can not do so in her own shopping districts. Plain ebony, oak, or metal ink stands with tightly arranged tops, and thick, easy handling penholders to correspond, are simple little conveniences which women who have acquired or inherited the man's idea of what would be called "working" writing materials, must go elsewhere to procure them.—Indianapolis News.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AT VASSAR.

So far weakness in the student government has resulted in reform, not so much in this or that particular, but in general. The most notable case of this kind occurred some years ago, when a kind of slackness crept into the association and the elders began to wonder if student government was losing its grip. The answer to that question was the advent of a senior class persuaded in its own mind as to its destiny, and determined to impress its conviction upon the association. That year its house was swept and put into an order which has never since been seriously disturbed. The event not only inspired the association with fresh confidence in itself, and with higher ideals, but inspired the college with a confidence well deserved and of which the students are fully aware.

Of course one of the most obvious menaces to a good government by students is the fact that every year it loses a body of its best informed and best trained citizens, and has to accept in their place a still larger body of the unformed and ununiform coming from the comparative dependence of schools and families, and likely, like any other immigrants, to be either indifferent or overexecutive. It is hard to see how any executive body so constituted can keep to a steady policy. Yet the association does.—Harper's Bazar.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB POPULATION.

From the city of London within the past few days there came a proud boast that it has the largest club women population in the world—over 20,000. The information has set Philadelphia club women to thinking. The question is: Does this figure include religious, charitable and educational associations? If it does, Philadelphia can claim twenty thousand and over. Some of the figures of societies in Philadelphia that have been gathered off-hand are as follows: Girls' High and Normal School Alumnae, 1,500; Jewish Council of Women, from 800 to 1,000; Civic

Boroughment Association, 1,500; New Century Club, 600; W. T. C. U., 1,132; Teachers' Association, 2,500; New Century Guild, 200; Plastic Club, 200; Travelers' Aid Society, 200; Legislative League, 80; Suffrage Society, 300; Woman's Club, 80; Women's Press Association, 150. This brings the Philadelphia club members almost up to the ten thousand mark, and does not include any number of nurses' societies, the Young Women's Christian Association, with twelve hundred members; numerous college settlement associations, college clubs, hospital associations, the big kindergarten union and numberless other clubs, very large in numbers. Probably we can beat London in the matter of Women's clubs.—Philadelphia Record.

AN AMERICAN GIRL AT COURT.

The necessary wardrobe is no small matter. A simple court dress by Paquin will cost anything from \$500 to \$750—not including lace, which may be a family heirloom above price. The debutante's bouquet may include \$100 worth of costly orchids and hot-house blooms. As for gloves the regulation 24 button court gloves will cost \$5 or \$10 a pair at least, in a Bond street store; and for shoes, the correct ones are to be bought at a little store high up on Bond street near the Oxford street end. These people make shoes for the queen and princesses, and the price is \$25 a pair. It is embarrassing to find that almost every detail of one's attire is laid down by law and has endured for centuries.

Some points about the presentation at court are much changed since Queen Victoria's day. The "courts," as they are now called are held at 10 o'clock at night—an hour much more becoming than the erstwhile afternoon session. Also there are beautiful bands in attendance; a most excellent buffet supper, and last, but by no means least, the king and queen sit on gorgeous thrones at the end of a huge and sumptuous saloon, in all the glory of ermine and purple and jewels beyond price.—Harper's Bazar.

TAKES PLACE OF THEATRE HAT.

In regard to the removal of hats at the theatre, and everywhere of an evening where audiences gather, as well as at matinees, the custom now is so well accepted, all women are extremely amiable in the matter. Elderly ladies are equally so, and deserve all the more credit, for the reason that their hair is far more apt to be disarranged and embarrassing to them, than when in youth hair is abundant and strong. The coiffure for women of that age which would appeal to the majority, has been launched abroad. It consists of a low, cap-like crown of lace, often of gold and silver laces, as well as steel and jet. It suggests a ball coiffure with its small feather tips and its velvet bows at the side. The hair is dressed so as to show off to advantage, and with jeweled pins the coiffure is made permanently safe for the evening. No one can deny that this pretty head dress would beautify the effect of any assemblage, and in no way interfere with the comfort of others.—Indianapolis News.

REBELS TO THE GREAT COMMAND.

I hesitate to speak of one aspect of the life of old maids, and yet it is the aspect which is the ground of all our woes, all our disabilities. Here we are in the world, we women, designed by Nature for one great use, the peopling of the world. But something makes us—us unmarried women—rebels to the great command—unwilling rebels, perhaps, but none the less doomed to the punishment of rebellion. Because we were proud and silly; because we were vain and weak; because we were cold and shallow; because we were seers of visions and climbers after the impossible; because we wanted riches; because we dreamed of a black-haired suitor to the utter undoing of a red-haired one; because our parents dismissed our early wooers, and no others appeared; because sometimes, men were fickle—whatever the reason, we stand rebels to the great command. And we pay the price of that rebellion to Nature which civilization has imposed upon us. We miss the joy of love, and the nobility of a worthy motherhood. I have sometimes thought that there can be no bliss on earth greater than that of a loved and loving wife who folds her child in her arms, and feels her husband's arms fold them both. Here the human being touches divine heights, is creator and protector, allied to that which doth provide and not partake." No unmarried woman ever walks quite so close with God as this, or has such rapture of harmony with the universal law of life, —Autobiography of an Old Maid, in Everybody's Magazine.

FASHION NOTES.

On the subject of feathers nothing could be more pleasing than the new feather stoles and boas.

The lace waist fills many needs, and is an altogether desirable addition to every wardrobe.

The most elaborate substitutes for hats are seen on many women. Little caps or coils of lace, gold and silver tinsel, and flowers are worn, especially by elderly women. They are really very pretty, and, since many theatres are draughty very sensible.

A very luxurious blue ostrich feather stole had the flat ends inset with large lozenges of heavy lace.



CLOSING A LEAK.

A leak in a water or gas pipe may be temporarily stopped with a paste made of soap and whiting. This, of course, should not prevent one's sending immediately for the plumber, but it will make the waiting for him much less trying than it usually is.

UNPLEASANT ODORS.

Unpleasant odors in sick rooms can be entirely removed by burning a newspaper in the room. Twist the newspaper so that it can be carried around the room. Light and allow to burn moving it about the room. It does away with all odors.

SWEETENING THE FRUIT.

Some fruit never seems to get sweet when cooked with sugar. The trouble is that ordinary cane sugar, when heated with certain fruit acids, is converted into grape sugar. This sugar has only one-third the sweetening power of cane sugar, and so a good deal is required. This can be overcome by putting in a little baking powder with the sugar, and this will so neutralize the acids of the fruit as to prevent the conversion of cane sugar into grape sugar.

SLEEP OF THE INFANT.

A young infant ought to spend the greater part of its time asleep. In fact, the two great duties of its life are feeding and sleeping, and the second ought to occupy much more time than the first. Never allow a baby to be aroused from its sleep, even to see the most important of visitors. Remember that it is often politeness and not affection which makes people ask to see the baby, and do not let the little one be roused from its slumber. When it has rested long enough it will wake naturally, but to be suddenly roused often causes a considerable shock to its nerves and injury to its health.

MAKING A COZY CORNER.

A cozy corner is easily built. Make a seat of plain wood about twenty-two inches wide and not more than twelve inches from the ground. It can stand on fairly substantial legs, which need not be turned or beautifully. Fit the seat into its corner, make a cushion for the top, filling it with hay, excelsior or feathers, and cover with some pretty cretonne, or art fabric. Next make a valance which will extend from the seat and just clear the ground. Sew this around the cushion with a gimp heading. Next make a drape about four feet long; place a heading at the top with a double row of stitching, and between the stitching slip a bamboo pole which can be fixed into two cup hooks on the wall about three and a half feet above the seat. Thus an exceedingly pretty corner seat is created at a very small cost.

RECIPES.

Chicken Terrapin—Cut into dice sufficient cold cooked chicken to measure one and one-half cups. In a saucepan brown one heaping tablespoonful of butter; add one heaping tablespoonful of flour and brown again. Add one cupful of thin cream and stir until smooth and thick; add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, the prepared chicken and two hard boiled eggs, coarsely chopped. Simmer for 10 minutes.

Scalloped Onions—Peel one dozen white onions of moderate size and boil in water until tender, changing the water two or three times, according to the delicacy of flavor desired. Prepare one cupful of white sauce, using one tablespoonful of butter, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper and one cupful of milk. Drain the onions, turn them into a buttered baking-dish, pour over them the white sauce and cover them with one-third of a cupful of fine dried bread crumbs mixed with one teaspoonful of melted butter and a dash of salt. Bake in a hot oven until the crumbs are browned.

Osborne Pudding—Four ounces of freshly-grated bread-crumbs and very finely chopped suet, a full ounce of flour, two ounces of halved sultana; or dried cherries, one ounce of an gelica (if handy), and one ounce of caster sugar, with a tiny pinch of salt. Mix all these ingredients with two whole eggs, pour the mixture in to a well-buttered mould and boil for three hours. Turn out and serve with sauce. (This pudding is excellent after a dinner party, as all sorts of remains of crystallized fruits can be used for it, and the greater the variety the nicer the pudding.)

Angel Pudding—Melt two ounces each of fresh butter and sugar in half a pint of cream or new milk, then lift it off the fire, and when it is nearly cold, pour it slowly on to two ounces of dried and sifted flour, working it all well together as you pour it, to get the mixture perfectly smooth, and then stir into it the finely grated rind of half a lemon, the yolks of two eggs beaten till light, and lastly, the white of one egg whipped to the stiffest possible froth; pour the mixture into 12 small cups; pour the mixture into 20 minutes, till the little puddings become of a delicate golden brown. Turn out carefully and serve at once, or they will fall.

The Principality of Montenegro is the only country in Europe which possesses no railways whatsoever.

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