

BUSY HOTEL PRINT SHOP.

Turns out twelve menus daily and much other work.

Plant completely equipped—Many regular and special forms made. With no service from outside—presses run by electric power.

Publicity has been described as the newest of modern industries, and while it is nothing of the sort—the basic idea being as old as the time when Noah warned Shem, Ham and Japhet and their wives of the approaching flood—the appreciation of its value grows so rapidly as to cause constant changes in the printer's trade, and an ever-increasing use of printer's ink. Already the plan of a separate printing establishment, devoted wholly to the affairs of one concern which maintains it, is an old one and from publicity in the ordinary sense of advertising matter, such plants have come to furnish all the printed matter needed.

Among establishments which have fallen into line with this idea are the big hotels of the country, but it is doubtful if any of them have such a complete and busy plant as that attached to the new Bellevue-Stratford hotel in this city, where is permanently established a shop capable of catering to all the wants of the concern. The Bellevue-Stratford printing shop employs steadily four men besides the foreman, Stanton S. Foulkes, and, sometimes, in busy seasons, the number is six. There is on hand never less than \$1200 worth of stationery, or stock, as printers call it, and the capacity of the plant is as great as improved machinery and power can make it. The type used consists of more than 300 fonts and the presses of a Golding, which will print a form 15 by 22 inches, and a Colt's Army, with a chase of 10 by 15 inches. There is also a paper cutter, worked by power which will make a 26-inch cut. What the shop turns out in a year, at current commercial prices for such work, cannot be estimated, but the business of a concern with such an equipment and such a force, making a full day every working day, would be sufficient to keep the wolf from several doors besides those of the workmen engaged. The shop is only maintained, however, because of its great convenience in producing instantly, without pauses or promises, the particular thing desired.

On a first glance the question might arise as to how even so large a concern as this hotel can fully occupy the time of such an extensive printery, for the daily menu is about the only need which first occurs to one. But there is more than one daily menu, and 50 unnumbered forms, such as forms in the way of account blanks and 50 unnumbered form, such as wine lists, writing stationery and menus and programs for special events. Of the regular menus there are two a day—one for luncheon and one for dinner—for the restaurant, the roof garden, the cafe, the buffet and the tables of the first and second officers of the hotel, making a total of 12 every day. These are exclusive of the wine lists.

Then there are, besides four regular kinds of bill heads, many sorts of blanks used daily, such as registers, case books, departure books—for the name and address by which departing guests may be communicated with—books for listing articles lost and found, time books, salary books, laundry lists, and others of similar purpose. All the floor clerks send in their lists of what they want every morning, and if there ever happens to be a time when these lists are light the several grades of writing stationery are replenished.

The menus for special occasions, banquets given in the hotel to private persons or to societies, are all printed here, and may be as elaborate as the giver of the feast desires. Generally they are of sufficient elaboration to serve as souvenirs of the occasion, with engravings and other artistic embellishment, and cost sometimes as much as 25 or 30 cents apiece. Such work, when requiring it, is bound in the shop, as are some of the other small forms of more than one sheet, but the books are sent to an outside bindery. Arrangements are now being made to put in an embossing plant.

The shop is as pleasantly located as all the other work places in the great hotel, with plenty of light and all conveniences. The power which runs the presses is electricity furnished from the hotel's own plant.—Philadelphia Record.

Wire Rope 9,500 Feet Long.
In a short time Calumet may justly claim to have the largest steel wire rope in the world. The new rope will be used in the No. 4 shaft of the Calumet branch of the mine.

The rope will have a length of 9,500 feet, which is not quite two miles in length. The diameter of this cable is 1 3/8 inches, which is somewhat heavier than the ordinary rope which is used in the mine work. At the present time the Calumet and Hecla has some cables which equal the one to be secured in length, but they are not as heavy as the new steel rope. It can be safely said that the new rope will be the longest of this character and thickness in the world.—Calumet correspondence Detroit Free Press.

Spain receives more sunshine than any other European country. The yearly average is 3,000 hours, while in England it is 1,400.

Cold Waves.

In a lecture recently delivered in Indianapolis, Prof. Willis L. Moore explained that a cold wave was not, as has been thought by many, a great mass of cold air that has broken away from its abode in the arctic regions, but a condition in the ocean of air which surrounds the earth, and at the bottom of which we live, similar to a maelstrom in the ocean. In the latter, the warm surface water whirls around and pours into the vortex in such volume that when it reaches the bottom and spreads in all directions a warm wave results. In case of the cold wave the vortex is formed in the air, covers a large area, and is known as an anticyclone. The down-flowing stream is heavy, dry air from the upper regions, where the temperature is always low, and as the anticyclone drifts across the country—always in an easterly direction—the cold that it brings is not from the starting point of the anticyclone, but is being constantly received from the regions immediately above it.

Catches Mice With Her Tail.
"Did you know that if you cut a cat's tail off she can't catch mice any more?" asked a young woman of another.

"I don't see why," replied the other, "and further, I can't imagine what occasion you have had for cutting off cats' tails to see."

"I haven't cut off any cats' tails, but an accident deprived our cat of its caudal appendage. The feline became as helpless as a ship without a rudder. When it tried to spring upon an object it would alight far to one side. The look of pained surprise on the cat's features was pathetic. After a while it learned to jump straight again, but it was a long and painful experience for the poor cat. The balance of power and the power to balance seem to lie in the tail of the cat."—Kansas City Times.

But He Sent the Letter.
The following was sent by a native of Canada to a prominent bicycle firm in the United States:

"Dear sir: I received de bicycle which I by from you alrite, but for why don't you saddle, wat is de use de bicycle wen she don't have no saddle, I am loose to my kustomer sure ting by no haven de saddle and dats no verve pleasure for me. wat is de matter mit you mister jones and compnee. Is not my moneys no good like anoder mans. you loose to me my trade and I am verve anger for dat an now I tells you dat wunce you are a dam fools and no good mister T. J. Jones and compnee. I sent to you back at wunce your bicycle to morrow for sure bekaws you are such dam foolishness myone. yours respectfullie, J. B. St. Denis.

"p a since I write dis I find de saddle in de box. excuse me."—Browning's Magazine.

More Alcohol Engines Now.
There are now in operation in Germany between 5,000 and 6,000 alcohol engines, and it is estimated that with alcohol designed for such purposes in the United States free from government tax a much larger number will be used here. Internal combustion engines using alcohol as a motor fuel are coming into general use on farms for running all kinds of farm machinery. By the use of alcohol of 20 per cent. more power can be secured on a given engine than can be obtained by the use of gasoline, as alcohol can be compressed to a much higher degree than gasoline without danger of spontaneous combustion. It is used also in running light machinery in workshops.

Horses and Mules in the West.
"A pair of big, fine young mules are easily worth \$500, and they are hard to get even at that high price," said Mr. L. B. Foreman of Cincinnati.

"Kentucky is the great mule producing State, and one county alone in that Commonwealth had 48,000 mules on its tax rolls last year. There is good money in breeding them, but not in localities where land is very high priced. Horses of high quality are also very scarce in the West, and the demand for them is even keener than in the days when automobiles were unknown. Good horses, in fact, are so high that sales are exceeding ly dull."—Washington Post.

Tea Table Fancies.
An old superstition is that if the lid is forgotten when the tea is put in the kettle to steep there will be visitors.

When a girl receives two spoons with her cup of tea she will be married within the year.

Those who help themselves to the milk or cream before putting in the sugar will be crossed in love.

A tealeaf floating on the top of a cup of tea means that the drinker has an admirer. If the tea is stirred quickly and the spoon held upright in the middle of the cup, the lover will call that day if the tealeaf is attracted to the spoon. If, on the contrary, the leaf clings to the side of the cup, he will not come until another day.

The car and repair shops of the railroad companies are the third largest manufacturing industry in Kansas. Their number decreased for some reason from 37 to 23 in the five years, but the value of the work turned out increased from \$6,800,000 in 1899, to \$11,500,000 in 1904.

According to the census of 1901 there were 19,738,468 Hindoo widows in India, of whom 321,740 were under fifteen years old.

Wealth or Social Position Does not Bring Happiness Into a Loveless Marriage

By Beatrice Fairfax.

A BRIDE recently drove in royal state into the city of Berlin, Germany. She was the Grand Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, and she was about to be married to Prince Eitel, the second son of the Kaiser.

She sat in a gorgeous gilded coach drawn by eight black horses. The coachman, outriders and footmen wore scarlet uniforms embroidered in gold.

The bride, though it was midday, wore a low-necked gown. The road along which she drove was three miles long and was lined the entire length with rows of school children, military veterans, trade guilds and troops.

Half a squadron of cavalry guards rode in front of the bride's carriage and half a squadron behind.

Five six-horse state carriages conveyed the noblemen and ladies in attendance on the royal bride.

Fifty young girls in white scattered flowers in front of the bride's coach. When she reached her destination she was greeted by the Emperor and all his sons, while a military guard of honor presented arms.

On every side was pomp, show, magnificence. The most distinguished men and women of the country made obeisance to the bride, and she was the cynosure of all eyes.

Grand Duchess Sophie will live in a grand palace, larger than half a dozen ordinary houses.

She will have so many servants that she won't know the names of half of them.

She will have jewels and gowns fit for a king's ransom, but I don't believe she will be one whit a happier bride than the girl who goes to housekeeping in a four-room flat.

For happiness in married life means marrying the man you love. The four-roomed flat can be just as much a woman's kingdom as the stately palace.

Riches don't bring content, and if you save up for a pleasure you enjoy it twice as much as you would if it came too easily.

If a girl is marrying a man she loves she does not care an atom about having show and pomp at her wedding.

She is marrying the one man of all the world, and that is enough for her. She goes proudly and gladly to the home he has provided for her, and the Princess cannot be any happier than the peasant.

Remember, girls, that you are just as well off if you marry the man you love, and he is worthy, as you would be in marrying the richest man in the world.

Don't envy the girls who marry rich men, and don't spend your time thinking how lucky they are, for they are not a bit more lucky than you.

It sounds very fine to be a Princess, but it's much more fun to be an ordinary, independent American girl, free to choose your own husband and have a chance to make something of your life.

The Grand Duchess Sophie has married a man five years younger than herself. She may love him or she may not, but in either case she had not much choice in the matter.

The most important step in a woman's life is the choice of a husband. How would you like to have yours picked out for you and be obliged to marry him for reasons of state, whether you loved him very dearly or not?

So be content with your lot, little free American girl; marry the man you love, even if he is poor; help him along, and some day the four-room flat may grow into something much more spacious.

But you'll never be happier anywhere than in the first little home with the man you love.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Last of the Indians.

By C. M. Harvey.

WHEN, on March 4, 1906, the tribal organization of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles is dissolved, and their members diffused in the mass of the country's citizenship.

The final chapter in the Indian's annals as a distinct race will have been written. These are very far from comprising all the red men in the country. They number a little over 86,000, while the total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is about 270,000. They do not even include the entire Indian inhabitants of their own locality, the Indian Territory. In the territory's northeast corner there are fragments of the Peorias, Shawnees, Quapaws, Wyandottes, Senecas, Modocs, and Ottawas, numbering in all about 1,500.

Numerically, however, the Five Civilized Tribes are more important than any other aggregation of red men. They are of immeasurably greater consequence socially than all the rest of the Indians in the United States put together. The middle term of the designation here given to them means just what it says. They are civilized Indians, in each tribe for itself, for two generations, they have been conducting their own affairs in their own way, churches and school systems, executives, and courts; also their own constitutions and school systems. Subject to the requirement that they keep within the limitations of the Constitution of the United States and must recognize the United States government's paramount authority, they have been supreme in their own domain.

This ascendancy ends with the dissolution of the tribal governments on March 4, 1906. United States laws will then be immediately extended over the Indian Territory, the terms Seminole, Cherokee, Choctaw, and the rest of them will vanish, and their bearers will gain the same privileges and be subject to the same responsibilities as their white neighbors in Oklahoma and the rest of the territories. Very soon after that date they will probably, jointly with Oklahoma, enter on the larger privileges and penalties of statehood.—The Atlantic.

The Joy of Overcoming.

By O. S. Marden.

THERE is something in the very consciousness that we are master of the situation that confers us, especially if it is difficult, that is a wonderful tonic. The sense of mastery, of victory in what we undertake, is a perpetual uplift to life. It is a powerful tonic to ambition, a perpetual stimulus to endeavor.

A man feels larger every time he surmounts an obstacle which, perhaps, seemed insurmountable. There is a sense of added power in every victory, a feeling of enlargement at the very thought of overcoming.

A feeling of exultation thrills through the whole system when we have conquered, when we have proved ourselves masters of the situation. There is an exhilaration which accompanies the sense of victory that makes us long to undertake even harder things.

Achievement is not only a mental, but also a physical tonic. Thousands of semi-invalids and people who have been ailing for years have suddenly blossomed into health and vigor after some great success or good fortune has come to them which has changed an iron to a velvet environment. The feeling that the wolf has been banished forever from the door by some great effort of ours is a wonderful stimulant to the physical being.

After a man has struggled years and years, perhaps, on some invention, and has been balancing 'twixt hope and despair, suffering defeats and discouragements,—barely able to keep his family from starving while he has been struggling to supply the missing link in his device,—when the consciousness first dawns upon him that he has found the secret, that he has solved the mystery, and that henceforth all that has troubled and perplexed him is destined to be wiped away, that in place of the dejection, scorn, and contempt which have been poured upon him as a crank, there will be admiration, praise, and fame, the change wrought both in the physical and the mental man is almost miraculous. The rebound makes a complete revolution in his life. Hope takes the place of despair, confidence of doubt, assurance of uncertainty.—Success.

The University President.

By Andrew S. Draper.

HE ought, in the first place, to be reasonably at peace with mankind and in love with youth. He must have the gift of organizing and the qualities of leadership. He ought to have been trained in the universities, not only for the sake of his own scholarship, but that he may be wholly at home in their routine and imbued with their purposes.

He must be moved by public spirit as distinguished from university routine or mere scholarly purpose. He must be a scholar, but not necessarily in literature or science or moral philosophy. It is quite as well if it is in law or engineering or political history. We must be sympathetic with all learning.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

Joseph W. Simpson, a retired business man of prominence, was found dead in his bed at his home in Port Carbon. He was 60 years of age, a trustee of the Presbyterian Church for many years and an Odd Fellow.

A new corporation was organized in Pottsville to take possession of the oldest stove works in the anthracite region and to develop a large plant. The name given the corporation is the Pottsville Foundry & Stove Company. The officers are: E. Ferry Laucks, of York, president; F. S. McMullen, of York, general manager; C. F. Derr, of Pottsville, secretary and treasurer.

Fred Wagner, who fled from a deputy sheriff while being taken to jail last Fall, and who last week, while on his way to a colliery near Pottsville to act as a special policeman, drew a revolver and billy on a crowded trolley car, intending to injure Michael Flannery, of St. Clair, pleaded guilty in Pottsville to charges of inciting a riot and carrying a concealed deadly weapon, and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

Young & Brown, of Corry, contracting agents in competition with seven other bidders, were awarded the contract for the fine new bridge to be erected across French Creek at Cambridge Springs. The contract price is \$21,245.

The handsome quarters in Stroudsburg of the Pohoqualine Fish Association, composed of wealthy Philadelphians, was badly damaged by fire and water. The club-rooms are in McMichael's Hotel and are luxuriously furnished and decorated with costly pictures and mounted game and fish.

Fred E. Stees Commandery, of the military branch of the P. O. S. of A., was organized in Norristown by Acting Commander William Weand, of Philadelphia. The new commandery has fifty members. J. L. Oberholzer was installed commander.

Misses Mary A. Phillips and Marguerite Eisenhuth were graduated at the commencement of the Selmsgrove High School, held in the opera house.

A large number of United Mine Workers held a mass meeting in Shamokin and it was decided to put all union men they could in the field to run for Assembly, one of their first duties in becoming members to be to work for the repeal of the State constitutional law.

M. J. Smith, of Wayne Township, Erie County, was appointed County Commissioner by Judge Walling to fill the vacancy caused by the death of County Commissioner McLallen. He is a graduate of Corry High School.

W. A. Edwards, for three years general secretary of the Coatesville Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned, to take effect July 1.

Franconia Mennonite Church was not large enough to accommodate more than 300 of the 2000 mourners who assembled to attend the funeral of the two sons of the pastor, Rev. Abraham Clemmer, who were drowned with their cousin while swimming.

Charged with the theft of a \$300 diamond ring from the home of Nathan Rambo, of Bridgeport, where he was working, Harry Shreck is in custody in Norristown.

In a rear end collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Christiansa two men were badly scalded, an engine and four cars were smashed to pieces, and three cars of oil were burned. A westbound freight ran into a switch to give a clear track to the Pittsburg Express. Brake-man E. W. Hivener, of Enola, was badly burned about the face and body by the oil. He was taken to Harrisburg.

Governor Pennypacker has appointed Isaac X. Grier, of Danville, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Danville State Insane Asylum, vice W. L. Gauger, of Danville, who declined a re-appointment.

Elias Paul, Lock Hill, Northumberland County, is dead. He was 84 years old and one of the best known and wealthiest farmers of that region.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Conestoga Fire Insurance Company, held at Lancaster, it was decided to merge with the Armenia Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg. They will be combined under the new name of the Conestoga Fire Insurance Company. The latter will have a capital of \$200,000, assets of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$140,000.

Two "black hand" men, Paul Trappi and Tony Cogliandro, were held at Scranton in \$25,000 bail on thirteen charges of extortion and dynamiting.

The Schuylkill County grand jury has found true bills in the case of Alex. Good, Anthony Dimick, George Komiski and Frank Watscupski, all of Cambolia, charged with blowing up a block of four houses at Five Points, in the Schuylkill Valley, occupied by mine boarders.

The yearly meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at the Old Meeting House at Longwood, east of Kennett Square, on June 1, 2, and 3. Among the speakers will be Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, of New York City, who will discuss sociological questions. Dr. Kelsey, of the University of Pennsylvania, will speak on "The Cost of Progress."

Mrs. Theodore Miller, 55 years old, of South Easton, was burned, to death while destroying waste paper in her yard. The woman leaves a family of nine children.

The State Highway Department has notified Montgomery County that there will be no new roads building started the present year in that county because of lack of funds. Towamencin Township filed an application two years ago for the improvement of the forty-foot road from Kulpsville to Drake's Corner.

Sunstroke superinduced nervous prostration and caused the death of Millard Fremont Blake, who claimed to be the inventor of the dump railroad car now in general use, in the house where he was born, in Martinsburg, Blair County, fifty years ago.

Appointments of fourth class postmasters were made in Washington as follows: Laughintown, David M. Fulton; Ely, Joseph M. Ely; Locust Grove, Henry B. Sharp; New Freedom, John H. Grove; Tannersville, Emily A. Brown; Tingley, Charles C. Smith; Wilmer, Victor Mulhollen.

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