The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub-hed every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre itshed every Thursday morning, at county, Pa.

LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the

whole people. Payments made within three months will be con-sidered in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers. Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in atrance. Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge. Our extensive circulation makes this paper an un-escually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are propared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates. All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents po line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line. Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos	6 mos	l year
One inch (or 12 lines this type)	\$5	\$8	\$12
Two inches	1 7	10	10
Three inches	10	10	20
Quarter column (or 5 inches)	12	20	- 50
Half column (or 10 inches)	20	35	55
One column (or 20 inches)	135	55	100

ertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required. Potrica. Notics, 'S cents per line each insertion Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. Busings Nortics, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

THE following statement of the revolting management of the Philadelphia Almshouse under Phipps and the brutal board of stalwart thieving directors is given in a speech delivered by Thomas W. Barlow, council for the committee of one hundred.

"Developments showing thefts of pub-"Developments showing inerts of puo-lic money, the speaker continued, "I regard as the least important factor in the case, and therefore I will consider it first. The report for 1881 of the Board of Guardians of the Philadelphia Almshouse has been published and cir-culated since the report of the investiga-tion columittee of Councils. It is the same which was so repeatedly called for by the members of the committee for personal examination and was carefully concealed.

A DECEPTIVE REPORT.

"On pages sixteen and seventeen of the report a table is given, showing the consumption and cost of maintaining the four departments, to wit, hospital, insane, children's asylum and out wards. The total cost of maintaining each de

The total cost of maintaining each de partment is given, as follows: "Hospital, \$132,543,13; insane, \$25,-455,47; children's asylum, \$14.652 06; out wards, \$130,264.84, toaking a total of \$372,015.50. Then follows the average population during the year: Hospital, 690; insane, 638; children's asylum, 107; out wards, 1,058; average population in the entire Almshouse, 2,502. "The compiler of the report then

"The compiler of the report then gravely deduces from the above figures the average weekly cost of each patient in each department to be as follows: Hospital, \$1.93; insane, \$1.52½; chil-dren's asylum, \$1.39; out wards, \$1.71;

average weekly cost, \$1.64. "A careful analysis of the above table and a proper arithmetical computation thereof will show that the deductions thereof will show that the deductions are false and deceptive in every particu-lar, the correct cost for the weekly maintenance of each patient being as follows: Hospital, \$3.64; insane, \$2.86; children's asylum, \$2.63; out wards, \$2.17; average cost of each patient,

SQUALOR ENGENDERING DISEASE.

"In introducing the causes which have in a greater or less degree affected the health of the Almshouse inmates I positively assert that the records show a rate of death in 1881 larger than that of any other institution of like character in this Guardians and paid for, although less than five per cent. of the amount ever reached the Almahouse. The result was a state of affairs too dreadful for minute description. For nearly a year the entire institution was without means of securing clean and healthy resting places for the inmates. In the epilep-tic ward, in the insate department, the beds became so foul and moistened and the air so alarmingly pestilental that they were burned and the patients compelled to lie upon the floor, protected by whatever slight covering could be secured, the physicians in charge preferring a risk upon the floor to certain death upon the bed. One inmate be-coming alarmed at the state of affairs emptied his bed and pillow tick and refilled it with shavings picked up in the undertaker's shop. Another shameful cause for grave results has been the employment of brutal and inexperienced nurses, who have mercilessly clubbed and beaten the inmates upon little or provocation. One poor demented ature had three of his ribs broken no and his head hammered open by a nurse who had taken offense at his chattering. who had taken offense at his chattering. The principal qualification of a man nurse at the Almshouse has been gene-rally his ability to carry his division. "The bad sewerage of the Almshouse has in itself been a serious cause for complaint. One physician, noting an alarming increase of over 300 per cent. in the death rate in his department, in vestigated the cause and found, direct be beneath, a cellar containing putrid

matter several inches deep and extend matter several inches deep and extend ing over a space of thirty feet. When complaint was made and better sewer-age and plumbing demanded the an-swer was: 'Insufficient appropriation.' Forty patients died in this department during the period they were breathing the death-dealing vapors from this cel-ler, and after cleansing the number of deaths was reduced to ten for a corres-ponding period. ponding period.

DEATH STALKING ABROAD.

"The death rate in the entire institution, including every department, was in 1881 about twelve per cent. In the Charity Hospital in New York for the same year the death rate was six and six-tenths per cent. In the Pennylvania Hospital, where thousands of extreme cases are treated from railroad accidents fires, etc., the death rate was eight per cent. In the hospital department alone at our Almshouse the rate of death was fourteen and eighty one hundredths per cent. Deducting those departments where there is little or no mortality, and including strictly the medical and sur-gical ward, the death rate was about eighteen per cent. At Blockley, in the maternity department, the rate of death was eight per cent. At the Charity Hospital, of New York, in the same de partment the rate of death was but one half per cent. At Rockley, in the foundling ward, the rate of death was one hundred per cent ; in the white nursery, forty six per cent; in the colored nursery filty-two per cent; children's asylum, eighteen per cent. The lady asylum, eighteen per cent. The lady who had charge of these departments, in writing her contribution to the year-

If writing her contribution of the year ly report, says: "I am pleased to say that the health of the children during the year has been uniformly good." "In the white obstetrical ward at Blockley out of 87 patients treated 43 died; rate of death forty-nine and a half per cent. per cent.

PYEMIA IN THE HOSPITAL

"At the Pennsylvania Hospital there has not been a single case of pyemia or hospital disease, for five years, with an average of three thousand cases treated yearly. At the Charity Housind cases treated yearly. At the Charity Housint, New York, there were but three cases during 1871 out of eight thousand patients treated. At our Almshouse, during 1881, out of forty three hundred patients treated there were twenty-two cases of pyemia. This desease is rarely found outside of a hospital, and its prevalence is an evidence of bad ventilation, ob-structed sewerage, filthy beds, improper food, neglected attendance and like causes. There were more people died in the Almshouse during 1881, in pro-portion to the population, than in any year since 1865, and that, too, with a fewer number of inmates than since 1864. In the insane department the rate of death was twelve and a half per cent. At the Narristown Hospital for causes. . At the Narristown Hospital for Insane the rate of death has been ent. about eight per cent. and this is consid about eight per cent and this is consid-ered very large by the physicians in charge and attributable in their opinion to the influx of a large number of pa-sients (over 600) from the insane depart-ment of the Philadelphia Almshouse. In the epeleptic ward of the insane de-nertment heds were hurned and the inpartment, beds were burned and the in mates compelled to lie upon the the rate of death was 18 per cent. total cost of maintaining the Philadel-phia Hospital proper, it being one of the four departments of the entire Alms-house, for the year 1881, with a death rate of 12 per cent. was \$132.543.13 weekly cost, \$2.86; daily cost. 41 cents The total cost of maintaining the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, New York, with a death rate of 6 per cent. York, with a death rate of 6 per cent. was \$115,955; weekly cost, \$2.23; daily cost, 31.9 cents.

Fighting a Kentucky Mob

MILITIA BRAVELY GUARDING TWO PRISO-NERS.

Twice Attacked, the Soldiers Fire Into the Assaulting Party, Killing Five and Wounding Thirty.

ing Thirty. CINCINNATI, November 1.—A Lexing-ton (Ky.) special says: "Troops guard-ing Neal and Craft, while on their way to the steamer Granite State, were at-tacked by a mob. The soldiers fired and several were killed and wounded of the attacking party. The prisoners and troops got safely on board, when the mob seized a train and headed off the boat at Ashland, Ky., where anothother institution of like character in this country. At no time during the year 1881 were the inmates properly sup plied with either food, clothing, beding or heat, and this may be added the poorest means of preparing what sup officials and contractors devoured their spoil. Seven hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and thirteen by the city, yet the food was poor and insufficient. In some instances but twenty per cent. In some instances but twenty per cent. of the amount contrac-ted and paid for was really furnished. But the stealing in the straw contract reveals a chapter so revolting that were the testimony less strong than it is I ville to night, where the prisoners will reveale to be live it. It is revoluted to the state of the testimony to be the straw contract to the state of the straw to the state of the sta But the stealing in the straw contract But the stealing in the straw contract reveals a chapter so revolting that were the testimony less strong than it is I should hesitate to believe it. It is prop-er to explain that straw is used in this taken to Lexington." A special dispatch to the Commercial Commercial Commercial Thould herein the straw is used in this institution for bedding purposes, and in 1881 454,000 pounds were billed to the from Asbland, Ky., says: This noon twenty five men and boys who were partly intoxicated seized an engine and went to Catlettsburg, against car and went to Catlettsburg, against the advice of sober men who last night gave up all hope of getting the priso-ners from the military. When they reached Catlettsburg they made no effort to capture the prisoners, who were safely placed on board the steamer Granite State at 3 o'clock r. M. The crowd then hastened back to Ash-land, and about twenty of them went to a ferryboat and by the use of pistols compelled the captain to put out to in-tercept the Granite State. Their attitude was so, ridiculous and Their attitude was so ridiculous and their case so hopeless that the affair would have been a farce but for the would have been a harde but for the reakless discharge of a receiver in the hands of one of the boys on the ferry-bost. It was answered at once by a volley from the soldiers. The balls pierced the boiler of the ferry bost, and the scaping steam completely disabled the mob the mob. By this time a great crowd had gath-ered on the banks of the river and in the houses. The soldiers turned their guns on them and fired without provo-cation. Here the mischief was done. the mob cation. Here the mischief was done Only three were wounded on the ferry boat, while all the others on the casualty list ware of the peaceable people on the

Serey, Will Springer, Mrs. Serey, Gra. ham Randall and Robert Pritchard. The following are slightly wounded : Martin Dunlap, Alex Harris, John Galagher, Julius Sommers, Thomas Beer, Mrs. B. Buller, A. H. Dickson, Thomas Demerara, N. E. Ball, Dr. Hills, Martin Gear, Robert Lowther and J. W. House. Colonel Reppert was a highly respect ed citizen, 70 years old. Mrs. Butler was a quarter of a mile away attending a meeting held to organize a public reading room. The citizens regard the iring on the ferryboat as justifiable, but

have no words to express their indigna-tion at the firing on peaceable citizens. Shot Through the Heart. YOUNG MAN ENDS HIS LIFE BECAUSE OF TROUBLE ABOUT HIS WORK

Otto Heyland, aged twenty one years, For the strength of the streng as a foreman in hopking establishment, Ninth and Cherry streets. His relations with the men over whom he had been placed were not of a plessant character and besides his work at times caused him a great deal of annoyance About a week ago he became melancholy, and to the inquiries of his relatives as to the cause of his depression answered that matters were not going right at the shop. He returned home at the usual hour Wednesday evening and went direct to his room on the third floor where he re-mained for a few minutes and then as-cended to the attic. Here he divested himself of most of his clothing and tak-ing a revolver from his pocket deliber-ately shot himself in the left breast. The only other occupant of the house at the time was the mother of the young man, who was so busily engaged in the to the inquiries of hi- relatives as to the ar the only was so busily engaged in the cellar that she did not hear the report made by the revolver. About 7 o'clock a brother in law of the young man re-turned home and as Otto failed to come to support a search was instituted for him. The door of the stills was hurd bim. The door of the attic was burst open and the dead body of Heyland ound on the floor with a twenty eight calibre revolver by his side

How Rothschild Succeeded.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE RICHEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Rothschild was the third son of a Rothschild was the third son of a banker at Frankfort. "There was not," he said, "room enough for us all in the city. I dealt in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market all to himself; he was quite the great man, and did us a favor if he sold us the code. Somehow I offended him us the goods. Somehow I offended him and he refused to show us his patterns. This was on Tuesday. I said to my fath-er, 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German. On Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper goods were. As soon as I he cheaper goods were. As so et to Manchester I laid out As soo ey, things were so chesp, and made i profit. I soon found that there money, things were so chesp, and made good profit. I soon found that there were three profits—on the raw material, the dying, and the manufacturing. I said to the manufacturers: 'I will sup-ply you with the material and dye, and you supply me with the manufactured goods. So I got thee profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody. In a very short time I in-creased my £20,000 to more than £100,-000.

My success all turned on one maxim I said I can do what another map can, and so I am a match for the man with the patterns, and all the rest of them. Another advantage I had—I was an off hand man: I made a bargain at once. When I settled in London the East India company had £800,000 of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it for the pay of his army in the Peninsula. I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The Government sent to me and said they must have it. When they got it they didn't know how to get it to Portugal. I undertook all that, and sent it through France, and that was the best business id I can do what another man can, France, and that was the best business l ever did.'

Thanksgiving Day.

COVENANT OF THE FAITH OF THE WAY

FARER AND THE SOJOURNER.

A Severed Siamese Twin.

EXTRAORDINARY VISITOR TO THE PHILA DELPHIA HOSTITAL CLINIC.

At the clinic at the Philadelphia Hospital on Saturday Dr. William H. Pancoast introduced to the students a

young man who is the only person in America who has survived the operation of cutting apart two children who were congenitally attached. The person's name is G.W. Lytle, residing at Con-nellsville, Ps. He bears upon his left nensynte, rs. The bears upon his feit cheek a deep scar where the ligature had been cut. Twenty-four years ago the operation was performed in the Jefferson College clinic by the elder, Dr. Pancoast, and was witnessed by all the physicians in the city. It was consider-ed a bold feat of surgery, and many physicians chock their heads with far ed a bold leat of surgery, and many physicians shook their heads with fear lest the attennt would result fatally to the patient. Lytle was then but seven months old. He was born with a hide-ous appendage to the left check that resembled an imperfectly developed infant. There was a circulation of blood themse the linearies intraine mellow through the ligature into the malforma tion, which also had a heart. The suc tion, which also had a heart. The suc-cess of the operation attracted univer-sal attention, and photographs of the malformation were sent abroad at the request of amines. request of eminent English surgeons. Dr. Panconst is positive in his 1 that all double children, like the mese twins, should be severed by the surgeon's knife. The operation has been successfully performed only three times, once each in Paris, London, and Philadelphia.

across the ocean.

Prohibition Failure in Iowa.

Eighteenth General Assembly it was in terms merely prohibitory of liquor as a beverage. In these respects, therefore,

the requirements of the Constitution providing for the manner of its amend

ment have been disregarded. The Jour

nais do not contain the proper entries, and the same act has not passed both Houses of the Legislature.

The Corset.

ed, and the muscles given a change to recover their lost power. Physicians have always condemned the corset as

prejudicial to health, and the best ar-tists have condemned it as distorting woman's natural form and detrimental to real grace and beauty. But there is little hope of these bonds so long as closely-fitted waists, and especially bas-oues pravil

Post Office 'Department Statistics.

The expenditures of the department during the year amounted to \$40,039.

Pittsburgh.

The temptation to tight lacing is not so great as formerly, now that the cor-sets are fitted by measure, and then fastened in front by steel hooks. But almost every corset wearer would find

American Agricultur

Home Rule for the Apaches.

Tucson, Ari., November 3.—A de-patch from San Carlos, dated yesterday. says that General Crook has held a final says that General Crook has held a final conference with the Apaches. Every male Indian on the reservation capable of bearing arms and not excused on account of sickness was present. They were told the time had now come for them to make an effort for their own living and to govern themselves. After being among them nearly two months studying their wants, General Crook said he was sorry to find how little if any progress any of them had made towards civilization and self-support, while a majority of them were not so well off to day as they were over eight years ago when he left them. In future the troops would not serve as a guard to prevent the Apsches being robbed and oppressed, but the Indians themselves must defend their own rights. Their present locality being ill-adapted to either farming or grazing, permission would be given them to select lands on the reservation grazing, permission would be given them to select lands on the reservation for cultivation under care of the chief, who will be responsible for the behavior of the respective bands. The chief would be assisted by soldiers enlisted in the corset and wear really loose clothing. The corset steel is one of the worst features. The pressure upon the stomach and thus upon the nerves back of the stomach results in weakness and general invalidism. Many corset wearers inagine that the corset is a real support to the strength, because they feel "all gone" without it. This only shows how much the mischief the corset has allowen have lost their native power through confinement. If the toggery worn in the shape of basques and skirts, with bands and weights, oppresses and torments her when the corset is removed, and the muscles given a change to the strength.

mer, a young man, twenty-one years of age, was this evening convicted of set-ting fire to the barn of Samuel Ranck ting here to the barn of skinuter kanck on the outskirts of this city in August last. Brimmer, familiarly known as "Tid", among his companions, was the daring young leader of a hard gang, suspected of being implicated in the incendiarism that for a long time ter-conied the city. We was easily to have rorized the city. He was caught almost in the very act of firing the Ranck barn, and the evidence against him was overwheiming. At the time of Brimoverwhelming. At the time of Bri mer's arrest and the Rank fire the Po house barn was in a blaze, and it is be house barb was in a biaze, and it is be-lieved he had a hand in setting it on fire. He was indicted for this offense and the bill was taken up immediately upon his conviction of the former crime. It is believed the result of the trials will have a salutary effect in heading the granting of the properties checking the operation of the organized band of fire bugs, whose bold crimes have been the means of increasing the insurance rates in the city and causing some companies to refuse further risks on property here.

ques prevail.



New Advertisement.

never varies. A marvel of purity holesomeness. More economical than with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum o phosphate powders. Sold only in cass. ROYAL BAK ING POWDER, 106 Wall-st., N. Y. on the ground that the Journals of the Legislature do not contain the act in full on their pages, and do not contain the yeas and nays taken upon the same, and that, according to the Journals, the act as passed by the Senate of the Eighteenth Assembly was in its terms prohibitory of the sale or manufactur-ing of liquor, not only as a beverage but also "to be used," and hence pro-hibited it and its use for any and all purposes, even sacramental, medicinal, etc.; but as it passed the House of the Eighteenth General Assembly it was in

Writ of Partition.

Writ of Partition. To Catherine A. Waver, Chas, H. Guteline and Einsheit Gutelins, heirs and legal representatives of dohm Moart, late of Hames two, devices the sec-dents within the County of Centre, Take notice that by virtue of a Writ of Partition, issued out of the Or-phan's Court of Centre County and to me disceted, an inquest will be held at the late residence of John Moart, deceased, in the township of Haines and coun-moses of making partition of the real centre of the sand deceased to and among his heirs and legal repre-sentatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and ap-phase for making no based which the arr-phase provides, Bolicfonder, if you think preper, like gou may be present, if you think preper, like the site of the same can be done without the fill benefit's office, Bolicfonder, if T. J. UNKEL, September 23.5, 1822 j Florid.

NOTICE .- Letters of Administra tion, cum, testamento annexo, upon the estat: samuel Cooper, late of Perguson township, decase have been granted to the undersigned, to whon persons indebted to said estate are requested to ke payment and those having clasms or demand the same known without delay. Mrs. MARY A. MILLEE, Administratrix, etc 39-61

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. o other disease is so prevalent in this coun-as Constipation, and no remedy has ever alled the estebrated Kidney-Wort as a s. Whatever the cause, however obtinate At Comments all of the collebrated Kidney. Work w. Whatever the cause, however obtinate ones, this remedy will everyone it. PILES. plaint is very apt to be with constipation. Kidney. Work stod with tens the weakened i kinds of Piles ever Atoines have before either (42- 1Flf you h PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

otice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Co of Centre County, or a Judge the October, 1882, at 10 o'clock, a. N embly approved 29th day of Ap r of our intended corporation to charter of our intended corporation to be called THE YOUNG MES CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of FELLS. LONTE, FENNEYLANA, "the character and ob-ect of which is, for the improvement of the spiriting, norsh, metrich, social and theorem. men, and for those purposes to have, possers, and joy all the rights, benefit- and privileges of that Act of Assembly. BEAVER & GEPHAKT,

J. I. FREDERICKS,

Repairer of Sewing Machines, BELLEFONTE, PA.

WASHINGTON, November 3. —From the annual report of Third Assistant Post master General Hazen, which has been submitted to the Postmaster General, the following information as to the operations of his office and of the postal vorsion concerning to character the terms of the second Residence one mile east of Bellefonte, on the Jack sonville read, with Mr. Christian Uhl, on farm of D Z. Kline, Eeq.

Old Machines Remodled to the latest style, with Drawers, Ac., when required. Br All work guaranteed. 21- f

PENNSYLVANIA

operations of his office and of the postal service generally is obtained : The or-dinary receipts of the department dur-ing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to \$41,515,642 80, and the net money order receipts to \$360,767.35, making a total revenue of \$41,876,410.15 The or endutives of the department STATE COLLEGE. Fall term opens August 25, 1882.

Governor Hoyt has issued the follow-ing proclamation: In con mon with the inhabitants of all the land, the people of this state have just cause of the thankfulness to THE CONMITTEES.

The following is a list of the killed : George Keener, James McDonald, Col. Reppert, and an infant in its mother's vestigated the cause and found, direct arms. Those seriously wounded are. There is intense excitement at 1 John Baugh, Charles Balinger, Willie tyre and the sure inding country.

Almighty God for the manifold material intellectual and spiritual fruits and increase of the year. Now, therefore, I, Henry M. Hoyt, governor of Pennsyl-vanis, do ordain and appoint Thursday, the thir leth day of November, 1882, as recommended by the president of the United States, a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to the end that the citizens

and prayer, to the end that the citizens of the commonwealth of every race, creed and condition, together with the wayfarer and soujourner there, may gather at the altar and the hearth to give thanks to God; to implore a con-tinuance of His favor; to renew and strengthen in kindliness of heart and act social and domestic ties, and to set apart out of the abundance of the year one day as a sign and covenant of their faith and hope and love.

Three Men Killed.

Several Others Injured in a Coal Mine Accident.

cident. WILLIAMSFORT, P.a., November 2.— Just before 6 o'clock this evening a boaded cost car broke loose on the in-cined plane at McIntyre's coal mine, twenty-five miles from here, on the Northern Central railroad, and rushed down at a fearful velocity. A number of men were in the car, three of whom were killed and two so hadly injured that they are not expected to live. The killed are James Dougherty, John Harris and Lewis Williams. The wound ed are John Lundy, sr., and John Lun dy, jr. Dougherty leaves a large fam-ily. Physicians have gone from here to the scene of the accident. At eleven o'clock to night the injured men were kiving, but it is not thought probably be completed in a year. The English committee, which are about twice as numerous as the American, meet monthly, in Jerusalem Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The Bishop of Winchester is the chairman. The manner in which the international revision is carried on is for the English committee to send their first revision, approved by

men were living, but it is not thought possible for them to survive. There were no men on the car except those named. The sheds at the foot of the plane were completely demolished. plane were completely demolished. There is intense excitement at McIn-

From the New York Tribun

on the New York Tribune. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of tures of \$1,508,224.94. the last week in each month a number of studious-looking, and, for the most part, venerable men, gather in Dr. Schaff's study, room No. 42, Bible house, Strike in the Bessemer Steel Market in and there, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., the work of perfecting the version of the Scriptures is carried on. The meetings PITTSBURGH, PA., November 3.-The rollers in the rail-mill of the Bessmer are secret, so that no premature criti-cism may annoy and hinder the work. At each meeting the portion of the Bi-

the third and last revision, which will

teel works are out on a strike because the firm compelled them to run light rails. The men want twice as much wages for running light rails as they re-ceive for heavy ones. The firm offered them an advance of 30 per cent, but this was refused and all branches of the ble to be revised at the next meetinggiven out, and each reviser is expected this was refused, and all branches of the to study it carefully during the month. mill are now idle. to study it carefully during the month. On coming together veiws are exchang-ed and the proposed alterations are adopted or rejected by vote. The Amer-ican committee have been at work on the Old Testament since 1872, and the English committee since 1870. The whole text has been gone over twice, and the committee are now engaged in the third and last revision, which will

EMINENT Astronomers assert that re-cent observations of the Comet disclose the fact, that the Tail is covered with strange hieroglyphics it was for some time impossible to decipher these characters but a powerful telescope was brought into requision and the charac-ters were found to read. Go to the Bos. ton Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block, opposite Brockerhoff House whenever you want anything in the line of Clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps furnishing goods. The Boston Store is the best and cheapest place to buy in Centre county. This is probably the first instance on record, where a celestial body like the Comet has been utalized as a bulletine board, and all should profit by the advice

to send their first revision, approved by a mjority vote, to the American com-mittee. The latter consider it, vote what alterations they will approve, and by the latter consider it. The English revisers then go over the ground again, perhaps suggesting some differ-ent rendering, and this revision is also criticised by the Americans, and so the two committees' versions are gradually drawn together into one. The third revision is the last. Such readings are the Americans contiue to advocate and the English refore to accept are, accord-ing to agreement, printed in an appen-dix, as the readings preferred by the "" "Facts speak plainer than words." """" Facts speak plainer than words." Proof:--"The Doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I diden't, for I had al-ready been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."-A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

The following SPECIAL COURSES, of two years

each, following the first two years of the Scientif ie Course : (a) AGRICULTURE ; (b) NATURAL HISTORY : (c) CHEMISTRY AND PRYSICS ; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING. 4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture.

A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry

A Classical and Scientific Preparatory Court

Military drill is required, Expenses for least and neidentais very low. Tutton free. Yong la lies un-ler charge of a competent lady Principal. For Çatalogues, or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, PRESIDENT. STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA.

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