ALASKA'S CAPITAL.

THE CURIOUS OLD TOWN OF SITKA. FORMERLY NEW ARCHANGEL.

First Impressions of the Settlement-No Place Like Home-The Castle and the Cathedral-Logs in the Primeval Forest.

We were picking our way through a perfect wilderness of islands, on the lookout for the capital, of which we had read and heard so much. Surely the Alaskan pilot must have the eye and the instinct of a seabird or he could never find a port in that labyrinth. Moreover the air was misty; we felt that we were approaching the sea. Lofty mountains towered above us; sometimes the islands swam apart-they seemed all in motion, as if they were swinging to and fro on the tideand then down a magnificent vista we saw the richly wooded slopes of some glorious beight that loomed out of the vapor and bathed its forehead in the sunshine. Sometimes the mist grew denser and we could see hardly a ship's length ahead of us; and the air was so chilly that our overcoats were drawn snugly about us, and we wondered what the temperature might be "down south" in Dakota and New England.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS. In the grayest of gray days we came to Sitka, and very likely for this reason found it a disappointment at first sight. Certainly it looked dreary enough as we approached it -a little cluster of tumble-down houses scattered along a bleak and rocky shore. We steamed slowly past it, made a big turn in deep water, got a tolerable view of the city from one end of it to the other, and then crept up to the one little dock, made fast, and were all granted the freedom of the capital for a couple of days. It is a gray place, gray with a greenish tinge in it—the kind of green that looks perennial, a dark, dull evergreen. There was some little show of color among the costumes of the people on shore-bright blankets and brighter calicom-but there was no suspicion of gayety or of a possible show of enthusiasm among the few sedate people who came down to see us disembark.

I began to wonder if these solemn spectafors that were grouped along the dock were ghosts materialized for the occasion; if the place were literally dead-dead as the ancient Russian cemetery on the hill, where the white crosses with their double arms, the upper and shorter one aslant, shone through the sad Russian maids on our passenger list, daughters of Father Mitropolski, the Greek priest at Sitka. They were returning from a convent school at Victoria, B. C., and were bubbling over with delight at the prospective joys of a summer vacation at home; but no ooner had they received the paternal embraces upon the deck than the virtue of happiness went out of them, and they became se date little Sitkans, whose dignity belied the riotous spirit that had made them the life of the ship on the way up.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME. We also brought home a little Russian chap who had been working down at Fort Wrangell, and having made a fortune-it was a fortune in his eyes-he was coming back to stay in the land of his nativity. He was quiet enough on shipboard; indeed, he had almost escaped observation until we sighted Sitka, but then his heart could contain itself no longer, and he made confidants of several of us to whom he had spoken never a word until this moment. How glad he was to greet its solemn shores, to him no doubt the dearest spot in all the earth. A few hours later we met him. He was swinging on the gate at the homestead in the edge of the town-a sweet, primitive place that caught our eye before the youngster caught our ears with his cheerful

eye that barmonized with everything else. "I make \$80 in four month at Wrangell. My sister not know me when I get home. I so glad to come back to Sitka. I not go away any more." Of course we poured out of the ship in short order and spread through the town like ants. At the top of the dock is the Northwest Trading company's store-how wo Farned to know these establishments. Some scoured it for a first choice and got the pick of the wares, but here, as elsewhere, we found the same motley collection of semi-barbaric bric-a-brac-brilliantly painted Indian paddles spread like a Sanburst against the farther wall; beaps of wooden masks and all the fantastical carvings such as the aborigines delight in and in which they almost excel. Up the main street of the town is another store, where a series of large rooms overflowing with curios fairly bewilders the purchaser of grotesque wares.

THE CASTLE AND THE CHURCH. At the top of Katalan's rock, on the edge of the sea, stands the Colonial castle. It is a huge wooden structure, looking more like a barrack than a castle. At the foot of the rock are the barracks and custom house. A thin sprinkling of marines, a few foreignlooking citizens-the full-fledged Rusk of the unmistakable type is hard to find nowadaysand troupes of Indians give a semblance of life to this quarter. At the top of the street stands the Russian Orthodox church, and this structure, with its quaint tower and spire, is really the lion of the place. St. Michael's was dedicated in 1844 by the venerable Ivan Veninnimoff, metropolitan of Moscow, for years priest and bishop at Ounalaska and Sitka.

I saw in a woods back of the town an imthense log. It was in the primeval forest, and below it were layers of other logs lying crosswise and is confusion. I know not how far below me was the selid earth, for mats of thick moss and deep beds of dead leaves filled the hollows between the logs; but this log. nearly three feet in diameter, was above them all, and out of it-from a seed no doubt imbedded in the bark-had sprung a tree that is to-day as great in girth as the log that lies prostrate beneath its roots. These mighty roots have clasped that leg in an everlasting embrace and struck down into the soil below. You can conjecture how long the log has been lying there in that tangle of mighty roots-yet the log is to-day as sound a bit of timber as one is likely to find anywhere .-Cor. San Francisco Chronick.

Prince Krapotkine's Brother.

Alexander Krapotkine, who was persecuted by the Russian government into committing icide at Tomsk last month, was a brother of the well-known Prince Peter Krapotkine, Although only 45 years old, he had translated many great English works into Russian, and was one of the foremost astronomers and meteorologists in Russia. After his return from exile in Siberia the government forbade him to enter any university town, to communicate with any institution of learning, or to pursue further his scientific work; and this drove him to despair.-Chicago Times.

River Parties in France.

At the river parties in France, where they are just now the fashion, fresh reeds are wreathed into ornamental devices to deck the table, and water lilies are the only flowers admissible. Further, the lady guests should year "lake blue" or "river green" dresses, and leave their hair floating over their shoulders in "water nymph" fashion.-Chicago

DEAD LEAVES-LOST HOPE.

This withered rose once lay on her breast; (A maid most fair is she.) My loving lips on its leaves are pressed, For she is dear to me.

But flowers fade and their odors fail; (O! life is a mockery.)
This song of mine must die in a wail, For she is dear to me.

There may be power in human prayer; (Sad are the words "may be.")
I pray that her life shall know no care, For she is dear to me.

This withered rose is my poor heart's type; (Beyond my hope is she.) God help the man whose passion ripe Fruition ne'er shall see

PLAYERS HARD TO PLEASE

An Umpire Tells What He Knows About

Chronic Baseball Kickers. Now the science of pitching curved balls has been carried so far that it is often diffi-cult to decide whether the ball has actually gone over the plate or not. As it leaves the pitcher's hands the ball may look as if it was going many inches to one side or the other. But just before it reaches the plate it curves -inward or outward, as the case may be-and shoots over the plate just where the batter wanted it. It may deceive the batter until too late, it may even deceive the umpire but it is almost certain to deceive the outsiders who are not so close to the plate and have not the same opportunity of judging.
Suppose you call this a strike. If the batter

be one of the visiting team, the crowd receives your decision with noisy delight. He kicks, and the crowd hisses him. But if he belongs to the home club the crowd desire to kill you and wish you an unpleasant time in the next world. Or a batsman is running to first base after a hit. The ball is fielded and thrown to the baseman. It is difficult to say which gets there first, ball or runner. One impartial man might think the ball was first, another might think the runner. But the crowd is not impartial. It makes up its mind according to its preferences, and if your decision favors the home nine it applauds you, if not it bisses you. In any event you have to stand the kicking of the nine who lose by your decision.

Indeed, one of the worst enemies of the umpire is the kicking player. In most instances it is he who gives the nudience the cue for kicking. There are players, of course, who never say a word or make a move that would lead the audience to believe they were dissatisfied with the umpire's rulings. But I know others who recognize the fact that an umpire may be "rattled" by the booting of spectators, and so deliberately raise a dis-

turbance with that object in view. Others, again, are chronic kickers, who cannot help giving vent to their feelings in the excitement of the moment, and who, after the game, are repentant and beg the umpire's pardon for their conduct. I have often been asked: "Why don't you fine such men?" Well, an old ball player doesn't like to be hard on his former brethren. Besides, even if he does overcome his reluctance, he cannot be sure that the fine will be paid. The club to which the player belongs does not always, not even usually, take the part of the umpire. Instead of exacting the penalty, they often do their best to remove the offending umpire from his position.-Joseph J. Ellick in Lippincott's.

Trees for California.

An interesting ceremony which recently took place in San Francisco was the distribution to the public school children of 45,000 seedling pine trees, the gift of Adolph Sutro, The children brought ordinary flower pots and carried their young trees away in them, the shoots being from six to twelve inches in length. After cultivating them for a short time at home it is the intention of the children to devote one day in November to planting the sprouts, and hereafter, on each recurng anniversary of the day, to plant others. "Oh, I so glad!" said he, with a mist in his In this way it is expected that the state will gradually become interested in Arbor day. and that the result will be a tremendous increase in the timber of the commonwealth .-Chicago Herald,

How to Eat Macaroni.

At a crowded table d'hote on the west side a reporter was scated opposite a French gentleman whose repast had progressed as far as macaroni. After a polite salutation and a few words as to the weather the French gentleman said:

"One of ze most breelyont writaires has said zat zo man who will deliberately cut up bees salad would murder bees grandmozaire. It ees equally true zat ze man who will chop up his macaroni ees capable of any wat you call atroceetee. Zare ees only one way to eat ze macaroni."

Thereupon the French gentleman tucked the edge of his napkin within his collar and enveloped his body in the linen so far as was possible. Then he inserted his fork in the middle of the portion of macaroni and twisted it around till he was able to raise to his mouth sufficient of the food to establish a connection between himself and his plate, and having securely established such connection he disengaged the fork with a dexterous twirl and owered it to the main body of macaroni, at the same time beginning mastication, accompanied by an indrawing of the breath. which had a persuasive effect on the intervening column of nutriment, and needed to be supplemented only by a slight urging and pricking up with the fork to make the ascent nstant, a process which was continued, with an expression of the utmost satisfaction on the part of the partaker, till the entire portion of food had ascended to his lips, even to the final length, which disappeared in a manner suggestive of the vanishing of a bell cord in a

passenger car when a coupling link breaks.

Then the French gentleman took a dry shampoo in his napkin and, with a triumphant look, accompanied by the characteristic gesture of his people, he said; "Zat ees ze way to eat ze macaroni."-New

The Watch as a Chromo

"Watches are cheap, dead down, low," sadle said a big jewelry dealer to a reporter. "The supply is greater than the demand. The little republic of Switzerland is nothing but a watch mufactory. Manufactories have sprung up in the United States wherever a stream was found strong enough to turn a wheel. What is the result? Watches are given away like chromos, the market is glutted with cheap timepieces. Once upon a time watches were made of genuine silver and gold, and made to run and last. Now every metal is used to make a timepiece, from common every day

Imitations, too, of gold and silver watches are hard to detect by the general run of peo-ple and keep just as good time. Instead of paying \$125 for a gold watch, you can buy one for \$60 or \$70 just as good. The old prices are no more. The more simple the interior of a watch becomes the cheaper the price. Some watches go right along with one or two cog wheels out and are accordingly cheaper. A real first class gold watch is still worth up in the hundreds. I am speaking of the common watch as worn by the masses years ago, when I first went into business. I never dreamed that watches would be bought like potatoes, by the barrel, in order to distributed

o customers."-New York Mail and Express, The London suburbs are crowded with un-

let houses and shops.

LOADING A BIG SHIP.

AN INTERESTING SPECTACLE AT A NEW YORK WHARF.

A Word About Lighters-The Work of a Stevedore-How the Loading of a Vessel is Conducted -Shipping Merchandise. Heavy Bodies Handled with Ease.

A petroleum broker gets word from a firm in Valparaiso, Chili, that it wants 5,000 gallons of best refined petroleum, but can pay only 23 cents a gallon, delivered. He goes on Change and finds that the best he can do is to get his oil from a New York company at 16 cents. After talking with this ship agent and that he chooses the most advantageous terms which he can find, which are 5 cents a gallon for freightage. Next he consults an insurance broker and affects an insurance upon his petroleum at a rate which amounts to 1/4 cent per gallon. This leaves him a profit of 11/4 cents a gallon, or \$75 for his morn-Meanwhile the order is being carried out.

The oil is in the company's works at Hunter's Point, making that delectable locality odiously odorous. A lighter is sent for it and the 5,000 gallons put on board. This oil may be packed in two different ways-in ordinary barrels or in tin cans holding five gallons each, two of which are boxed in a "case" of thin wood. This latter method of packing is employed mainly for fancy brands. A word about lighters: They are broad, bluntnosed, sloop-rigged boats, all deck except a little hole of a cabin, and used about the harbor for the transportation of merchandise to and from vessels at anchor, or from wharf to wharf. They are thoroughly ill-looking, always in the way, and only to be excused for existing on the score of their great usefulness. The lighters are on the rivers what the carts are on the streets. LADING THE VESSEL

The oil safely aboard, the jolly captain and his jolly crew of one set their sail and bowl along at a snail's pace down the East river until they heave alongside the Valparaiso Then the jolly captain sticks his pipe in his hatband and the loading of the oil begins. A huge double pulley, technically known as a block, is suspended between the mastheads just over the hatchway, and through it is reeved a rope long enough to reach to the deck of the lighter on one side, and, through a second block attached to the planking, to a stationary engine on the wharf on the other side. On board the vessel itself a staging is arranged, level with the top of the bulwarks and reaching to the edge of the hatchway, and then the men descend perilous and shaking ladders and disappear in the echoing blackness beneath the lowest deck. The oil is now in charge of the stevedore-a man who makes a business of loading and unloading vessels, hiring such laborers as he needs from the crowds of men hanging about the wharves waiting for such chance to earn a dollar, and who are called 'longshore-men. All being ready the men on the lighter pile up eight or ten boxes in a double tier, pass around them a fold of rope called a sling, and attach the iron hook at the end of the tackle; the man on the dock whistles a shrill "Go ahead!" to the engineer, whose drum rapidly winds up the rope until the slingful of boxes swings over the deck, when it is seized by brawny arms and guided over the hatchway, when, obedient to the signal, "Let go!" the engineer permits his drum to fly back, and the burden drops like a shot to the tune of "Stand from under!" There the tackle is quickly unbooked, an empty sling sent up, and then the boxes are rapidly stowed away, their number having been recorded by the shipping clerk in his memo-

The object to be attained-the absolute necessity-in stowing is to present all jostling between articles of the cargo, and the boxes oil are crowded in sidewise, any way to hold them tightly together, every crevice being filled with wooden wedges, so that there shall not be the least movement. By this time the men above have filled another sling, the whistle sounds again, the tackle creaks, the yo-he-e-ye, oh-stand from un-n-n-der !" is heard, and down comes another dozen cases to help fill the belly of the insatiate monster. When all the boxes are in the hold, the officer in charge of the ship fills out the form of a receipt called a "bill of lading." This is sent to the office of the owners of the oil, and if found correct, several copies are signed by the cap tain-one for himself, kept by the ship' owners, another for the shipper, and a third, at least, to be sent to the configures in Valpa raiso as a guide to their part of the transaction tion, for the freightage is paid ordinarily upon delivery of the consignment rather than in advance

randum book.

OTHER MERCHANDISE. The process above described is substantially that used in loading whatever be the mer chandise shipped. The main features-staging across the decks, broad gangplanks hung over the ship's side to prevent marring her paint complicated block tackle and steam engine to wind it or or horse power to walk away with it, men to manage the great weight swung about so easily by the tackle-these are always present, and only the details vary. barrels or the cylindrical iron cases in which caustic soda and other chemicals are packet are to be lifted there are attached to the en of the hoisting rope two iron arms with curved ends, like half-closed flugers which clutch the chains; but often three or four barrels or a heavy hogsbead of tobacco or sugar are put in a sling. Bales of cotton, rags, jute, matting, etc., are clutched on opposite sides by grappling hooks similar to these used in handling ice, which dig into their soft sides; but this will not do for bales of cloth, upon which you see printed the warning: "Use no hooks." Iron T rails are caught with clamps just in the middle, and, being thus balanced, are easily guided by one man, end foremost, through a little door in the side of the vessel, and landed on a hand truck, whence they are again swung to their resting place by tackle coming down through the hatchway. Railroad iron is much used for ballast in departing ships. It lies a dead weight, several layers deep, down in the bot-tom of the hold, and the floors of each of the lower decks are usually paved with a double layer of it, upon which the other cargo is Baid. M the merchandise over it is light the rails are fastened down by cross ties of tim

ber.
The case with which exceedingly heavy bodies are handled by the stevedore's men is remarkable. The hatchways are often just large enough to let a package through, and frequently the space between decks is so cir cumscribed that the men have hardly room to move, yet by skillfully landing the hogshead, or boxed piano, or huge piece of macinery, as it is lowered to them by the tackle, by prying it up and twisting it over with iron bars, pulling it with cotton hooks and pushing it with brawny hands and shoulders, sitting down four or five in a row against a bulkhead and shoving with their feet, they slowly work the unwieldy mass into its cor-ner and brace it firmly by wedges until its

cessor is placed.—Brooklyn Eagle. Coal Stolen in Transit. It is estimated that 60,000 tons of coal are stolen every year from cars in transit. The thefts of coal at one station on a Pennsylvania road amount to about thirty-one tons every night.-Chicago Times.

Kailroads.

DALD EAGLE VALLEY R.	R
D Time Table in effect May, 12,	'84.
WESTWARD. Exp.	Mail.
A. M.	P. M.
Leave Lock Haven 4 45	4 05
Flemington 4 48	4 09
Mill Hall 4 52	4 12
Beech Creek 5 01	4 28
Eagleville 5 04	4 33
Howard 5 13	4 45
Mount Engle 5 18	4 53
Curtin 5 22	4 58
Milesburg 5 30	5 07
Bellefonte 5 40	5 20
Milesburg 5 50	5 35
Snow Shoe Int 5 58	5 38
Unionville 6 02	5 49
Julian 6 12	6 01
Martha 6 22	6 12
Port Matilda 6 29	6 21
Hannah 6 37	6 30
Fowler 6 39	6 33
Bald Eagle 6 49	6 44
Vail 6 53	6 49
Arrive at Tyrone 7 05	7 00
EASTWARD. PM.	AM.
Leave Tyrone 7 30	8 10
East Tyrone 7 37	8 17
Vail7 40	8 20
Baid Eagle 7 45	8 25
Fowler 7 54	8 32
Hannah 7 57	8 36
Port Matilda 8 05	8 48
Martha 8	8 51
Julian 8 23	8 59
Unionville 8 33	9 10
Snow Shoe Int 8 42	9 18
Mileshung 0 45	0 00

Flemington..... 9 55 10 40 Arrive at Lock Haven 10 00 10 45 BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R.
R.—Time Table in effect May 25.
Leaves Snow Shoe 5 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 6:06 a. m.

Milesburg...... 8 45 9 22

Howard...... 9 26 10 09

Eagleville..... 9 36 10 19

Mill Hall...... 9 52 10 36

Beech Creek 9 40 16

Bellefonte.

Milesburg.....

...... 8 55 9 32

.9 05 9 47

Leaves Bellefonte 9:05 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 10:20 a. m. Leaves Snow Shoe 4:40 p. m., arrives at Bellefonte 5:51 p. m. Leaves Bellefonte 8:25 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 9:40 p. m. S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Sup't.

TEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R .-

L	Time Table in effect Ms	y	12	84.	
	WESTWARD.				
10		Mixed		ed.	
		P	M.	A	M.
Leave	Scotia	12	15	5	00
	Fsirbrook				20
2.97	Penn's Furnace				
	Hostler				
	Marengo				58
A900000	Loveville f				90
	Furnace Road			6	10
	Warriors Mark			6	28
	Pennington			6	40
	Waston Mill f	2	25		50
商品	L. & T. Junetion			6	51
*	Tyrone			6	58
	EASTWARD.			1 14	
		Mix		red.	
		P	M.	A	M
Leave	Tyrone				
	L & T. Junction	4	34	9	21

	EASTWARD.			1	ľ	
		Mixe		red		
			м.	A	3	
Leave	Tyrone	4	30	9	-	
	L & T. Junction				1	
	Weston Mill	4	40	9	-	
	Pennington	4	55	9	4	
	Warriors Mark					
	Furnace Road					
	Loveville					
	Marengo					
	Hostler					
	Penn's Furnace					
	Fairbrook	6	05	11	1	
	Scotia					

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. -(Phila. & Erie Division.)-On and after May 11, 1884: WESTWARD.

0 1	Leaves Philadelphia	11	20	p	п
1	Harrisburg	3	20	B	12
	Williamsport	7	00	8	m
	Jersey Shore	7	57	8	TI
•	Lock Haven	18	25	8	п
	Renovo		30		
	Arrives at Erie		00		
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	NIAGARA EXPRESS			r	
а,	Leaves Philadelphia	-	40		77
	Harrisburg				
	Arr. at Williamsport				
	Lock Haven		55		
	Renovo	-	05		
7 10			03		
г	Kane		00	P	*
	Passengers by this train arrive		or		
0	in Bellefonne at	0	05	P	п
b	FAST LINE				
1	Leaves Philadelphia	11	10	a	11
	Harrisburg	2	25	p	п
f	Williamsport				
f h	Arr at Lock Haven	8	65	p	n
1	EASTWARD.				
	LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS				
5	Leaves Lock Haven				
9	Williamsport				
7	arr at Harrisburg				
3	Philadalphia	2	15	-	-

hiladelphia...... 3 15 p m DAY EXPRESS Leaves Kane Renovo............ 10 05 a m Lock Haven...... 11 15 a m Williamsport 12 35 a m arr at Harrisburg 3 43 p to Philadelphia 7 25 r m Leaves Erie 1 55 p m Williamsport 1 00 a m arr at Marrisburg 4 20 a m Philadelphia..... 7 50 a m Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. RR.; at Corry with B. P. & W.RR.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. RR., and at Drift-wood with A. V. RR. R. NEILSON,

Gen'ISup't. DPHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. MAIN LINE.

Williamsport
Lewisburg
Sunbury
Shamokin
Mt Carmel
Shenandoah
Mahanoy City
Potitville
Schuylkill Haven
Auburn
Hamburg
Lessport 2 50 4 52 3 03 5 03 3 21 5 22 3 37 5 42 3 56 6 00 4 12 6 42 4 28 7 04 4 50 7 32 5 10 7 57 8 96 5 20 5 8 50 8 22 Leaport

Reading
Birdsboro

Pottstown
Phoenixville
Bridgeport

West Conshohocken

West Manayunk
Philadelphia
New York

CHRISTIE'S

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS LOCK HAVEN, PA.,

THIS institution is devoted to the specialty of imparting business knowledge, and to qualifying the young and middle aged of both sexes by new and practical methods for the responsible duties of business life.

Rates moderate. Advantages superior. For particulars address, S. N. CHRISTIE, Principal. LOCK HAVEN, PA.

ONE DOLLAR.

The Weekly Patriot,

HARRISBURG, PA, The leading Democratic paper in the State. Full of interesting news and miscellaneous and politica reading.

Only One 'Dollar Per Year.

Special Rates to Clubs

Sample copies mailed free on application.
The Patriot and New York World one year for one
dollar and fifty cents.
The Patriot and the Philadelphia Weekly Times one
year for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

WANTED.

AGENTS in every township in this county its cit subscriptions for the Weekly Patriot.

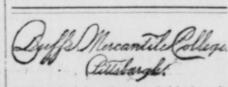
Write for term, Address all communications to THE PATRIOT, Harrisburg, Pa.



LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. MY DAUGHTER WAS VERY BAD OFF ON ACCOUNT OF A COLD AND PAIN ON HER LUNGS. DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL CURED HER IN 24 HOURS. ONE OF THE BOYS WAS CURED OF A SORE THROAT. THE MED-ICINE HAS WORKED WON-DERS IN OUR FAMILY, ALVAH PINCKNEY.

"ITS SPECIALTIES." DR. THOMAS'ECLEC-TRIC OIL FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, DIPH-THERIA, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, AND BRONCH-IAL TROUBLES GIVES IM-MEDIATE RELIEF.

THE MOST VIOLENT AT-TACK , OF NEURALGIA WILL RECEIVE IMMEDI-ATE AND PERMANENT RE-LIEF; IN FACT, AS A CURE FOR NEURALGIA IT HAS NEVER FAILED.



cation; enabling young men to enter upon the active duties of life. For circulars address P. Durr & Son

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK and JOB OFFICE HIGH STREET,

BELLEPONTE, PA. IS NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING FIRST-CLASS

Plain or Fancy Printing We have unusual facilities for printing LAW BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS. CATALOGUES. PROGRAMMES. STATEMENTS CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS,

NOTE HEADS. BUSINESS CARDS INVITATION CARDS CARTES DE VISITE CARDS ON ENVELOPES

AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Printing done in the beststyle, on

short notice and at the lowest rate .

STUDIO, 2nd floor Bush Arcade, (Room opp. Dr. Rothrock's Dental effice.)

I am now ready to do all kinds or

PAINTING, Such as PORTRAITS in oil. LAND SCAPES, SIGN and ORNAMEN.

TAL. FANCY DECORA. TING and GRAINING a SPECIALITY.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases I would be pleased to have you call, and examine specimens of work. Instructions given in Painting. VERY RESPECTFULLY,

6 P Hilder. SALESMEN WANTED

Through passenger coaches between Philipsburg and Philipsberg and Philipsberg and Philipsberg and Philipsberg and Philipsberg and Tipsberg and Tipsb

Professional Cards.

HENRY KELL, R. ATTORNEY-AT-I.AW
OFFICE WITH D. S. KELLER.

J. CALVIN MEYER. ATTURNEY-AT-LAW Office with Judge Hoy.

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER. ELLIS L. OLYMP ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS. Office opposite the Court House, on first floor
Woodring's Block.

HARSHBERGER, (Successor LAW Office N. E. corner Diamond next door to Fleming's Tailoring Establishment. Berlefonts, Fa.

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWAS SPANGLER & HEWES,

BELLEFONTE, CENTE COUNTY, PA. Special attention to Collections; practice in all the Courts. Consultation in German or English. 6-28-42 D. F. FORTNEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLLEFONTE, PA;
Office in Conrad House, Allecheny street.
Special attention given to the collection of claims
All business attended to promptly.
2-ty

J. G. LOVE, ATTOENEY-AT LAW,
Beliefonte, Pa.
Office in the rooms formerly occupied by the late
vol 5 23-41.

D. H. HASTINGS. HASTINGS & REEDER, Office on Allegheny street, two doors cast of the office occupied by late firm of Young & Bastings. 60-

BEAVER & GEPHART. Office on Allegheny street, north of High. Belle

W. C. HEINLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Lastdoor to the leftin the Court House. 21-1 CLEMENT DALE,

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. C. HIPPLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

All business promptly attended to. 1-ly WM. P MITCHELL, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, LOCK HAVEN, PA,

Will attend to all work in Clearfield, Centre and Minton counties.
Office opposite Lock Haven National Bank 20-13 DR. A. W. HAFER. HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Haris' Block.

H. K. HOY, M. D., High street _ [15-1y] BELLEFONTE, PA DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office in old Mcallister building

Bellefonte, Pa. F. P. BLAIR,

JEWELER,

MATCHES, CLOCES, JEWELER,

All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street
ander Brockerhoff House.

Business Cards.

GEM BARBER SHOP, Under First Nati BELLKFON 3 R. A. Beck, [may \$ 83] 1 : (p

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING And Allow Inte st, Discount otes; Bw) and Sell Gov.Se

Gov.Securities JAMES A. BEAVER, President!). SHUGERT, Cashier. J. P. HARRIS. Cash'r. CIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

BELLEFONTE, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. DASSMORE HOUSE, Front and Spruce Streets.
PHILIPSBTRG, PA Good Meals and Lodging at moderate rates.
stabling attached.
37 tf. JAMES PASSMORE, Prop.

GARMAN'S HOTEL. Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE PA TERMS \$1.25 ER DAY A good Meery attached.

Bush House, Families and single gentlemen, as well as the ge eral traveling public and commercial men are invite to this First-Class Hotel, where they will find but comfortant reasonable rates. Comfortant reasonable rates.

Liberal reduction to Jurymen and others stice

Ocurt.

W. R. TELLER, Prop'r.

New Brockerhoff House. BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

ALLEGHENY-ST., BELLEPONTE, P C. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r. Good Sample Room on First Floor. Free ious to and from all Trains. Special races to witnesses and jurors. 4-1

CENTRAL HOTEL, (Opposite the Railroad Station.)
MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will fad this liotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure meal as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes.

FIRST NATIONAL HOTEL MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. W.G. Rook, Proprietor. RATES-\$1 00 PER DAY. BUSRUNS TO DFPOT MERLING ALL TRAINS A GOOD LIVERY ATTACHED

This Hotel has lately been remodeled and refurnished and the traveling public will find accomadations first class in every respect. Our BAR is one of the best

Headquarters for Stockdealers,

DEBERSBURG HOTEL, THEONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THEONEV FIRST-CLASS NOTEL AN VALLEY.

Tables supplied with the best the Market fords. Oysters in every style in senson. Bar nected with the house, at which the best wines liquors are always kept. First class livery attack T. F. MOYER, Propris

DARKER HOUSE, FRONT ST. PHILIPSBURG, PA. coently built an addition to my already, giving me twenty addition at bed rooms, and and ventilated, two large