

ROYALTY ATTACKED.

Sir Edward Clarke's Speech in the Baccarat Scandal.

A BOLD ENGLISHMAN'S ATTITUDE.

He Declares That Sir William Can Not Be Obligated to Leave the Army While the Prince of Wales Is Allowed to Remain—Good Advice for the Future Ruler.

LONDON, June 9.—The interest in the baccarat scandal case was enhanced yesterday by the presence in the witness box of his royal highness the Prince of Wales. The prince testified that he had observed nothing suspicious in Sir William Gordon Cumming's play at Tranby Croft, but in reply to a jurymen he said that witnesses were so unanimous in asserting that Sir William had cheated that he could not help believing the charge.

Arthur Stanley Wilson, son of the millionaire owner of Tranby Croft, was examined at length Wednesday in the baccarat scandal case. He described in detail the manner of Sir William's play, asserting that when the latter would surreptitiously let additional counters drop on his pile, receiving payment therefor from the Prince of Wales, who was the banker.

A sensation was created on Thursday in the cross examination of young Arthur Stanley Wilson, when it was developed that the counters used in the baccarat game at Tranby Croft were brought there by the Prince of Wales, being the private set he carried with him from place to place. Mr. Berkeley Lettve gave evidence substantiating the story of young Wilson.

On Friday Mrs. Wilson, the hostess at Tranby Croft was the first witness. She also observed the cheating and told how it was done. When asked why she had not told the prince that her husband ob-

jected to baccarat she said: "I did not do so because we were such a staid, non-gambling party that I did not think much harm could come from the little play indulged in." Lord Coventry also testified as to Sir William's unfair play.

Methodists Rebuke His Highness.

The Methodists of South Wales, in session at Cardiff, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting learns with regret from the proceedings in the high court of justice that the Prince of Wales took part in a game of baccarat at Tranby Croft on Sept. 8, 1890, and thus gave countenance to gambling in one of its most insidious and ruinous forms, the force of his example thus encouraging vice among the people. We respectfully submit to his royal highness that by his conduct he offends the religious sense of the people and drags the royal house from the high position in which it stood, and tends to lessen the loving and devoted affection to the throne which has been ever cherished by his subjects.

Sir Edward Clarke's Rebuke.

LONDON, June 9.—In the baccarat case Sir Charles Russell concluded his address by urging the jury to find a verdict upon what he termed the conclusive evidence of five witnesses who had passed unscathed through a searching cross examination.

Sir Edward Clarke arose immediately upon the conclusion of Sir Charles Russell's address. Sir Edward said that it had been the common talk of London that the continual presence in the court room of the heir apparent to the throne was for the purpose of restraining the tongues of counsel in commenting upon his prominent connection with the case. He (Sir Edward) had a painful duty to perform. It was, however, a duty, and would therefore be discharged. He was by his obligations to the cause of justice and the interests of his client, the plaintiff in this case, compelled to comment upon the conduct and the evidence of the gentleman who stood highest in the land.

The Prince Should Go Too.

"My learned friend, Sir Charles Russell, has suggested that Sir Gordon Cumming would be obliged to leave the army if it were proven that he cheated at cards. I take this, the first opportunity of replying to that observation by saying it would be impossible that any one should be able to remove the name of Cumming from the army list while the names of Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, and Gen. Owen Williams were allowed to remain.

"Without suggesting that the party there assembled were guilty of over indulgence, I still maintain that the actual condition of vicarious exhilaration was not favorable to keen and cool observation and deliberate judgment."

Although Sir Edwin, in thus intimating that too much champagne had been drunk, was only saying what the public has all along been thinking, and thus voiced the general opinion, he is the first official personage who has had the courage to say it. That he should have dared to do so is another of the surprises which the trial has furnished.

Sir Edwin then brought a most effective rebuke to a close by referring to the précis signed by the plaintiff. It had been signed to save the Prince of Wales from the breath of scandal. There were cafts in history when scandalous and dishonoring deeds had been done by men of character, who paid their honor as freely as they had laid down their lives to serve a dynasty or save the honor of a prince.

Perhaps in no English court has there been seen such scenes of wild excitement as were witnessed during certain periods of the solicitor general's oration, and when he sat down the audience could restrain itself no longer and indulged in the loudest applause, which was quickly suppressed by the court officers.

Sir Edward's speech caused a tremendous sensation. During the delivery of the address the prince showed extreme nervousness.

HIPPOLYTE'S RULE.

His Offhand Manner of Ordering Executions.

THEY LOOK MUCH LIKE MURDER.

Merchant Regaud, Who Was Suspected of Favoring Legitimate, Shot Down at the King's Command, and His Nephew Shot for Asking Information—Remarkable Tyranny.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamship Oranje Nassau of the Dutch West India mail line arrived at this port from Port-au-Prince, bringing news of the latest attempt at revolution in Hayti.

The vessel put in at Port-au-Prince on Sunday, May 31, and found the inhabitants of the town greatly excited and soldiers parading the streets.

The outbreak of the rebels occurred on Thursday, May 26. While President Hippolyte was attending church a former cabinet minister, at the head of eighty followers, all well armed, stormed the prison and released 200 political and other prisoners.

The released prisoners were provided with arms and ammunition, and when Hippolyte's troops arrived on the scene there was a bloody battle. Hippolyte, fearing that he would be shot down by some of the rebels if he appeared on the street, remained in the church all day guarded by soldiers.

He called out the reserve militia and the rebels were soon routed. The leader of the rebels, the former cabinet minister, whose name the officers of the vessel did not learn, was captured and shot at once. By night of Thursday forty of the rebels had been captured and put to death. Others were captured and shot on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Every man suspected of being in sympathy with the insurgents was put to death without trial as soon as captured. Most of the 200 prisoners released from jail by the insurgents were recaptured and shot.

Cause of the Revolt.

The outbreak seemed to have been precipitated by the killing of Ernest Rigaud, the largest merchant at Port-au-Prince, by order of President Hippolyte.

Rigaud, who alleged that he was a French subject, had been in Paris some time, and had only recently returned to Hayti. Ex-President Legitime is in Paris, and is supposed to be in secret communication with his sympathizers in Hayti. Rigaud was suspected of being in sympathy with the Legitime party and of aiding them. It was believed that he had brought from Paris a cargo of arms for the rebels.

On Thursday morning, May 28, President Hippolyte went to the house of Rigaud, followed by a detachment of soldiers. The soldiers remained outside, while the president entered alone. He asked the merchant if he did not have guns concealed in the house. Rigaud answered that he had no guns in the house.

"Then you have them at your store," said the president.

The merchant replied that he had no guns concealed anywhere, but it is said he insulted Hippolyte and ordered him out of the house.

Putting his hand on Rigaud's shoulder the president said: "Come with me."

Hippolyte's Sentence Executed.

They left the house together and stepped out in front of the waiting soldiers. Without another word to Rigaud Hippolyte stepped aside and gave the order to fire. The soldiers raised their guns and fired a volley into the body of the rich merchant. He fell dead in front of his house.

Hippolyte no doubt thought this would frighten the friends of Legitime, who contemplated an outbreak, but it seems to have roused them to fury, and the attack on the prison and release of the political prisoners followed in a few hours.

On Saturday morning, May 30, a nephew of Ernest Rigaud, who was associated with him in business, called at President Hippolyte's house to ask about the killing of his uncle. The young man did not know that his uncle was shot by order of the president. He believed it was done by the soldiers without orders, and he intended to demand an investigation. As soon as he addressed the president and stated the object of his visit Hippolyte ordered him shot. He was at once dragged into the street by the soldiers and shot dead.

Hippolyte Alarmed.

The outbreak caused great excitement in Port-au-Prince, and thoroughly alarmed Hippolyte and his government. The full military reserve force was called out, the custom house and all public buildings were closed, and no one was allowed to leave the city without a passport from the government.

Several citizens who wanted to take passage on the Oranje Nassau were arrested by the soldiers, taken before the general of the army, who refused to allow them to depart when he found they had no passports. Two German merchants were the only persons who secured passports, and who were allowed to leave by the steamship.

Day and night the troops of Hippolyte patrolled the streets searching for persons suspected of sympathizing with the insurgent party. Business was practically suspended. The bodies of the rebels shot were left lying in the streets for several hours as a warning to their friends. The officers of some of the German vessels in port went on shore to look at the dead bodies.

A Peace Festival Interrupted.

On Monday a grand festival of peace was ordered by Hippolyte. Two Haytian men-of-war were in port, and they were profusely decorated. The festival was to celebrate the fact that the rebels had been defeated and peace established, but the festivities were probably rudely interrupted. At 11:30 a. m. the officers and men on the steamship heard the roar of guns in the town again. The firing was prolonged, and soldiers could be seen running to and fro on the streets.

The vessel left the port at 12 o'clock noon without learning the cause of the firing. It was probable, they thought, that an outbreak had occurred.

A Spy Deserter Executed.

CALCUTTA, June 9.—A dispatch received here from Manipur states that the spy who deserted from one of the native regiments in the British service and who was one of the leaders in the recent revolt against British authority, being prominent among the natives who massacred Chief Commissioner James W. Quinton and the members of his party, was hanged yesterday. The execution took place in the public square in the village of Manipur.

MADMAN RUNS A TRAIN.

Conductor and Fireman Watch the Man at the Throttle.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 8.—

With his hands on the throttle a crazy engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad made the run of an express train between Pottsville and Wilkesbarre, guarded by the conductor and fireman. It was an exciting and sensational passage.

Engineer Elmer, who had run on the Pennsylvania railroad for many years, was considered one of the most competent men in the service. He talked pleasantly to the fireman, and there was nothing like insanity until after running a few miles Elmer stopped his train. In explanation he told Conductor Zach Moyer that there was "a freight ahead," and that without orders he would not proceed.

Moyer, thinking the man was joking, laughed, and said it was all right. Thereupon the trip was resumed. New Castle was reached, and again Elmer asked for orders. Moyer's suspicions were aroused, and during the run to Moon he watched Elmer's movements from the engine. The engineer shifted about in the cab, and at times acted as if he were about to leap from the cab window. In running a long stretch of track he suddenly stopped the train, and said the water for the boiler was low, although the tank was almost full. Conductor Moyer and the fireman came to the conclusion that Elmer's mind was deranged.

Then the conductor climbed into the cab and watched the throttle as a hawk would watch a scared chicken, and whenever the crazy man would put on an extra head of steam the other men shut it off. By flattery, pleading and resorting to numerous stratagems the train was brought safely into Wilkesbarre.

To Reorganize the Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—Efforts will be made at once for the complete reorganization of the miners in the coke region by the United Mine workers of America. Vice president Penna, of that organization, said today: "Our fight against the coke operators must be maintained as long as we cannot get our rights. The fight cannot be evaded. I believe it will not be long before there will be another strike in the regions. The settlement at present is one purely through force. The men have no obligations, moral or legal, to remain at work for three years. A settlement like the present one will never remain in force."

Not Guilty of Bribery.

MEDIA, Pa., June 9.—The jury in the case of Dr. Henderson Haywood of Birmingham township, on trial here for election bribery, returned a sealed verdict after being out twenty-six hours. The verdict as returned acquitted Dr. Haywood of bribery, but half the costs in the case were ordered to be paid by him and the other half by Charles Phipps. Phipps was the witness who had taken the \$50 from Dr. Haywood, and who the jury had decided was the real prosecutor in the case.

Dropped from the Second Story.

READING, Pa., June 9.—Albert Sweigert, dropped from a second story window at Second and Penn streets, and was taken to the Reading hospital, suffering from a broken nose and other injuries. The house is occupied by Mrs. Lizzie Benntich, and Sweigert, who is not a lodger there, had, it is said, gained access by stealth. How he came to drop out of the window is not known. For some time, it is charged, Mrs. Benntich has been persecuted by Sweigert, and recently had him arrested.

T-loves in Camp.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 9.—A wholesale arrest of twenty suspected thieves was made by the New Castle police at Lawrence Junction. The men were in camp in the woods, and large quantities of silver and jewelry were found in their possession. All were committed by the mayor as vagrants and professional thieves. They will have a hearing Thursday. Nothing is known as to whom the valuables belong.

Both Claim the Office.

HARRISBURG, June 9.—Z. X. Snyder has made a formal application to Dr. Waller for the office of state superintendent of public instruction. He was promptly informed, after an amicable conference, that Dr. Waller considered the place as indubitably his, and it was settled that the matter should be referred to the courts for proper adjudication. The time of the trial has not yet been set.

They Charge the Pinkertons.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., June 9.—Master Workman Wise and Secretary Parker, active leaders in the late coke strike, declare that threats have recently been made against their lives by Pinkerton detectives. Parker says he was deliberately shot at on Saturday night near Wheeler. The two labor leaders are discussing the advisability of hiring officers to investigate the matter.

The Jintown Rioters on Trial.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 9.—The trial of John McSloy, C. M. Farker, Michael Damon and twenty-seven others for conspiracy and riot at Jintown during the coke strike was commenced before Judge Ingraham. All will be tried together. J. S. Schoonmaker and Thomas Lynch are the prosecutors. More than a hundred witnesses will be examined.

The Delamaters' Plea.

HARRISBURG, June 9.—In the supreme court yesterday the application of the Delamaters for a change of venue of their case from Crawford to an adjoining county, on the plea that public sentiment prevents a fair trial there, was argued. Joshua Douglas appeared for the Delamaters and George F. Davenport for the depositors. The court took the papers and reserved the decision.

The Tri-County Fair.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., June 8.—There are 105 entries for the races at the spring fair of the Tri-County society, which opens here to-morrow and continues four days. This is the largest number in the history of the society.

A Reading Physician Killed.

READING, Pa., June 9.—Dr. George H. Landis, aged 62, and deaf, a well known physician of this city, while attempting to cross the Reading railroad tracks here was struck by an engine and instantly killed.

Died of Quick Consumption.

READING, Pa., June 9.—Dr. Albert J. Crossman, a member of the pension examining board and secretary thereof, died of quick consumption, aged 35. Four weeks ago he attended to his large practice.

THE HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday, June 3.

William Cliff, the well known ship builder and philanthropist, died in London.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church finished up its routine business yesterday and adjourned.

During the week ending May 25 there were issued 6,950 pension certificates of all classes, the average first payment on each amounting to \$119.01.

Thursday, June 4.

The president has appointed John D. Suedeker postmaster at Hempstead, N. Y., and Sigmund E. Wisner at Marietta, Pa.

The large barn and stable of Keler & Gray, No. 49 Lewis street, Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Twenty-six horses were taken to death. Loss about \$14,000.

The pope, in order to provide against all possible contingencies, has just concluded a definite will. In the document his holiness bequeaths all his personal property to the Holy See.

Friday, June 5.

Peter Goldrich, of Edward Harrigan's theatrical company, died in New York.

German immigration to America for the past quarter of 1891 was 41,092, the largest on record in six years and mostly Russian Jews.

The bill providing for the issuing of an order in council for a close season in the Behring sea seal fisheries passed its third reading in the British house of commons.

Gloomy predictions concerning crops in Russia have been upset in southern Russia by heavy rains, and it is believed that the harvest will be little under the average.

The failure is announced in New York of Russell & Co., who have been doing a large export business with China for sixty-eight years past. The credit of the firm has always been high, and its capital has been estimated at half a million.

Saturday, June 6.

Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, is seriously ill with congestion of the lungs in London.

Owing to the prevalence of diphtheria all of the schools of Leominster, Mass., have been closed.

D. W. Wood was fined \$2,500 and costs in the United States circuit court at Boston for smuggling opium into this country.

Two sons of Hiram Wiser, of Bracebridge, Ont., aged 4 and 6 years respectively, were carried over Muskoka falls and drowned.

Miss Lizzie Baer, of Lyons, Ia., escaped from her home while her watcher slept, and in a fit of temporary insanity drowned herself in the Mississippi.

In order to keep whisky away from the natives of Alaska orders have been given by the collectors to the commanders of the revenue cutters Bear and Rush to seize all whisky, except such as may be required for medicinal use, found upon any whaler cruising in Alaskan waters.

Sunday, June 8.

Capt. John Faunce, of the revenue marine service, died at his home in Jersey City, aged 83. He entered the revenue service in 1841.

There will be no Sunday games of baseball played on the historic battlefield of Seven Pines, Va. Such a scheme has been under advisement, but it was abandoned.

Queen Victoria has conferred the order of the red cross on Mrs. Grimwood for heroic conduct at Manipur, where her husband, the British political agent, was murdered by the Manipuri.

At Macon, Ga., in his 80th year, Chauncey Vibbard, who was in his time one of the foremost railroad men in America, died. He was prominently identified with the old Union and Shenandoah railroad, now an important division of the New York Central.

The strike of the coal miners is being felt all over the northern part of Iowa. The supply of coal is giving out, and large factories will in many cases be compelled to shut down or reduce the working forces. The railroads at many points find their supply almost exhausted.

Postmaster Sherwood and Superintendent of the Mails Springer returned to Washington from their hurried tour of inspection of the postoffices of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The object in taking the trip was to gather ideas for the temporary postoffice to be erected in the capital.

Tuesday, June 9.

Lieut. Ryder's expedition to explore East Greenland has started from Copenhagen.

The treasury department has decided that railway cars running in the transit trade between the United States and Canada are not subject to duty.

At Wickliffe, Ky., Evan E. Shelby was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob. Shelby was charged with the murder of Mrs. Sadie Moore in 1882.

The London Times says that the Canadian Pacific railway will be Macdonald's enduring monument. "From his death we must date a new period of doubt and danger."

Practically all the tool shapers employed by the granite manufacturers of Concord, N. H., have quit work because of the refusal of the latter to accede to the men's demand for an increase in wages of from 31 to 33 1/2 cents per hour.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the Stock and Produce Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The stock market was firm. Pennsylvania was firm. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation displayed some strength. Reading was steady, and the general mortgage and preference income bonds were firm.

Following were the closing bids: Lehigh Valley..... 47 1/2 Reading 48. 48 3/4 N. Pacific..... 36 1/2 Reading 1st pf 51 1/2 N. Pacific pf..... 67 1/2 Reading 2d pf 36 Pennsylvania..... 50 Reading 3d pf 37 Lehigh Navigation..... 15 9/16 W. N. Y. & Pa. Lehigh Navigation..... 40 1/2 H. & B. T. com. 23 1/2 St. Paul..... 68 1/2 H. & B. T. pref. 46

The Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—State and western flour, super., \$3.75; do, do, extra, \$4.45; No. 2 winter family, \$4.35; do, extra, \$4.50; roller process, \$4.75; do, winter, clear, \$4.75; do, do, straight, \$5.00; do, winter, \$5.15; do, straight, \$5.25; do, patent, \$5.50; \$7.50; do, favorite brands, \$6.50; Rye flour, \$1.80 per barrel.

Wheat—Dull, easy, with bid 1.07 1/2 bid and 1.08 asked for July; \$1.07 1/2 bid and 1.08 1/2 asked for August; \$1.07 1/2 bid and 1.08 asked for September.

Corn—A shade firmer, with 66 1/2 bid and 66 asked for June and July; 66 bid and 65 1/2 asked for August; 66 bid and 65 1/2 asked for September.

Oats—Steady, with 53 1/2 bid and 53 1/2 asked for June and July; 53 1/2 bid and 53 1/2 asked for August; 53 bid and 46 asked for September.

Beef—Firm, fairly active; extra mess, \$12.50 @11; family, \$13.00.

Pork—Steady, quiet; new mess, \$12.00; do, old mess, \$11.50; extra prime, \$11.

Lard—Quiet, steady; steam rendered, \$6.75; Edge-New York and Pennsylvania, \$7.00; western, \$7.00; south-western, \$7.00.

If all the suggestions made to the county commissioners in regard to the improving of the court house yard were followed the county treasury would have been bankrupt already.

Across the Deep, to the Far West.

On steamboats, cars and stage-coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and exerts a favorable, counteracting the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a fine defense against cholera, malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick headache, and is an incomparable cure for constiveness and biliousness. The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionally to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

—There are 47 inmates in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

—Centre county jail has nine boarders on its registry list.

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Hence the superiority and peculiar merit of Woods' Sarsaparilla is built upon the most substantial foundation. In its preparation there is represented all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has developed, combined with long experience, brain work and experiment. It is only necessary to give this medicine a fair trial to realize its great curative value.

—One reason, perhaps, why the world moves so slow is because there are so many persons who want to sit on the fence and whistle.

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TO WEAK MEN

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Bellefonte, Pa.