

FARM NOTES.

Decrease the size of the entrance of your hives when the honey crop is over, but be sure and have it very large during the honey crop.

Fodder cut somewhat green, before the leaves turn yellow, is said to be highly relished by horses when shredded, but much depends upon the stage of growth at which the fodder is cut.

Plant walnuts where you wish the trees to grow. It is not necessary to remove the hulls. Cover to the depth of two inches. Plant a row which can be used for transplanting to vacancies that may occur.

To prevent disease spreading in an orchard dig up every tree that shows signs of being affected, and then use spraying solutions on the others. In the fall it will be found beneficial to use air-slaked lime freely on the ground, both for trees and vines.

Wheat stubble and refuse may be the harboring places of chinch bugs and other enemies. As soon as it can be done rake up all refuse and fire the pile. The fall of the year is a good time to fight the enemies that do the most damage in spring and summer.

It is of no advantage to haul the manure to the field and leave it in heaps. The rains will leach it and much of its plant food will be deposited in spots on the field. If the manure is hauled to the fields it should be at once spread evenly on the surface of the ground.

Soils are said sometimes to be "sour," and lime is recommended to correct their acidity. In most cases a good underdrain will effect a permanent cure. These sour soils are usually very rich when drained, as their acidity has kept the most exhaustive crops from growing on them.

The fruit-grower who would be successful must decide upon being a constant user of insecticides, to know their compositions and uses, and what to apply in various emergencies. Paris green will have no effect upon sap suckers, nor will kerosene destroy those which devour the leaves.

Burning over the strawberry bed is work which some will not perform for fear of injuring the plants. A grower who desired to test one method piled straw in the spaces of a few of the plants to the depth of six inches. The foliage of the plants that were burned over was of better color the next season and much heavier than those that were not treated.

Fence posts treated under the following manner will last a lifetime or more. Posts that have been in the ground seven years, when taken out, were as good as when they were first put in the ground. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in it peroxide charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber.

Barb-wire fences will not confine sheep, or certain kinds of dogs that are well-cared with hair, unless the strands of wire are very close, and even then a shaggy dog will work himself through the fence, despite the bars, with but little injury. If the dog cannot get through he will dig under the fence, hence a strand of wire should be below the ground.

Store the tools and implements under shelter. If possible take them apart and give the pieces a thorough cleaning with kerosene, which will assist in preventing rust. It would be also an advantage to sharpen all blades, and be in readiness for work without delay as soon as spring opens. All repairs and extras should be ordered now, as it may require days or weeks to secure them at a time when work is pressing.

A man or an animal can endure any amount of ventilation during the day, but when night comes the animal, like the man, delights in a warm and soft bed, free from cold draughts of air. The cold draughts in the stable frequently come along the floor, chilling the animal when it is at rest. This fact should teach the farmer that he will make no mistake in using plenty of dry bedding, and it should be thick and loose, thus preventing draughts from below and assisting to retain the animal heat.

A poultry house is not simply a place in which the fowls should roost. In winter, when the ground is covered with snow, the hens are almost helpless, and must remain inside. They should have plenty of room on the floor, which should be kept covered with out straw or leaves, in which they can scratch and work. Overfeeding on grain is the cause of hens not laying, and it also leads to double-yolk eggs, soft-shell eggs and disease. Each fowl should have ten square feet of room on the floor; that is, a poultry house 10 by 10 feet should accommodate ten fowls.

Work that does not pay in the fall may bring good results in the spring. Every fence corner, or other harboring place for weeds, should be cleaned out. Every weed means perhaps a thousand seeds, and hundreds of weeds may grow therefrom in spring. The seeds of some weeds are light and can be carried to every portion of the farm by winds. To avoid work in spring that is unprofitable clear every weed off the farm now, and as soon as it can be done, as every day's delay gives the seeds an opportunity to mature.

It is a good plan to plant all peach pits when it is known that the fruit has been grown on trees free from yellows. If the peach is an extra good one, it may well be left to fruit on its own stock. Some kinds of peaches reproduce themselves from seed and all kinds of this fruit are more likely to produce something nearly like themselves. If the native fruit proves to be worthless, a few buds inserted higher up after it has grown large enough to show what it is, will change it to whatever variety may be desired.

The canna plant, commonly known as "tannin" which heretofore has grown wild on the bottoms of the eastern slope of the Missouri valley, is now being successfully brought under cultivation with indefinite possibilities of adaptability to agricultural conditions before it. The bark produce used for a century in the tanning of leather, and which has built up a great American industry, is now well-nigh exhausted. To take the place of bark, the production of "tannin" or tannic acid promises to be the future resource for the manufacture of leather.

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The Dingley Deficit.

Debt Increasing While the Trusts are Wallowing in Prosperity.

The deficits of revenue still increase. Though, according to McKinley, Hanna and Dingley, it was necessary to call an extra session of congress in order to pass a tariff act which would produce enough revenue, the measure which was the outcome of their deliberations has already rolled up a deficit of some \$18,000,000 in two months.

This is a most surprising record. The internal revenue taxes which the Republicans overlooked produced \$1,000,000 increase, yet the total deficit was larger than ever before in our history. If continued at this rate, it would produce a debt of over \$100,000,000 instead of the increased revenue of \$118,000,000 predicted by Mr. Dingley in his first guess.

The deficits seem to be regarded pretty coolly by the Republicans. They need reminding that only a few months ago they were loudly asserting that the deficits of the Wilson tariff were ruining business. Now the Dingley deficits are doubly greater. Are they not ruining business?

When the Republicans called their extra session to carry out their agreements with the trusts, it was announced that the first work would be "to restore confidence" by making the receipts equal to the expenditures. Well, the receipts are not equal to the expenditures by some \$18,000,000. Are we to understand that confidence has been restored in some unprepared, impulsive way?

Singularly enough, the Hanna papers that harped so long on deficits have not more to say on the subject. In their lexicons there is no such word as deficit. When the topic is introduced they resolutely look the other way and maintain a silence as profound as that of Bill McKinley before he secured the Republican nomination. The worst of it is that the Hannaites have an argument, if they only knew it. They could point to the fact that though the government's account is overdrawn and its debt increases, the trusts are literally wallowing in prosperity.—Kansas City Times.

A Monstrous Job Planned to Cheat the Government Out of \$30,000,000.

A ring has all its plans laid to capture the Union Pacific railroad and cheat the government out of at least \$30,000,000. If this plot succeeds, it will be followed by a similar robbery in the case of the Central Pacific.

Conspicuous among the members of this ring are J. Pierpont Morgan and Collis P. Huntington. Attorney General McKenna, who consents to this robbery, was appointed to his place in the cabinet through the influence of Huntington.

No honest reason exists why the Union Pacific should not be made to pay every dollar of its debt to the government. The added portion, on which the government has its lien, is a paying property.

Congress refused to authorize the deal with the ring, known as the reorganization committee, which, with the active concurrence of the attorney general, will be consummated unless the president forbids. This he has ample power to do. The law of 1887 provides a way for dealing with the Union Pacific whereby the treasury can be protected against this intended plunder and the whole debt collected.

Why should the administration hasten to do between sessions of congress what congress has declined to sanction? That body will convene again within less than two months, and a matter so important as the public's interest in the Union Pacific railroad cannot in decency be disposed of without the participation of the people's representatives.

The Union Pacific ring has hatched a monstrous job of brigandage, and the administration is threatened with a scandal the like of which has not shamed the country since the Credit Mobilier exposure.

President McKinley's own reputation is at stake.—New York Journal.

Hanna Denies the Power of a Protective Tariff to Raise Wages.

Hanna is apostate to the principles of protection. The excuse for protection has always been that it raises the workingman's wages, no matter what the condition of the labor market may be. Under protection it was not necessary that the surplus labor should be employed before wages would rise. Protection would inevitably bring about a rise. But Mark Hanna says of the present situation, under full protection: "It is necessary that business should improve so much that the surplus of labor shall be used up before it is possible that the general scale of wages shall be advanced. It is the same old principle of supply and demand."

This is very significant. It practically denies the power of a protective tariff to increase wages. Not until the surplus labor—the thousands begging for work in the large cities and tramping the country—is absorbed can wages be expected to rise. No one claims that under protection surplus labor is ever absorbed. If this were so, strikes would succeed under protection to a greater extent than under a low tariff. But they do not.

Mark Hanna knows, if anybody does, that it is the law of supply and demand that fixes wages and not a high tariff. And he has in an unguarded moment said so, thereby announcing himself an apostate to the McKinley doctrine.

More Substantial. Mr. Hanna is not depending upon his war record or the big crops. His hope is in his bar' and Uncle Sam's bar'.

The Party of Trusts. But for the trusts there would today be no Hanna. In fact, there would be no Republican party.

Governed by Trusts.

Laws Are No Longer Made by and For the People. Money is the Supreme Power. Monopolies Have Grown Bold in Corrupting Legislatures—Their Gross Pignons in Every Caucus and Convention. Brazen Parade of Absolutism and Wealth.

The invasion of congress and the state legislatures by the hired lobbyists of the trusts is nothing new, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. These aggregations of capital have made bribery one of the fine arts and have reared up a school of professors to apply it in the interests of what they call their vested rights. These fountains of corruption not only furnish bribes, but bribe takers. The knowledge that out of their millions some hundreds of thousands will be used in the legislatures to secure immunity from investigation and "protection" from adverse legislation has bred a large class of men who "run" for congress and for places in the state legislatures as an occupation. These wretches press themselves forward upon party managers as candidates upon the very ground that they will be acceptable to the great institutions which indulge in the luxury of a lobby. Indeed, the trusts and the great corporations kindred to them furnish a good proportion of the party managers themselves, or, to make it plainer, they accept the services of those who have a faculty for local leadership and pay them well for protecting them when nominations are made. Thus, between the thieves who want to buy legislation and the thieves who desire to sell it and the paupers who go between them taking toll from each, the legislatures of the greater states sometimes become the mere property of the trusts.

Of course bribery is a felony in those who give and those who take, and in those who are mere promoters of it, but justice is blind, and great and wealthy rogues are seldom pestered about such little peccadillos as bribing legislators. It was not in the month of Jack Cade, but in that of the broken old King Lear, that the great master put these words: "Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks; clothe it in rags, a pygmy straw will pierce it."

In our time the robbers who steal our legislatures in order to make them steal from the people for them are not satisfied with getting away the mere plunder. They boldly tell us that it is good for us to be robbed, and that we do not understand our interests if we oppose it. The great trusts assure us that they shower benefits upon the people. They say that competition is not "the life of trade," as we had supposed, and that if it prevents monopoly it does the public great harm. Monopoly—the name of which has been the synonym for the spoliation of the many by a favored few from the time of the Tudors—now thrusts itself into the public view as a public benefactor. Trusts bring down the price of goods, we are told, and we are asked to remember how much dearer every commodity was before they entered upon their philanthropic career. Syndicates are steadily at work consolidating additional enterprises. The tendency is to have one railroad company in the United States that shall embrace them all, one telegraph company, one steel and iron manufacturing company, one brewing company, and so on. The Whisky trust, the Cordage trust, the Beef trust, the Flour trust and the Coal trust are all at work, each to absorb all the interests kindred to its own in order that there may be no competition. They say these consolidations largely reduce the number of people who have to be employed, reduce the number of officers and their expenses, and the dear people are told that they receive the benefits of all these reductions.

Railroad traffic associations march up to congress and demand the removal of all limits upon railroad pooling. They say that reasonable prices for interstate transportation should not be an object of solicitude on the part of the federal government, and that states which create railroad corporations and confer upon them the sovereign right of eminent domain to condemn roadways ought not to regulate their dealings with the public. Dividends for the railroad and "the public be damned" is declared to be the law of the railroad business. Monopoly enriches the stockholders at the expense of the public, while competition insures fair rates. So said the railroad kings themselves 20 years ago when they were opposing legislative regulations of fares and freights. "Leave us alone," they said. "We cannot open the public because competition between ourselves will restrain us." Now they reverse all this as above described. Pools take the place of competition in transportation rates, and trust combinations take the place of competition in trade.

It costs a great deal of money for the trusts to maintain their power in our state legislatures and in congress. Legislation comes high, but they must have it. They have lobby chiefs all over the country who do their bidding. The people need not be told how these leeches eat the public substance through manipulation of state and city governments. They not only take what is in sight; but, under the guise of prosecuting public works, they issue bonds at will, which consume the earnings of the people, visiting the indifference and imbecility of the fathers of today upon their children to the third and fourth generations.

Once on a Time. Mr. McKinley once condemned the lemonization of silver. This was before he fell into Hanna's hands. Wolcott's Failure. The public will doubtless be thunderstruck at the news that Senator Wolcott's bimetallic mission has failed. It was understood that he would effect free coinage as soon as he had seen a few more crowned heads.

Medical.

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE

A POSTMASTER LOSES THE USE OF HIS LEGS AND ARMS.

Edwin R. Tripp, of Middlefield Centre, Meets a Hazardous Encounter Which Renders Him Helpless.

From Otsego Republican, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. Edwin R. Tripp, the postmaster at Middlefield Centre, N. Y., recently had a dangerous experience which left him in a helpless state. His system was so much shattered that it was feared he might never recover.

In an interview with a reporter of the Republican, regarding this experience which had attracted considerable attention, Mr. Tripp stated: "In March, 1892, I was taken with what I afterward learned was locomotor ataxia, and was unable to walk, and I kept getting worse until I lost the use of my arms. I doctored with two skillful doctors but received no benefit, and also used a galvanic battery but kept getting worse and the doctors told me they could do no more. This was in May and June, 1892. I gave up all hope of ever having the use of my limbs again, and did not expect to live very long. I was unable to dress or undress myself, and could not get around the house unless I was moved in a chair.

"I think it was in June that I read of the case of a man in Saratoga Co., N. Y., who was taken very much as myself. He had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which contained in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restores shattered nerves, and had been cured by their use.

"I learned that the pills were prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and only cost 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at any druggist's and sent for two boxes.

Medical.

I used the pills faithfully and they gave me an appetite. I then sent for four more boxes and before I had taken all of them my feet and legs which had been cold began to get warm.

"I was a member of the Town Board that summer and had to be carried and put into a wagon to go to the meetings, and in fact was helpless, as my neighbors know. In August I could walk around the house by pushing a chair. I kept getting better and managed to move around more until election time that year, I walked with a cane to the polls, a short distance from my home. I continued to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People until I had taken eighteen boxes. I could then get around, and to-day walk to the post office and back, a distance of one-quarter of a mile, three times a day, and attend to my duties as postmaster.

"In the spring of 1892 I was elected town clerk which office I held for three years, I had previously been a justice of the peace for thirty-two years. I am now 70 years of age, and have lived in this town for about forty-six years. For nearly fifty years I worked at the blacksmith's trade. I am able to do work in my garden now, and saw the use of my wood. I consider that my restoration to health is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

EDWIN R. TRIPP, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1897. HOMER HANNAH, Notary Public.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established houses in Pennsylvania. Monthly \$63.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept., Y Chicago. 42-35-4m.

WE BUY AND SELL. We have sold five large Clover Hullers within the last ten days: one to Millheim, one to Centre Hall, one to Oak Hill and two to Bellefonte, and by the last of the week, rubbing and cleaning Clover Seed will be booming in Centre county. We also can furnish a first class wind mill, with thirty-six riddles and sieves for cleaning farm seeds. Orders taken for riddles and sieves for other wind mills.

We have a few of the Dilline Adjustable Seed Sieves for sale—the last that are in the market. We will buy Clover Seed, clean seed, when farmers are ready to sell, including wheat and other grains and farm products.

UP TO DATE DAIRYING SUPPLIES. The De Laval Cream Separator was the Favorite Cream Separator shown at the Granger's picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock butter workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

HOUSEHOLD FIXTURES AND SEWING MACHINES. Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety, including the best make of sewing machines, which we sell at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00 each. Those in want of sewing machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

BUGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS. We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of buggies, surreys and carriages in the market for the least money—land made goods. Other makes of buggies and carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS. Binghamton sleighs and cutters, the finest in the world. Boy's cutters and flyers. Farm and lumber sleds to suit buyers.

BUILDER'S SUPPLIES. Fire and Red Brick, flag stones, lime, roofing paper, plastering hair, sand and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including the famous Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

42-1-ly McALMONT & CO. Bellefonte, Pa. SHORTLIDGE & CO. State College, Pa.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

We have secured valuable claims in the FAMOUS GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

Hon. Chas. D. Rogers, of Juneau, Clerk of the U. S. District Court of Alaska, has staked out claims for this company in the Sheep Creek Basin and Whale Bay Districts of Alaska.

NORTH-AMERICAN MINING & DEVELOPING COMPANY. Capital, \$5,000,000. Shares, \$1 each.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE. THIS COMPANY GIVES THE POOR MAN A CHANCE AS WELL AS THE RICH.

NOW IS THE TIME! To invest your money, \$100 will buy one share of stock. Invest now before our stock advances in price. Not less than five shares will be sold. We have the best known men in American as Directors in this company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with any bank. Send money by postoffice order, or registered mail, and you will receive stock by return mail. North-American Mining and Developing Company, Juneau, Alaska. Write for prospectus to the

NORTH-AMERICAN MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY. 22 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, U. S. A. Agents wanted everywhere to sell our stock. 42-33-26.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R. (ERISSO LINE) BETWEEN —ST. LOUIS—

AND— SPRINGFIELD JOPLIN PITTSBURG WICHITA EUREKA SPRINGS FL. SMITH PARIS DALLAS SAN ANTONIO HOUSTON GALVESTON

Solid Vestibuled Trains with Pullman sleepers and reclining chair cars. Harvey dining halls. Maps, time tables and full information furnished upon application to O. M. CONLEY, GEO. T. NICHOLSON Gen'l Agent, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, PITTSBURG, PA. St. Louis, Mo.

Saddlery. \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 —WORTH OF— HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, PLAIN HARNESS, FINE HARNESS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, Etc.

All combined in an immense Stock of Fine Saddlery.NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS..... —To-day Prices have Dropped— THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY. JAMES SCHOFFIELD, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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EDWARD McGUINNESS, TAILOR. Second floor Lyon & Co. Store Building, Allegheny St. A Full Line of Fall and Winter Suits is Now Being Shown to Purchasers of Fine Clothing.

CASTORIA. FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON, BUT INSIST UPON HAVING CASTORIA, AND SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER. WE SHALL PROTECT OURSELVES AND THE PUBLIC AT ALL HAZARDS.

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION WILL PAY YOU IF DISABLED BY AN ACCIDENT. If disabled by an accident \$50 to \$100 per month for two years, \$200 to \$500. If you lose your eye sight, \$200 to \$500. If you lose one limb, \$50 to \$2,000. If you are ill \$40 per month. If killed, will pay your heirs, \$200 to \$5,000. If you die from natural cause, \$100.

IF INSURED, You cannot lose all your income when you are sick or disabled by accident. Absolute protection at a cost of \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month.

The Fidelity Mutual Aid association is pre-eminently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States. It has \$6,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its certificate an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members. For particulars, address J. L. M. SHETTELLEY, Secretary and General Manager, San Francisco, Cal.

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New Advertisements.

WE are selling a good grade of tea—green—black or mixed at 28cts per lb. Try it. SECHLER & CO.

Insurance. Insurance.

A LETTER THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!! PLEASANT GAP, PA., Aug. 14, 1897.

MR. J. EDW. LAWRENCE, Manager Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir:— I acknowledge the receipt this day of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in payment of the death claim of my brother's life, the late Dr. S. E. Noll. I wish to thank you for the prompt and business like manner that you and your company have shown in the settlement of this claim.

My brother was insured in March, 1897, and died the following July, he had paid but \$48.16 for which I am this day handed \$2,000. Thanking you again for your kindness, I am, sincerely yours, WM. H. NOLL, Administrator.

42-19-3m

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