

FARM NOTES.

A horseman writes as follows: A very simple application of clay for the preservation of the horses' feet has been used for some months by the subscriber in the city of Albany.

A box is made of inch boards, very strong. The box should be about six inches deep inside and a little narrower than the breadth of the stall in which it is placed, and in length about one-half the length of the stall. In this is placed, filling it up almost to the brim, small pieces of blue clay. Thoroughly shower this clay with water several times a day until well mixed and hoe it in the same manner that mortar is hoed, so as to make the entire mass uniformly soft. The entire body of the clay thus wet should be a little softer than mortar used in building. Daily water and hoe the soft clay so as to preserve its consistency. The horse is made to stand with his fore feet in this mass for two or three hours a day. The box is so large that the horse cannot step out in any direction. The softness of the material enables it to form around the entire surface of the feet coming a little higher than the coronet of the feet. The moisture and the effect of the clay absorbed by the entire feet, particularly along the entire line of the coronet, stimulates in a remarkable and natural way the growth of a little softer hair in the hoof. The softness experienced by horses being driven over hard roads or streets of stone.

The entire expense of this plan cannot exceed one dollar, and any one who gives it a fair and thorough test, it is predicted, will never use any foot ointments or purchase any more different for the restoration and growth of his horses' feet.

To grow 160 bushels of corn on an acre should require good land. E. S. Fursman, El Paso, Ill., who received the premium at the Illinois State Fair this year, states that the land was common prairie soil. The corn was sown in May, 1894, remained in pasture during 1895, given a good dressing of stable manure that summer, and grew a crop of corn in 1896. The plot consisted of ten acres, one acre producing 160 bushels and the other nine acres 85 bushels each. The land was planted May 12 with a common two-horse planter, and check-rows 3 1/2 by 3 feet, dropping three kernels to the hill. The planter was followed with a heavy smoother, or clod crusher. When the corn on the one acre was up he planted by hand, between the hills two kernels 2 inches apart and 16 inches from the hills. When the plants were 5 inches high they were worked with a hoe, and all thinned to two stalks to the hill. The land was cultivated between the rows May 28 and June 10, the latter not so deep, always smoothing after cultivating. He ascribes success to planting two different varieties of corn at different times, which prolonged pollination, deep cultivation, shallow surface cultivation later so as not to disturb the roots, and keeping the soil clear of grass and weeds at all times.

Cabbages are usually wintered by burying the heads in trenches. The heads close together and slanting, so as to shed any rain that may get to them. Cover the heads with straw or salt hay, and then use boards. If the cabbages are stored under a shed no boards will be required. When the heads are buried they begin to rot, but in this manner the heads can be cut off as wanted and the stalks (which are alive) will send out shoots or sprouts in early spring, to be used as greens. Those who may try the plan will not again resort to the methods of burying the heads.

The soja bean is fast coming to the front for stock. It seems to hold its own better than corn against frost, drought, grass and weeds, but is slow in curing, owing to the large amount of oil contained. A Virginia farmer, on rich bottom land, grew 100 bushels of seed per acre. In Illinois, where the Mammoth variety is the largest, rank grown, was used, the land having been manured twice, the yield per acre, cut green from the soil, was 26,650 pounds, which gave over 763 pounds for 365 days. Compared with corn, the soja bean requires less cultivation and gives much larger yields on all kinds of land.

Professor Lodge, of Liverpool, England, an authority on lightning and lightning guards, states that with proper ground connection galvanized fence wires may be used as lightning conductors. To be effective the conductor must terminate in damp earth. He does not approve of twisting the wires tightly, as two loose cables of three wires each are better than one tight one of half a dozen strands. The wires may be stapled to the building without insulation. A building that has its highest lines and all projecting points thus protected would be well guarded. The main point is proper ground connection.

The disease which is destroying the potato crop in Ireland is known as "Phytophthora infestans," and prevails more on moist soils than where the land is dry, though dry soils are not free from the disease. It generally affects the tubers late in the season, and frequently the attack is sudden and fatal. It begins as a single spot on the leaf, spreading to the entire plant, prevailing mostly during damp weather. Where the potatoes have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture the disease seems to be checked.

Straw is wasted, and yet it can be put to excellent use for mulching trees and plants, so as to protect them against sudden changes of temperature. When the ground freezes no harm is done plants as long as the cold continues, but a sudden thaw may do damage. Straw will serve to keep the ground cold until well into the spring.

Good tools and implements are better than those that are apparently cheap and worthless. On a farm every tool should be sharp; in fact, not one should be allowed to become dull. The difference in the amount of work done in a day with a sharp tool, compared with a dull one, may be more than the value of the tool.

It is not safe to crowd hogs that are being heavily fed, as they will be liable to injury should the weather become cold, by getting close together for warmth, frequently the lower one being crushed.

One of the most amusing sights at the fair is the dairy farmer ridiculing the "fancy" farmer, who gets more milk and butter from one good cow than the dairyman does from four scrubs.

Leave no dead limbs on trees. A dead limb may be the result of disease, and unless removed the tree will soon be dead or worthless.

MONORAIL TRAMWAY.  
Effective and Economical System for Mountainous Countries.—Navel Line Under Construction in Mexico. A Donkey Car Haul a Load Weighing Five Tons.—A Valuable System for Mining Districts.

At the town of Caborca, in the Altar district of Sonora, Mexico, construction has been commenced on what will be when completed the first and only one rail tramway or railway in operation on the American continent. This novel railway will run from San Salinas to Caborca, a distance of 25 miles. The tramway is a French invention, owned by the Monorail Portatif Niveau du Sol, or Single Rail Portable Tramway company of Paris. M. A. L. Cailliet of Paris, who is one of the engi-



A MONORAIL TRAM CAR.

neers of the company, is superintending the construction of the railway at Caborca. According to M. Cailliet, the single rail railway was invented only about five years ago. He states that he never heard of it before then or heard that anybody had tried it but the French company for which he is engineer.

It is, M. Cailliet says, very effective on long hauls through a mountainous country where the grade is irregular. The car can be operated at a very small cost, as one mule or a donkey can haul a load weighing five tons, providing the road is fairly level. The track costs only \$300 a mile, ties and all.

A French mining company, Compagnie Mina San Salinas de Altar, of which M. Lejeune, a well known Parisian, is manager, is to operate the road that is at present being constructed in Sonora. This company has some very rich gold and salt mines at San Salinas in the Altar district, while the offices and smelters of the company are located at Caborca, a distance of 25 miles from the town of San Salinas.

The monorail tramway will be used in conveying gold ore from the mines to the smelter and in transporting passengers and provisions from Caborca to the mines. The car is to have a capacity of 30 tons per day according to the contract between the mining and the tramway companies. The contract calls for the use of only one car. By putting on more cars a capacity of 250 tons per day can be reached.

"We have," said M. Cailliet, "another order in Mexico in addition to the one we are now filling in the Altar district. We have not placed one of our tramways in the United States, but before I leave for France I may try to introduce the monorail into some of the mining districts."—San Francisco Call.

**Peanut Oil.**  
The production of peanut oil in this country has hitherto been carried on in a desultory way, and it has not been much known as a commercial article. However, as the chemical composition of the peanut has become better known attention has been drawn to the food value of the peanut meal and the peanut grits. It has been found that they are richer in nitrogenous principles than any of the vegetable seed cakes, and a demand has sprung up for them. So the expression of the oil has now been undertaken on a larger scale and with more suitably designed presses. The cold pressed oil is of a pale yellow color and of pleasant flavor and odor. A very slight refining produces a very agreeable table oil for salads and general culinary purposes. When once freed from the free acid found in the raw state, it does not tend to become rancid as readily as olive oil.

**Fragrance of Flowers.**  
The great leading object of nature in providing nectar and fragrance in flowers is still a subject of discussion in scientific journals, says the New York Independent. Fragrant flowers are the exception, not the rule. In some families of plants where there may be several scores of species only one or two are fragrant. This has been especially noted among the wild species of violet, but no one has so far been able to note the slightest advantage in life economy which the sweet scented ones possess over the odorless ones.

**The World's Telegraph Wires.**  
The total miles of telegraph wire in the world has reached 4,908,921, not counting 180,440 miles of submarine cable. Were this all in one continuous line it would wrap around the equator about 198 times. The moon and earth could be connected by 20 lines, with enough to spare to connect every country on the earth. Of the total amount, Europe has 1,764,790; Asia, 310,685; Africa, 99,419; Australia, 217,479, and America, 2,516,548.

**Cordite a Substitute for Powder.**  
Experiments are being made at Portsmouth, England, with cordite as ammunition for quick firing guns for the purpose of determining the visibility of the flash at night and how far it would guide an enemy's fire. Cordite is said to give a much smaller flash than powder.—Scientific American.

**Sleep, Nature's Medicine.**  
Menander said that all diseases were curable by sleep—a broad statement, in which, nevertheless, there may be something that is true, for good sleepers are ever, as I think, the most curable patients, and I would always rather hear a sick person had slept than had taken regularly the prescribed medicine during sleeping hours.—Sir Benjamin Richardson.

**The Longest Sleep.**  
A patient who remained absolutely unconscious for 4 1/2 months in Germany furnishes the longest continued cataleptic sleep known to science.

Air Resistance.  
Some Inventors Seek to Overcome It by Queer Shaped Locomotives.

The Engineer of London illustrates a queer looking French locomotive, designed evidently, as some experimental machines in this country have been, to reduce air resistance. Regarding this The Engineer says:

The remarkable contour of the locomotive we illustrate on this page needs no comment. From time to time persons forget that the end friction of elongated bodies moving at high velocities is practically negligible when compared with the side friction and attempt to reduce resistance by providing the body with a pointed beak or prow, even at the expense of increased surface. It is true that projectiles are pointed at the leading extremity, but it has been shown by experiment that the gain in velocity from so doing is only slight. The projectile, however, flies more steadily, and it is therefore pointed. An elongated projectile with a hemispherical end, but tapering toward the rear extremity, is about as good for flight as any. The porpoise very closely follows this shape, and perhaps the great speed attained by this animal is dependent in large measure upon it.

**An English Sleeping Car.**  
The Great London and Northwestern Railway company has lately introduced, with much satisfaction to the traveling public on that important route, a new description of sleeping car. These cars were built at Wolverhampton from designs by A. C. Park, the well known expert in this branch, each car being 70 feet long and having six wheel trucks, and the end platforms are described as being completely inclosed, so as to prevent the draftiness of side doors—in other words, presumably the usual American vestibules. There are corridors the whole length of the car on one side and 11 "cabins," or compartments, six containing double berths and five single berths, while in all of them except one the berths are placed so that the occupant crosses crosswise of the car. The smoking compartment is in the middle of the car, and the lavatories are arranged at each end. The interior woodwork is finished in great variety of style and material, including mahogany, maple, Italian walnut and other rarer sorts making up the combination. Each occupant can light or extinguish his gas jet at any time by means of a hinged globe.—New York Sun.

**For the Preservation of Boilers.**  
The practice adopted by the French navy for the preservation of boilers not in use is different from that generally in vogue, and it is worth at least making a note of. They seem to take the boiler by the horns. Instead of emptying the boiler they fill it completely full of fresh water and then add to the water a certain amount of milk of lime or soda. The solution used is not so strong for boilers with small incrustations, as it is intended to be just sufficient to neutralize the acidity of the water. Particular attention is given to the outside of the tubes if they are not to be used for a long time. They are painted with red lead or coal tar as far as they are accessible, and for the rest a protective coating is obtained by burning tar, the smoke of which will form a coating of soot. Besides this the boiler casing is closed and kept airtight, after some quicklime has been placed inside.—American Machinist.

**Vision Tests in Schools.**  
In Philadelphia it has been found that of about 1,500 pupils of the two highest grammar grades whose eyes have been tested nearly half of those examined have defective vision. In several cases children who were instructed to wear glasses have shown the benefit of using these in improved proficiency in their studies. In some instances pupils were retarded, unconsciously to themselves, by not being able to distinguish anything written upon the blackboard. One boy, whose hesitancy in reading could not be accounted for, was found to be afflicted with a difficulty that made one word appear as two. In special cases a physician's examination has been advised.—School Journal.

**Watch Canned Goods.**  
When a can is bulged, the contents should not be used, as the condition of the tin shows that air has reached the inside and decomposition has set in, which has caused gases to be generated. The gases thus formed have forced the tin to bulge. Cases of poisoning through eating canned fruit and meats are so common that the above method of detecting poisonous canned foods should be especially valuable to housekeepers.—Public Health Journal.

**Pneumatic Car Windows.**  
A Kansan has patented a pneumatic device which raises a car window by air pressure by turning a handle, which admits the air from a cylinder to a piston connected with the sash.

**Scraps of Science.**  
Benzoic acid wash relieves the itching of scaling cutaneous eruptions. At a Newark (N. J.) factory electricity is employed for automatic hat ironing. Experiments in Boston show that cooking by coal costs but 19 per cent of the same by electricity. Only one person in 15 has perfect eyes, the larger portion of defectiveness prevailing among fair haired people. The highest temperature in the world is recorded in the great desert of Africa, where the thermometer often marks 150 degrees F.

The fish's belly is white and his back green because in swimming about in the water the white belly is the color of the light shining through the water, hence protects him from his enemy below. His back, being green, makes him, on the other hand, appear from above as a part of the green water and is his safeguard from hawks and other enemies.

Medical.  
A WOMAN'S DEED  
A BENEFACTRESS WHO IS DOING INCALCULABLE GOOD.  
Devotes Much of Her Time to the Benefits of Children—How She Helps Them.

Mrs. John Tansey, of 130 Baker street, Detroit, Michigan, is one of those women who always know just what to do in all trouble and sickness. One that is a mother to those in distress. To a reporter she said:

"I am the mother of ten children and have raised eight of them. Several years ago we had a serious time with my daughter, which began when she was about sixteen years old. She did not have any serious illness but seemed to gradually waste away. Having never had any consumption in our families, as we come of good old Irish and Scotch descent, we did not think it was that disease. Neither did she have a hacking cough, yet she grew thinner and paler each day. Our doctor called the disease by an odd name which, as I afterward learned, meant lack of blood. "It is impossible to describe the feelings John and I had as we noticed our daughter slowly passing from us. As a last resort I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, made by the Dr. Williams' Medicine company, Schenectady, N. Y., which I understood contained in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Before she had taken half a box there was a decided change and after three months treatment you would not have recognized her, as her health was so greatly improved. She gained in flesh rapidly and soon was in perfect health. I have always kept the pills in the house since and have recommended them to every one I could. I have told many mothers about them and they have made some wonderful cures. One of the girls had a young lady friend that came to the house almost every day, and she was a slight, honestly she seemed almost transparent. I did not care to have my daughters associate with her, as I was afraid some day she would drop dead on the street. I recommended and begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and told her of their sterling qualities and how the cost was slight, being only 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at any druggist's. Finally I induced her to try them.

"They helped her wonderfully and undoubtedly saved her life. She now recommends them to other young women.

"Ever mother in this land should keep these pills in the house, as they are good for many other ailments. I don't believe in doctoring and never spent much money in medicines, but I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every mother that has a daughter just coming into womanhood."

**SOMETHING TO DEPEND ON.**—Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's new discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her, and she is now well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles of F. Potts Green's drugstore.

**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 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 \$2,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its contract an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members. For particulars address J. L. M. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, 42-19-1-y, San Francisco, Cal.

**Medical.**  
**Medical.**  
**New Advertisements.**  
**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.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
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**ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.**  
**THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION**  
WILL PAY YOU  
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 \$2,000,000 cash deposits with the States of California and Missouri, which, together, with an ample reserve fund and large assets, make its contract an absolute guarantee of the solidity of protection to its members. For particulars address J. L. M. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, 42-19-1-y, San Francisco, Cal.

**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.

New Advertisements.

**AGENTS.—\$25 to \$50 per week easy!**  
You work right around home. A brand new thing. Write us quick! You will be surprised at how easy it can be done. Send us your address anywhere. It will be to your interest to investigate. Write today. Address "People's" 3941 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 42-38-6t

**WANTED.—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE** gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established houses in Pennsylvania, Maryland, etc. Expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept., 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 Dilines Adjustable Seed Sows 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 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 best quality and lowest prices. 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 and girls' sleds. 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 Galvanized Plaster, Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

**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 mine in American as operated in this company. Therefore your money is as safe with us as with your 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 fit.

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

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1897.

1. The first and final account of Wm. Pealer, administrator of dec., of John B. Ungard, late of Gregg township, deceased.
2. The second partial account of S. E. Neff, surviving executor of dec., of Josiah Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.
3. First and final account of H. H. Osman, administrator of dec., of Elizabeth Calderwood, late of Taylor township, deceased.
4. The first and final account of T. S. Bailey, administrator of dec., of David Osman, late of State College borough, deceased.
5. The account of Elizabeth Bible and Annie Bible, executrices of dec., of Wm. Bible, late of Potter township, deceased.
6. The third partial account of John M. Keichline, administrator of dec., of John M. Wagner, late of Boggs township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of John M. Keichline, trustee to sell the real estate of John M. Wagner, late of Boggs township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of Wm. E. Grove, and Nathan Grove, executors of dec. of Wm. Grove, late of College township, deceased.
9. The account of James Watson, administrator of dec., of Sarah Watson, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
10. First and final account of C. T. Fryberger, guardian of Mamie Swartz, minor child of Benj. Swartz, late of South Philipsburg, deceased.
11. First and final account of D. W. Holt, guardian of Edward Holt, minor child of R. A. Holt, late of Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.
12. First and final account of Peck, administrator of dec., of Louisa Beirly, late of Walker township, deceased.
13. The second and final account of James Harris and James L. Sommerville, executors of dec., of Mrs. E. J. Livingston, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
14. The final account of Dr. M. Stewart, trustee under the will of John Mulholland, late of Barnside township, deceased, by Daniel B. Mulholland, a legatee under said will.
15. The account of D. C. Gingerlieh, guardian of John Weaver, et al., minor children of S. H. Weaver, late of College township, deceased.
16. The second partial account of C. M. Bower, trustee and administrator of dec. of R. Mulholland, late of Barnside township, deceased, showing collections and disbursements of interest on funds invested, by order of the orphans' court, for the benefit of Caroline Mulholland, widow of decedent.
17. First and final account of E. K. Keller, executor of dec., of Jeremiah Eckenroth, late of Spring township, deceased.
18. The account of John A. Grenoble, acting executor of dec., of Adam Grenoble, late of Gregg township, deceased.
19. The first partial account of W. H. Williams and Jennie H. Williams, administrators of dec., of Aaron Williams, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased as filed by W. H. Williams, acting administrator.
20. The first account of J. Miles Green, acting executor of dec., of Joseph Green, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.
21. The first and final account of A. Broekerhoff, administrator of dec., of Rose Ann McCarthy, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
22. The final account of James A. Keller, guardian of Roxanna K. Brishin, a minor child of B. D. Brishin, of Centre Hall borough.
23. The second separate account of Lizzie B. Weand, one of the executors of dec., of Joseph Baker, late of College township, deceased.
24. The final account of John L. Lambert, administrator of dec., of Osborn B. Lambert, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Luther Guisewite, administrator of dec., of Geo. W. Guisewite, late of Haines township, deceased.

E. W. RUMBERGER,  
Bellefonte, Oct. 23rd, 1897, Register.