

Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 7, 1898.

## FARM NOTES.

-Persian insect powder blown forcibly into the nostrils of sheep or used as an extract in alcohol is recommended for sheep gadfly. The usual method of removing these flies with a feather moistened in oil of carbolic acid is also quite successful.— American Agriculturist.

-The humane man who happens to be the owner of a horse will now see to it that the animal is sharp shod, It is the greatest cruelty to drive a horse in the winter with-out seeing to it that the horse's shoes are fitted so as to give him a foothold on ice and sleet. An old iron shoe worn smooth as glass, renders the poor animal helpless and impotent to stand, much less to pull a

-There is scarcely a farmer in this country who uses any fertilizer for his orchard, simply because he has always been taught that the old orchard would take care of itself. And what a mistake! It needs the same care and attention as the land devoted to other crops. Why not renovate the old orchard? Cut down the worthless trees. Plow the whole area, sow to white clover and timothy, put on about 200 pounds of muriate of potash, and 200 pounds of dissolved bone per acre. Keep the orchard trimmed and each year apply chemical fertilizers in about this proportion per acre: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; ground bone, 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 300 pounds, By a little systematic work and study every farmer could materially increase his profit with a little extra work, and perhaps a little outlay of money. If the old orchard is hard and unproductive, first put it in fit condition for the growing of crops and the

Cover the hardest spots with manure. Get humus in the soils, and with an application of potash and phosphoric acid, one can feel sure that a good harvest will result.—C. W. Burkett, in Hoard's Dairyman.

-A bulletin of the South Carolina Station, on the subject of wounds of animals, says that stock owners usually treat wounds with liniment or contempt, and it is difficult to determine which is the worse treatment. Either is likely to result in an ugly running sore, ending in an unsightly scar, if nothing more serious. Wounds cannot be healed by art. We can only assist nature. Most liniments increase inflammation, and thus thwart nature's effort to ed in the hope of curing them. Lozenheal the wound.

A wound made by a smooth cut is called an incised wound; one made by a blunt instrument is a contused wound; one made by a sharp, pointed instrument is a punctured wound; one whose edges are torn and irregular is called a lacerated wound. A shallow wound is called superficial; one insisted upon. For, aside from all other goring deeply into the flesh is a deep wound, and one which reaches into the hollow of be transmitted or be sporadic. Like

There are three features of wounds which call for man's ministry-gaping, bleeding and pain. Bleeding is the only feature immediately dangerous, and this should receive first attention. Usually, if only small blood vessels are ruptured, a clot will form night to their overcrowded homes, and bleeding will cease without aid. But in other cases the animal may quickly per-

ish unless assistance be given promptly.

If the flowing blood is of a bright red color and comes in spurts or jets at each pulsation of the heart, an artery has been severed, and pressure should be applied between the wound and the heart. If the flow is steady and of a dark red color, in comes from a vein, and pressure should be applied on the other side of the wound from the heart. The best form of pressure is a liga-ture. Pull out the cut end of the artery or veins with forceps or tweezers, and tie a silk thread about it tightly, about half an inch from the cut end. Small arteries may be grasped with the forceps and twisted a few times, when bleeding will cease. Another form of pressure is to tie a knot in a handkerchief around the limb so that the knot will press as tightly as possible, usu-ally putting a stick under it and twisting. If the wound is too deep for either of these methods, or if the bleeding seems to come from many blood vessels rather than one large one, pack the wound full of absorbent cotton, saturated with tincture of iron, or a little alum water. Soot, cobwebs, etc.,

will often stop bleeding.

After the bleeding has been controlled, remove all foreign substances from the wound, cleanse it with tepid water containing one part bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) to 1,000 parts of water, or three parts carbolic acid to 100 parts of water. Do not rub with a sponge or cloth if possible to avoid it. Just let the water flow over the wound from the sponge until

Having cleansed the wound, stitch it up, unless the muscles are cut across the grain. In that case leave it open till professional advice can be had. If this is impossible dust it daily with a powder composed of three parts tannic acid and one part iodo-If proud flesh appears, dust with burnt alum.

Pain is often relieved by the application of a little laudanum.

Puncture of the joints, cutting of leaders, wounds in the eye, chest or belly, are all exceedingly delicate to treat, and should have the immediate attention of a profes-

Punctured wounds are most common and because the outward wound is small. they are generally thought to be of little consequence, but in fact they are dangerous and difficult to treat. Remove any foreign substance, and enlarge the wound if necessary, so that it may be thoroughly cleaned as above directed, or by injecting the medicated tepid water into it with a syringe. If the foot is punctured, remove the nail or snag, cut out in funnel shape, and swab out daily with turpentine. If deep, place in a bath of hot water containing a little creoline for two days, then remove, and plug up the hole with cotton dipped in

For bruises, apply clothes wrung out of hot water, containing one part creoline to 100 parts water.

Lacerated wounds should never be stitched, as the torn skin has lost its vitality and will tear out. Clean out thoroughly and give hot fomentations, as recommended for bruises. Provide free drainage for pus (matter), making an opening for this purpose in the lower part of the wound, if necessary. After fomentation, dust daily with the tannic acid and iodoform powder.

Animals are not often burned, but when they are, the injury is likely to be extensive and therefore dangerous and generally fatal. Treatment consists in removing dead flesh, bathing with a mixture of lime water flesh, bathing with a mixture of lime water and linseed oil in equal parts, and dusting with flour or covering with cotton, the object being to keep out the air.

If complications arise, such as blood poisoning, abscess, erysipelas, lockjaw, etc., call in a veterinarian or a physician.

Victim of Goiter.

The Disease Is Brought on by Drinking Snow Water

The valley of the Rhone has been quite noted for its goiter victims, although I am happy to say that through the increased watchfulness of the authorities there now is an abatement of the disease. Many different causes are assigned to the terrible affliction-this enlargement of the glands of the throat, goiter, or "big neck," as it is sometimes called-and even the best informed are far from being unanimous as to its origin or prevention. The peasants themselves say it is brought on by the habitual use of snow and glacial water. The water is so cold it acts as a counter irritant, and so inflames the throat, but this explanation hardly holds, as the inhabitants of the upper regions are not so often afflicted as are the people in the lower valleys. The use of chemically impure water, especially hard water, is given as a cause.

The experiment has been made where the water of certain wells was used to the exclusion of all other water. Within a short time goiter symptoms began to manifest themselves where none had been before. Sometimes this disease is epidemic. An instance was noted where in a garrison one out of every 20 men became afflicted. Infants are seldom born with goiter, but after it once takes hold the progress of the disease is very rapid. I believe that it is rarely fatal, but because of this enlargement of the glands and the consequent disfigurement of the throat it is most repulsive, and yet the natives are so accustomed to seeing it that they do not seem to care. It probably is simply a source of discomfort rather than mortification. In fact, in some portions of France, Italy and Switzerland a goiter is a thing to be prized and to be exhibited, for its possession exempts a man from military service. Young men have been known to resort to certain wells supposed to convey this poison to the blood that they might evade conscription. When Savoy was annexed to France, vigorous measures were adopted to stamp out if possible this hateful disease. There was a heavy penalty for drinking the water of forbidden wells, and then the little children were treatges of iodine were administered, and out of 5,000 children 2,000 were cured, and more would have been helped had not the parents ignorantly opposed the giving of the remedies. The villages also were cleaned and sanitary measures causes, it is quite agreed that goiter may the chest or abdomen is called a penetrating | diphtheria, it is a filth disease, and often has its origin in the negligent habits of the villagers. These peasants refar away to the fields, but returning at where men, women and children, cows, goats and donkeys dwell together fraternally.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Showed His Baggage.

There Wasn't Much of It, but It Satisfied the Clerk.

it is not always necessary to travel with three or four saratogas, a dress suit case, a bundle of rugs and a bird cage in order to obtain good accommodations at hotels.

Occasionally there does exist throughout this hospitable land a hotel which does not require a certificate as to a person's ancestry, status in life, past history and future movements before its way through the woods and heights of the Adirondacks and miles away from civilization halted at a lone platform bordered by a piny wildness too alluring to be slighted by westerners fresh from prairie lands.

"Train stops I hour and 15 minutes," announced the young husband who had made a dash for the conductor. Out on the platform and up the charming road wandered these two, and time flew. However, they kept an eye on their watches and reached the platform with ten minutes to spare.

But the train was gone. A lone man perched at the end of the platform explained in a bored way in the face of their indignation that it was 15 minutes and not 1 hour and 15 minutes that the train stopped. "When is the next train?" the trav-

elers begged. "There isn't any," sweetly said the

native. "Where is a hotel?" they shouted. "Up the road the other way," the sphinx said in a tired way and turned

to watch the antics of a grasshopper. Up the road the other way they went and discovered in the wilderness a hotel with a haughty clerk, electric lights and all modern improvements. "Any baggage?" inquired the man at

the desk as the young man registered. The travelers gasped in consternation as they stared wildly at each other with the sudden shock of realizing that trousseau, traveling bags and umbrellas were speeding miles away from them.

"Oh, yes!" gulped the young husband airily. "Baggage — of course." He plunged into one pocket, drew out a small comb, his wife's powder box and its accompanying square of chamois. which he gravely laid before the clerk. That gentleman never moved an eye-

"Front!" he called. "No. 227!" The heroine of this story still claims the imperturbable clerk was a mind reader, but her husband says it was all due to her helpless, appealing air and the streak of cinders on her nose. -Chicago News.

Business Methods. "What! You begging here too? I saw you only a little while ago begging on Schiller place."

"Yes, I have a branch establishment there."-Fliegende Blatter.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

AS RETURNED BY THE SEVERAL ASSESSORS OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1898.

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In accordance with the Act of Assembly regulating Triennial Assessments, and constituting a Board of Revision, the Commissioners of Centre county herewith publish the above Statement showing the Aggregate Statement and Assessments made by each Assessor in the county for 1898, upon properties taxable by law; and herewith give notice that the 7th and 8th of January, 1898, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte are fixed upon for determining whether any of said valuations of Assessors have been made above or below a just rate, as we further notice that the assessments as made and returned by the several Assessors will, from now until the days fixed for final adjustment, be open for the examination of all citizens. We invite information as to the value of property located in any of the districts, and hope all taxpayers will avail themselves of this opportunity to aid us in perfecting and adjusting the assessments.

Attest: N. E. ROBB, Clerk. Commissionors' Office, Bellefonte, Pa., December 23rd 1897.

The New Year.

Did any of you ever stop to think why the year begins and ends at this particular period in midwinter. Was the world created during Christmas week and opened for business on the 1st of January and have we been keeping count ever since? The story of Genesis does not say so, and we have lost count since the beginning of things. For a long time, how long it is impossible to estimate, after man began to dwell on the earth he was not much conts of the villagers. These peasants re-fuse to live elsewhere than in the old there are still millions who lose count of "dorfer" (villages), each morning going the passage of years even in so short a far away to the fields, but returning at space as a single lifetime. A certain denight to their overcrowded homes, necessity of chronology, or the science of keeping tab on time, became apparent. easy of correction and of being reduced to the terms of our own. The beginning of other. nations fixed arnotable event of the birth of some great man, and New Year's day might just as well have been in the middle of summer, or in the spring, or fall, as in the middle of our winter. In fact, it does come at different latitudes.

Our present New Year's day is of course fixed with reference to the birth of Christ from which all Christian nations now reckclerk permits one the privilege of a on time. For several centuries after that room. At least this is the firm belief event, however, there was some confusion advanced by a young Chicago couple just back from their wedding trip.

Down east one day the train wended its beginning of the year. Finally the 7th day after the birthday of Christ and the day of his circumcision was fixed upon and has been permanent for at least 10 centuries, and we are now able to account for almost every minute of time elapsing since the great event from which we date. But our system is not accepted or used by all the world, by any means. Though the methods differ considerably every nation and people with any pretenses to civilization people with any pretenses to civinzation possesses a chronology running back many centuries, but they begin their years at different periods and there is hardly a month, according to our calendar, which does not contain the New Year's day of some nation. The Christian world inherited its method of the computation of time, as it did many other things, from the Romans. They reckoned time from the supposed founding of the city of Rome by Romulus, which was about 753 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

The Greeks showed their sporting blood by dating from a great victory in the Olympian games which occurred some 776 years before the birth of Christ. The Mohamme dans following the example of the Christ-t ans date from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, which occurred July 16, A. D., 622 of our era.

> The Jews date from the creation of the world which according to their computation took place 3760 years before Christ, but which is disputed by other computations and does not accord with the chronology of other Eastern nations who date from events supposedly long after the creation. Both the Hindoo and the Chinese chronologies reach back over 8,000 years, which cause our era to seem modern in comparison. Not only is there this difference be-tween nations and peoples as to the events from which their count is made but there are differences in the length of the year in the months and other divisions all of which the months and other divisions all of which are arbitrary, though they were all regulated in the end by the movement of the heavenly bodies, and the sun is the great clock upon which all rely. In consequence it is comparatively easy to take the chronology of any people and, after understanding the system upon which it is based, to find how many years it embraces under our own method of computation.

Living as we do with a calendar, all ready fixed, it almost appears as if time counted itself and as if its computation was part of nature, but it has required infinite toil and pains to properly regulate what seems to be so simple a matter, and it keeps many people employed, even now, to keep everything straight and to give everybody round the globe the right time so as to it with excellent results.—Oscavoid confusion. Even the literature of 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

the subject would make a considerable library, and the list of books printed in relation thereto would be as long or longer than this article. Our knowledge on the subject is being constantly added to, still, by the study of ancient inscriptions found among the relics of perished nations and peoples. As to New Year's day itself it has among all nations, from the remotest antiquity, been deemed worthy of celebra-

tion and generally has been marked by religious ceremonies. It is in reality looked upon as a much more important occasion in the rest of the world than among the Christians nations.

From Pole to Pole. It has been referred to as remarkable that When this necessity was made manifest, it the United States Government, in fitting was a gradual growth, and it took ages until an accurate system was devised though all of the old imperfect chronologies are should have selected and included Royal all of the old imperfect chronologies are

This is not at all to be wondered at. bitrarily, usually with reference to some The superior quality of the Royal made its use upon this occasion indispensable. The Royal is the only baking powder so carefully and perfectly made that it will keep fresh in all climates, under variable de grees of temperature and moisture, during long sea voyages, etc. It is the only baking powder that will do its work uniformly and perfectly at the Poles and under the Equator as well as in the United States.

The Royal is regularly and continuously selected for use at our army posts, in the navies of this country and Great Britain and upon the fleets of merchant vessels that the oceans, irrespective of the flag

they fly.
All this means that the Royal is the best baking powder for home use also. It means that it has qualities peculiar to itself which make its usefulness beyond that possible for any other baking powder to at-

Quay Buys a House in Allegheny Coun-

A real estate deal of more than usual magnitude and political significance is the purchase by Senator Quay of the Hare prop-erty at Osborne, Allegheny county, valued at \$75,000.

Senator Quay and family have for many years lived at Beaver, and deferred moving principally for political reasons. The senator will now move to Allegheny county.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Potts Green.

Celery vs. Rheumatism.

It is said that if celery were eaten more freely sufferers from rheumatism would be

comparatively few.

That when celery is eaten largely an alkaline blood is the result, and that where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.

That it should not only be eaten raw, out cooked.

That it should be cut in small pieces and boiled till tender in as little water as possi ole, and after adding to this a little milk, thicken slightly with flour and season with butter, pepper and salt.

That the tender leaves and small ends of the stalk, which are usually thrown away, should be used for soups, and even the greener leaves are useful, for they may be dried and powdered and used in flavoring soups and the dressings of roasts.

-Who can fail to take advantage of this offer. Send 10 cents to us for a generous trial size or ask your druggist. Ask for Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive

catarrh cure. Full size 50 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum,

Pilfering of Silver Dollars in the Treasury Has Been Going on Ten Years.

Commissioners.

M. F. RIDDLE, THOS. W. FISHER,

An iron bolt, a glass stopper and a lead pipe, about which was wrapped the yellow program of a negro minstrel show of eight years ago, were found to-day in bags of

years ago, were found to-day in bags of silver in the treasury.

From the bag containing the iron bolt seven silver dollars were missed, but the bag weighed correctly with the tally. From the bag with the glass stopper 10 silver dollars were absent, and the bag was light weight. The bag containing the leadpipe was full weight, but 16 silver dollars had been stolen. So far, treasurer Roberts stated, the count developed a \$700 shortstated, the count developed a \$700 shortage. All this shortage had been found in

the bags containing silver dollars.

The discovery of the minstrel program dated eight years ago removed the doubts entertained as to when the pilfering began. It has been going on for eight years at least, from the time Messrs. Huston and Nabeker were United States treasurers in

Treasurer Roberts says it has probably been in progress for 10 years or more. develops also, he says, with what ease the treasury can be robbed by its trusted em-

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Plumbing etc.

THE CHANCES

CHEATING

are probably greater and more frequent in the plumbing trade than in any other. The average man knows very little about plumbing, and a plumber who is skilled in "scamping," as such cheating is sometimes called, will find ways of deceiving even those who have some knowledge of his trade.

Your plumber should be a man you can trust.

a man you can trust.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO. No. 6 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves, Tinware etc.

KEEP WARM THIS WINTER.

have on hand a fine line of Furnaces, Stoves and Double Heaters, just the things to keep your home warm and cosy this winter.

A FURNACE THAT BURNS SOFT COAL DOUBLE HEATERS THAT BURN HARD OR SOFT COAL. A FULL LINE OF GOOD SECOND

HAND DOUBLE HEATERS THAT WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

These are specialties for winter weather but bear in mind that I still do all kinds of Tin and Iron Roofing and Spouting and carry a full line of Tin and Granite Iron Ware. Tin shingles are better and cheaper than wooder ones. Slating, both new and repair work. Estimates on all kinds of work cheerfully fur nished.

REPAIRING OF GRANITE ....

......IRON WARE A SPECIALTY. COAL OIL AND BOILED LINSEED OIL.

W. H. MILLER, Allegheny St. BELLEFONTE, PA. 42-19-1-y. Fine Groceries

Our Oat-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them. SECHLER & CO.

FINE TABLE SYRUPS. NEW-ORLEANS MOLASSES. PURE MAPLE SYRUP, IN ONE GALLON CANS, AT \$1.00 EACH. SECHLER & CO.

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

FINEST ORANGES, LEMONS, BA-NANAS, COCOANUTS, DATES AND

SECHLER & CO.

TUBS, PAILS, WASH RUBBERS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS. SECHLER & CO.

Jewelry.

CHRISTMAS 1897.

Holiday goods are now open and ready for your inspection. This season's stock is LARGER than ever before and includes EVERYTHING that is new and choice in

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS. POCKET BOOKS and CARD CASES. SILVER IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.

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We believe it would be to your interest to look over our assortment before making your holiday purchases.

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F. C. RICHARD'S SONS. BELLEFONTE, PA

Insurance.

A CCIDENT

HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSO-

WILL PAY YOU

CIATION

If disabled by an accident \$30 to \$100 per nonth If you lose two limbs, \$208 to \$5,000, If you lose your eye sight, \$208 to \$5,000, If you lose one limb, \$33 to \$2,000, If you are ill \$40 per month, If killed, will pay your heirs, \$208 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 Absolute protection at a cost of \$1.00 to \$2.25 per month.

The Fidelity Mutual Aid association is preminently the largest and strongest accident and health association in the United States.

It has \$6,000.00 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. SHETTERLEY, Secretary and General Manager, San Francisco, Cal.