

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., March 25, 1898.

FARM NOTES.

Boiled oats are recommended for making hens lay.

Rye is not recommended for hens. Unless very hungry they will not eat it.

The man who permits geese to roost in a barn does not care much for cleanliness.

Pure drinking water and clear yards will do a great deal toward preventing gapes.

One ounce of ground bone to each fowl, every third day, is what our poultryman feeds.

The late hatched chickens should be fattened for the table, for they will be worthless for laying or breeding stock.

A full feed of corn, all they will eat, just before going to roost, will fill the gizzards of the fowls and aid in maintaining animal heat.

Among farm animals none are so dainty in their likes and dislikes as sheep, and to successfully raise them these traits must be closely observed. Sheep will not touch fodder of any kind that has been nosed by other stock, nor will they eat grains that are musty, dusty or through which rats have been in the habit of running. Pure water is also one of their requirements, and they will frequently starve themselves sick rather than drink water not perfectly clean. Sheep are dainty animals, and seem to have not only a dislike for mud, but an actual dread of it. The sheep character, as to its habits, it will be readily seen that it would be useless to attempt raising sheep unless one is willing to provide clean and comfortable quarters, pure water and sweet, clean food.

Geese usually begin to lay in March, the eggs requiring four weeks for incubation. They readily become fat, hence care must be exercised in feeding, or the eggs will fail to hatch. They can secure their subsistence unaided if they have a good grass run. The only food they require is a mess of cooked potatoes or turnips, given at night, thickening the mess with ground meat and bran. Goslings may be fed on the same food, but should be allowed three meals per day. Keep water in troughs for them, and have it lukewarm, if possible, for if too cold the goslings may have cramps. They should not go on ponds until well feathered, as they may become chilled and perish if the water is cold. At night have them under a shed, using straw or some other litter as bedding. When the goslings are well feathered they will need no further assistance. It is better to hatch them with geese than with hens, though a goose may lay enough eggs to allow some to be incubated by hens.

A firm of pork packers in Toronto say they would like to buy 100,000 hogs a year for the export market. They want lean meat hogs and pay 62 cents a hundred more for the heavy lean meat pig than for the merely fat one. They divide the pork into No. 1 and No. 2 bacon, according to the lean fat. The fat is classed as No. 2 and commands only the second rate price. For the heavy lean meat hogs they pay \$5.12 per hundred live weight. Canadian pork packers understand better what is wanted for the European market than Americans do, because they have made a point of catering especially for it. American packers and hog raisers may therefore gather useful points from them.

The select lean meat hog is the one now wanted for the export trade. It is also coming to be preferred at home. It is the fat of pork that is not easily digestible and that is used to be supposed to contain the serofala germ.

Under no circumstances allow your live stock of any kind to drink stagnant water. It is enough to poison you and your whole family in case of milk cows or of animals used for food, and enough to kill horses.

The poultry yard. It is very difficult to select a breed which will answer all the requirements of the farmer. The customer who buys poultry and eggs must be considered in the matter. The American people have a partiality for fowls with yellow skin and legs, but such fowls are not always the best for the table. There is the Langshan, a hardy fowl, of excellent quality, and the hens good layers, but it is black in plumage, and when dressed for market extra care is required to remove the pin feathers. It also has dark legs, which is a strong objection. Yet the Langshan, although superior to the Plymouth Rock for the table, does not hold as high a place as the latter in the affections of farmers and poultrymen; its dark legs almost disqualifying it on the market stalls. When the inquiry is made, therefore, of "which is the best breed for market," there will be found many details to consider. The best breed is the one that the customers prefer, as prices depend on preferences, and it may be added that there is not a breed of fowls in existence possessing desirable characteristics to which some objection cannot be made, and that is why there is no "best breed."

Most of the difficulties in growing valuable cows, where the breeding has been what it should be, come from their feeding. It is hard to say whether the fattening or the starvation policy is worse for the future of the cow. By the first she is made fit only for the butcher. By the second the animal is stunted and its digestion impaired so that it is little good for any purpose. There should be an abundance of food, and a good share of this should be succulent, so as to furnish nutrition in bulky form and stimulate the glands that carry the milk. All the large milk-producing breed of cows have originated in mild and moist climates, where succulent feed can be had during most of the year. Ensilage is good feed for heifers, though if it be of corn fodder, some dry clover hay should be fed with it to increase the material for growth. If clover cannot be had a small ration of wheat bran mixed with the corn ensilage will make a better feed than ensilage alone.

We believe in breeding heifers early, and at the same time feed liberally of food that will make growth rather than fatness. If a heifer drops first calf when she is a year and a half old she will always be a better milker than if she were kept from breeding until a year later. If the heifer is too small let there be a long time between the first and second breeding, and in the meantime feed more liberally than ever, but not with corn. Some oats may, however, be given, if the milk production is large enough to keep the heifer thin in flesh, but the grain feeding should be stopped when the heifer dries off as she approaches her second parturition. Heifers thus managed will be about as large as if they were kept until they were past two years old before being bred, and they will all their lives be much better milkers.

General Gomez Speaks.

Sympathizes with the United States Over the Maine's Loss.—Cautious in His Expressions.—Can Express No Opinion on the Belief in That Spaniards Destroyed the Ship, But Suggests Spain's Record.—Cuba Needs no Outside Help.

General Maximo Gomez was seen not long ago at his camp on the estate La Demajagua, on the west side of the Jucaro-Moron trocha, by a special messenger, who took to him the first news of the catastrophe of the Maine in Havana harbor. The Cuban commander-in-chief had a force of only 800 cavalry, but two miles west of his camp was brigadier-general Jose Gonzalez with 1,500 men of all arms ready to repel any Spanish attack upon General Gomez.

A few days two important engagements were fought at La Demajagua, in which the Spaniards were utterly defeated in their attempt to surprise General Gomez's camp. The great Cuban leader, after having remained for some time on the estate, was just preparing to remove his camp further west to join the forces of Gonzalez when the messenger reached him. Such a move is characteristic of general Gomez's tactics. Knowing that the Spaniards would undoubtedly attack him again with stronger forces, he goes to meet them half way, thus destroying their pre-arranged plans for assault on his camp and surprising the Spanish commander.

When the messenger delivered the letter to General Gomez from the Cuban agent in Sancti Spiritus, giving him a detailed account of the disaster of the Maine and of the expected international complications between Spain and the United States, the grim old veteran seemed astounded. He had already been informed by communications from President Maso and General Calixto Garcia of the strained relations between Spain and America on account of the Cuba war and of the fact that Spain, either directly or indirectly, had been notified of the determination of the United States to intervene after public evidence of the complete failure of autonomy; but he had not the least idea of the Maine disaster at Havana. The communication of the Cuban agent also emphatically expressed the belief that the American battleship was blown up by the Spaniards.

A letter from Havana was included in which a Cuban lady, a relative of one of the most important insurgent leaders in Havana province, gave an account of a plot against the Maine concocted some days before the explosion by several well known Havana Weylerists.

General Gomez twice read the startling communications, and read them very slowly, and also the clippings from the Havana newspapers sent to him by the agent. Then he dismissed the messenger with the direction that he return to his tent after two hours for his answer.

The messenger has just come back from General Gomez's camp and the Cuban representative in Sancti Spiritus has given the following extracts of General Gomez's letter to *The Sun's* correspondent, refusing to permit him to translate the whole document, because it contains some matters not relating to the Maine affair and of an entirely secret nature.

"I shall not venture an opinion yet," says General Gomez, "as to the causes of the horrible disaster, and I am the more restrained if my words are to be published in the United States, as generally happens with my letters. I can only express at present my deep horror in the face of this awful calamity, and my profound sympathy for the victims and the American people.

"But I am not surprised at the general belief in Cuba that a new crime has been committed by Spain. We know too well what Spain is capable of doing to destroy a foe. Our ranks have been deprived of great leaders and patriots, murdered in the most cowardly manner by the cruel hate of the Spaniards. Personally I feel that I am just as liable to be struck down in the dark with a Spanish stiletto in my back as I am to be hit in battle by a Spanish bullet.

"A people capable of sending to Cuba as captain general at the end of the nineteenth century such a man as Weyler, and of honoring him after his criminal deeds as a national hero, is capable of anything. I would not shrink from the idea of massacring 200 American sailors in the harbor of Havana, after it had killed by starvation 200,000 defenseless women, children and old men, and had exterminated 400,000 more non-combatants by fire and sword or by the utter destruction of their homes and the inhuman spreading of famine. More even than that, it cannot have any pity for the fate of 100 American sailors, regarded by Spain with or without reason, as her enemies, when it has had no pity for its own 200,000 soldiers, poor and ignorant Spanish peasants, driven from their homes in Spain by a proud, rapacious and murderous government, and sent to certain death in Cuba from the bullets of a hostile army and the ravages of a hostile climate, in a vain attempt to conquer a country which is fighting for its freedom. Yes, we know all these facts well, and perhaps this knowledge we have acquired in our long experience of Spanish barbarity may lead us now to believe in a crime which, if it has been committed, will fill one of the most shameful pages in the whole history of Spain.

"I think that the American government will investigate the cause of disaster and act manfully in the matter. I cannot avoid the sad reflection that if my letters, addressed to President Cleveland and to President McKinley, and the reports of the Cuban government to the American government through our representative, Tomas Estrada Palma, had been heeded by the United States, that nation would not have suffered the loss of \$300,000,000 of Cuban commerce, the constant annoyance due to the danger of foreign complications, and the present loss of its cherished sailors and of one of its best men of war, besides all the troubles that may result from this terrible incident; and Cuba, poor Cuba, the heroic island that is fighting alone, without resources, without navy, against a European power, would not have been the prey of a Weyler and now the victim of the hypocrisy of a Blanco.

"But one of the saddest disappointments at my life is the knowledge that there are in the United States persons who believe that our just representations, asking only for the recognition which we have the right to request, were made for the purpose of involving the United States in a war with Spain because we could not cope alone with the Spaniards. We had fought the Spaniards ten years. Now we have been fighting them three years more, and no honest man can doubt after we have that we are resolved to die rather than surrender. I have been thirteen years in the saddle, and Spain has sent against me, across the Atlantic 400,000 men. I have needed no help to do that much, for with me were the 40,000 Cubans who died in the last war, and to-day the whole Cuban army is ready to die for the principle we maintain.

"It is a gross injustice, therefore, to charge us with hypocritical and dissembled

intentions when we ask the great nation of Washington to grant us the same rights they give to Spain, and not to use against us and in favor of Spain their navy and their police.—New York Sun.

Pope Leo XIII.

Celebration of the Anniversary of His Coronation.

Pope Leo XIII., who celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth recently and the anniversary of his coronation as Pontiff a few days ago, is the son of Count Ludovico Pecci. He was born at Carpineto March 2nd, 1810, and was baptized Vincenzo Giachino. In 1815 he entered the Jesuit College of Viterbo, and in 1824, on the death of his mother, he was sent to Rome in the care of an uncle, where he became a pupil of the Collegio Romano, then restored to the Jesuits.

Young Pecci was such an ardent scholar that in 1828 he got the first premium in physico-chemistry, and his first accessit in mathematics. He then studied philosophy and in 1830 obtained the first premium, and in the following year, being but 21 years old, the "Laurea." At the early age of 22 he wrote Latin, prose or verse, with facility, and it may be mentioned that since he became pope a volume of his verses, chiefly Latin, has been printed.

Having been made an "Abbate," young Pecci entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, but he frequently lectures at the Roman University to learn canon and civil law.

Becoming a doctor of laws, he was by Pope Gregory XVI., made a domestic prelate and referendary of the signature in 1837, and in the same year he received holy orders in the chapel of St. Stanislas Kotsa in the Church of Andrea at Quarinate. Following this he was made prothonotary apostolic and soon as apostolic delegate to Perugia, and later to Spoleto.

In 1843 he was sent as papal nuncio to Belgium and received the title of Archbishop and Damietta (in partibus infidelium). After three years in Brussels he was appointed bishop of Perugia.

Gregory's successor, Pius IX., proclaimed Pecci a cardinal in the consistory of Dec. 10th, 1853. Having been a member of several congregations of cardinals, he was, in September, 1877, made Cardinal Camerlango of the Roman church, in which capacity, after the death of Pope Pius, Feb. 7th, 1878, he acted as head of the church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the last obsequies of the dead pontiff, received from the Catholic ambassadors and superintended the preparations for the conclave of sixty-two cardinals, which on Feb. 18th, 1878, elected him pope by acclamation. He assumed the name of Leo XIII., and on March 3rd, 1878, was crowned in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican.

In 1887 Pope Leo celebrated his jubilee, commemorative of his having been fifty years in the priesthood, and in 1893 his episcopal jubilee.

Spain's Fighting Force.

She Has Lost Seventy Thousand in Cuba and Has Only 60,000 Men Subject to Duty.

Seventy thousand is the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded and otherwise incapacitated in Cuba. The present force in Cuba is 135,000 regulars, of whom 80,000 are effective. About 25,000 are in the eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, and the remainder are in Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, whom are instructed in the voluntary tactics, and a second reserve which is not instructed of 300,000 men, making a grand total of 610,000 men. Since these figures were received here recent drafts of 15,000 men to strengthen the army in Cuba leave only 55,000 men of Spain's regular army now in the peninsula, the Balearic islands, the Spanish possessions in North Africa, and the Canary islands. In the Philippine islands Spain has an army of 32,000 men, which includes about 15,000 native troops. In Porto Rico there are 5,000 Spanish troops, which in the event of hostilities could be supplemented by 4,000 volunteers.

War Preparations Everywhere.

The United States is not alone in its efforts to create and assemble a formidable navy. All of the great nations of the world are rapidly preparing for possible hostilities. All Europe is expending \$50,000,000 in the building of battleships and cruisers. England is to make additions to her already powerful fleet, and her naval budget carries \$127,000,000. Russia has set apart \$70,000,000 for new ships, and it is suspected that a great shipbuilding yard is to be laid out at Port Arthur, possibly under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Cramp, who is now speeding eastward across the Atlantic. France is making plans for building vessels at an expense of about \$50,000,000, while Japan is hurrying to completion a very great addition to a navy which is already an imposing one.

Thus at the end of the century war clouds surround us all, for there are many great questions to be settled. And yet may it not be that in these vast preparations we shall find safety, and that the nations will hesitate long before resorting to their death dealing machines.

A sign of the times—Clock repairing.

When a young man or a clock gets too fast a setback is necessary.

A man seldom gets so full of emotion that he has no room for dinner.

The man with the red head does not always have the brightest thoughts.

He—Have you ever had your ears pierced?
She—No; but I've often had them bored.

Jones says he thought his gas-meter had caught fire, but now believes it to be affected with galloping consumption.

Effect of Face Washing.—Harry—I don't want you to wash my face.
Grandmother—Why? I've washed my face three times a day since I was a little girl.
Harry—Yes, and just see how it's shrunk.

"NOT EXACTLY RIGHT."—Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them world's of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 43-9-3mos.

Blanche K. Bruce Dead.

One of the Most Distinguished Men of the African Race Passes Away.

Blanche K. Bruce, register of the treasurer, died last Thursday morning.

Mr. Bruce's death has been expected for several days. He suffered from a complication of stomach troubles, which at first appeared not serious, but toward the close of the week it became apparent that his vitality was ebbing rapidly.

Blanche K. Bruce was born in Prince Edward county, Va., March 1st, 1845, and therefore was 57 years old. He was of African descent, was born a slave, and received the rudiments of education from the tutor of his master's son. He taught school for a time in Hannibal, Mo., and later became a student at Oberlin.

In 1875 he was elected United States Senator as a Republican and served until March 3rd, 1881. He was a member of every Republican national convention held since 1868. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield register of the treasury, and later was appointed recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. About six months ago he was again appointed register of the treasury by President McKinley.

Next after Fred. Douglass, Mr. Bruce has long been regarded as perhaps the most conspicuous man of his race.

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.—It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on F. Potts Green, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

A little girl of five years, on being shown a photograph of English choir boys with their surplices on, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! look at all these gentlemen waiting to be shaved!"

According to Dr. Swallow \$13,144.36 has been expended for grading, fixing walks, etc., around the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Scotland. The people should elect a legislature that would sift such unwarranted expense to the bottom.

A REAL CATARRH CURE.—The ten cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm which can be had of the druggist is sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Send 10 cts., we mail it. Full size 50c.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Atty at Law, Monmouth, Ill. 43-12-13

Prospectus.

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only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in Journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or value; and

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To publish all the News promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form, without distortion or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep an open eye for public abuses, to give besides the complete record of current thought, fancies and discoveries in all departments of human activity in its daily editions of 10 to 14 pages, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of ONE CENT—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "THE RECORD."

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one-cent morning newspaper in the United States, "The Record" still leads where others follow.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation exceeding 100,000 copies, and an average exceeding 120,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity and quality of its contents, and in the price at which it is published, "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

THE DAILY EDITION

of "The Record" will be sent by mail to any address for \$3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY

editions together, which will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year, including holidays, will be sent for \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents per month.

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THE REASON WHY!

You should insure your life in the

GRAND OLD UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF

PORTLAND, MAINE.

It is a purely Mutual company and the money belongs to its policy holders.

No Purely Mutual Life Insurance Company ever Failed.

Its policy is one of liberality to its policy holders. It is *incontestable* after one year and *non-forfeitable* after three years from date. It gives a grace of *thirty days* time in the payment of all premiums after the first year.

It is the only company doing business under the *Maine non-forfeiture* law. A law which compels the company to protect the policy holder to the full extent of the legal reserve after three payments have been made.

It loans money to its policy holders on their policies, after three payments have been made, at 5% interest.

It is a company doing business for the benefit of its policy holders and you will always be satisfied if you have a policy in the old Union Mutual Life.

J. E. LAWRENCE,
Manager for Central Penn'a.
BELLEFONTE,

Office over Centre Co., Bank,
43-9-3mos.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Thos. Taylor deceased late of Bonner township, having been granted to the undersigned he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HARRY KRALER, Atty.
D. C. HALL,
Fleming, Pa.
43-7-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

Thompson Allison } In the Court of Common
vs } Pleas of Centre County,
No. 153, Nov. 7, 1896,
W. F. Courter. } Vend. Ex. No. 103, Aug. 7, '91.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an auditor to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the acknowledgment of the sheriff's deed to Geo. W. Long, a lien creditor for the premises sold upon and by virtue of the above stated writ of Venditioni Exponas. And that he will meet the parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where those who desire may attend.

J. C. MEYER, Auditor.
43-7-6t

Saddlery.

\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000

—WORTH OF—

HARNESSES, HARNESSES, HARNESSES,

SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

PLAIN HARNESSES,

FINE HARNESSES,

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 SCHOFIELD,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
33-37

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FINEST ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCOANUTS, DATES AND FIGS AT

SECHLER & CO.

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

SECHLER & CO.

TUBS, PAILS, WASH RUBBERS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BASKETS.

SECHLER & CO.

Jewelry.

THE AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE.

Some Holiday goods have been left and must be sold. This season's stock was 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.

Roofing.

NOW IS THE TIME TO EMAMINE YOUR ROOF.

During the Rough Weather that will be experienced from now until Spring you will have a chance to Examine your Roof and see if it is in good condition. If you need a new one or an old one repaired I am equipped to give you the best at reasonable prices. The Celebrated Conwright "Tin Shingles" and all kinds of tin and iron roofing.

W. H. MILLER,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

F. C. RICHARD'S SONS,
High St. BELLEFONTE, PA.
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Insurance.

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THE FIDELITY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION WILL PAY YOU

If disabled by an accident \$20 to \$100 per month 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 certificate 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.

Fine Groceries

Our Out-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them.

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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 28c per lb. Try it.

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