FARM NOTES.

-The slightest degree of filth in a milk can will injure the milk, and it is possible to have portions of the former milk contained in the can to be left over, despite the greatest care.

-Milk being a liquid is not considered as valuable as some foods, but there are 12 pounds of solid matter in 100 pounds of milk, these solids being composed of all the substances entering into human foods.

-The larger the top on a tree or bush, the greater the amount of plant food that must be supplied from the roots the greater the work to perform. When transplanting trees or vines the tops should be cut off as much as possible consistent with the capacity of the roots.

—A tree that has been carefully trimmed and relieved of all useless wood can be more easily sprayed than one that has received no attention. This fact should not be overlooked, as not only will a tree be benefited if properly pruned, but there will be a saving of labor in spraying.

-A pound of comb is said to cost the bees ten pounds of honey. This is one reason for always supplying comb foundation. It brings to the owner of bees double its cost in honey, besides securing straight combs and doing away with an overproduction of drone comb.

Ground grain will be better digested if mixed with fine-cut hay then when fed alone. When hay and grain are mixed there is a division of the ground grain, which prevents it from packing in the stomach. The animal will also prefer the mixed ration to one that is single

-A writer in the New York Tribune has no doubt that bad air in stables is almost wholly responsible for the tuberculosis plague, and that reform in this line is the only cure. The modern model stable, so called, is usually a model of deformity, a suffocation box, a model tuberculosis nur-

-There should be no hesitency on the part of the farmer in cutting down a tree that is blighted, as the sooner it is done the less the liability of disease appearing in other trees of the orchard. To allow a tree to remain in order to save it by the appli-cation of some remedy is to incur a risk. Every portion of a diseased tree should be consigned to the flames.

—Contrary to all former notions in regard to duck raising, the thousands and tens of thousands of Peking ducks that are annually marketed in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, from New Jersey to the coast of Maine, never saw water only in drinking troughs. They grow much faster when kept out of the water, and if fed properly will average at ten weeks of age ten pounds per pair.

-Some crops, like the grains, exhaust the humus in the soil. Other crops, like of age. the clovers, replenish the humus in the soil. A good rotation of crops that takes out humus and puts back humus will keep the humus in fair supply and render the land suitable for cultural operations for all time to come, or for so long a time as the proper treatment is continued.

The striped bug which destroys cucumber vines may be destroyed by plac-ing a tight box over the vines (such as a cheese box,) and pouring a teaspoon-Allow the box to remain over the vines half an hour. The substance is very volative, hence fire must be avoided id its use. Tobacco dust around the vines is also ex-

-It is not safe to manure potato ground heavily for late crop of potatoes. After midsummer it will surely make them rot if there is any wet weather. The early po-totoes are off the land so early that the land cannot easily be made too rich for them. If commercial manures are used on the potatoes they should not be put in contact with the seed. Most mineral manures, either acid or alkaline, are caustic and eat into the cut surfaces of the potatoes.

—Samuel Cushman says: You mark your turkeys so that you can identify them by clipping off one or more of their nails or tips of their toes as soon as they are hatched. Many different brands or marks may be made by this means. When mature turkeys thus marked are stolen and dressed they may be identified if found, as the mark cannot be changed without showing the fresh mutilation. In some towns each raiser registers his turkey marks at the

In his annual address President Goodrich, of the Illinois Horticultural Society, remarked that it was a strange fact that many men place fruit on the list of luxur-ies and tobacco and cigars on the list of staples. Sugar, coffee and tobacco are the necessities. In reference to the treatment of the orchard after it begins to fruit he considered it a good plan to put in the hogs when the apples begin to fall, for they will eat the fallen apples as fast as they fall and thus destroy the worms contained in them. He called attention to the fact that California fruit grown on the irrigated areas is coming more and more into competition with our fruit in the eastern markets.

-In summer the churning should be done at as low temperature as will permit the cream to form butter at the least cost time and labor. The temperature ranges from 55 to 65 degrees, according to conditions. When the cream is mostly oily, as in summer the temperature is better, while in winter the higher temperature may be an advantage. There is no exact tempera-ture for churning, as cream varies and only observation will enable one to arrive at a full understanding of the requirements. Use a thermometer and in a few days much will have been accomplished in learning the proper temperature.

-Apparent perfection is claimed for the Cotswold breed of sheep. They are as long wooled and curly as poodles. Breeders have been improving the Cotswold for eight centuries at least. It was introduced from Spain into England in the twelfth century, and for several hundred years guarded and confined to England by royal decree. The Breeder's Gazette says the fleece of a modern Cotswold ram frequently weighs as much as eighteen pounds, and that of an ewe eleven to sixteen pounds. The wool is much finer than it was originally, and the sheep heavier, a large animal of this breed occasionally tipping the beam at 350 pounds. Owing to the heavy fleece Cotswolds need to be well protected from wet and storms.

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About Puerto Rico.

One of the important questions demanding attention is the disposition of the island of Puerto Rico. The healthiest of the Antilles and admirably adapted by its strategic position for an outlying naval station, it is more than probable that its acquisition by the United States will be discussed as the wisest settlement of the troubles of the island.

The Spanish minister to the United States, Senor de Lome, was fond of citing Puerto Rico, now Spain's last possession in America, in evidence of the blessing and content-producing properties of Spanish

But it is neither because its people have been happy under the Spanish yoke, nor yet because they have not made desperate efforts to throw it off, that Puerto Rico is still a dependency of Spain. The Puerto Ricans have long desired freedom with an augmenting keenness and, furthermore, nine-tenths of them wish to become citizens of the United States.

In his vague references to law-abiding and contented Puerto Rico, the Spanish diplomat was careful not to go into a detailed history of the island, much less to give an accurate account of the blessings showered upon it by a horde of greedy Spanish officeholders.

Puerto Rico has been held by the Span-

ish crown since the days of Ponce de Leon, who was so delighted with its lovelines that he sought there the fountain of youth, for which the island seems a fitting location. The mismanagement of an English expedition under Abercromby, rather than the loyalty of the inhabitants, saved the island to Spain in the eighteenth century, and a standing army has preserved it for her during the nineteenth.

As early as 1820 the Puerto Ricans attempted to gain their independence. This was years before Cuba had been fired by the touch of liberty. Indeed, at about this time the Cubans were taking oaths of eternal allegiance to the legitimate Spanish dynasty, which they alone supported when Napoleon had overrun Spain. This first rebellion was put down after a short guerrilia war. Several abortive attempts to drive the Spaniards from the island followed toward the middle of the century. But they served only as a sign of the dis-content in the Learts of the people. It was in 1868, the year of the great uprising in Cuba, that the most formidable outbreak in Puerto Rico occurred. It is significant of Spain's treatment of her colonies that the leaders of the contemporaneous rebellions knew nothing of the intentions of the patriots on the sister island.

In Puerto Rico preparations were made for a great, simultaneous rush to arms. The Spanish government was so universally detested that the prospective insurgents included a large proportion of the people. In fact, it was the number of persons in the secret that proved fatal to the plot and led to its exposure by traitors. As a result it was necessary that the insurrection take place several weeks before the patriots were prepared. After two months' fighting the Spanish regulars were victorious, and the leader of the rebels, Dr. Ramon E. Betances, now of Paris, was captured, as was also J. J. Henna, since a New York physician, then a young Puerto Rican eighteen years

All prisoners were sentenced to be shot on Nov. 4th, 1868. On Nov. 3rd, news reached the island of the overthrow of Queen Isabella, and political prisoners were pardoned. Later they were banished.

These exiles, dwelling in many different countries, have formed the centers of active movements for the freeing of Puerto Rico that have culminated in a powerful organ-ization, known as the Puerto Rico section

of the revolutionary party of Cuba. The first article of the statement of principles of the Cuban revolutionary party, written by Jose Marti, declared that fohelping the Puerto Ricans to their independence should be an object co-ordinate with Cuba's freedom.

This led to the organization of the Puerto Ricans as a part of the Cuban party. Natives of Puerto Rico in and out of the country are hard at work for the independence of the island. Votes were recently taken for officers of the section. and the hero of the rising in 1868, Dr. Ramon E. Betances, was elected delegate-general. Dr. J. J. Henna is the president and the head of the movement in America. The other directors of the section are: Senores J. de M. Terreforte, Manuel Besosa, and R. H. Todd, all of New York. Mr. Todd is the

The size of the island is about 100x37 miles, and its population has reached nearly 1,000,000. The Spanish province includes two islands to the east, one of which, Vieque, is as large as the Danish island of St. Croix that the United States contemplated purchasing.

There are two fine old cities in Puerto Rico-St. John's, the capital and principal town clerk's office as he does the brand of bis sheep or cattle.

Historian St. Found St. Historian St. Historian St. Found St ports of entry, where there are towns.

The vegetation of the island is exuberant even for the West Indies, and the products include all the fruits and woods of the are increasing constantly, was more than \$10,000,000 in 1890. This is far in excess of the value of exports of any island about the Caribbean except Cnba.

Puerto Rico's mineral wealth includes rich deposits of gold, iron, copper, coal and salt. Only the salt beds are worked. Huge herds of excellent cattle swarm over the lowland plains, and in the more temperate mountain districts the celebrated

Puerto Rican horses are bred. All things considered, no spot on the globe is better equipped by nature to support a happy and industrious population. The people themselves are superior in 000 were whites of unmixed blood, and but 77,000 were negroes or mulattoes. Of the of invasion. "mixed" population quite 300,000 are the Jebaros, an uncommon people said to be of Spanish stock with drops of the native blood in them. They are small farmers and laborers. The race is a fine one, show-

ing the regular features and small feet of the Europeans. The Jebaros are revolutionists to a man. Nature has done more for Puerto Rico than any little island could expect of her. The people have the qualities of an industrious and highly-civilized race, yet the island's resourses remain mostly undeveloped, and of 750,000 of white and Jebaro inhabitants less than 100,000 can read and

write. The Puerto Ricans have no voice in their government, as it is directly controlled by the Spanish Cortes, in which the representatives of Puerto Rico wield no influence. There is no vestige of local self-government. The situation is aggravated by the un-

written but nevertheless unbroken rule that no native of the island shall hold an official position. The "peninsulars" as the

as well as military post. Their number, including the soldiery, is somewhat under 35,000, and almost all of them are supported from the pocket of the native Puerto

These alien office-holders drain the colony of its public money. Their domineering manner and high-handed actions have rought upon them the hatred of the natives. They come to the province with the single object of making money, and their venality has corrupted the public service to such an extent that bribery is now necessary in procuring a decision in every court of justice.

The taxes which are burdensome, are The taxes which are burdensome, are raised by duties on exports as well as imports, and by a series of petty personal taxes such as none but a spiritless people would willingly stand. These include stamped paper, a toll on railroad passengers and freight, and even on the consumption of fixed Tiles total avenue callested. tion of food. The total revenue collected in a year from this little island is \$3,947,-875. Of this \$3,297,255 goes directly for maintaining the standing army and navy, whose sole purpose is to keep in subjection the people who support them. Of the re-maining \$650,000 but a small share is devoted to public purposes that will benefit the people of the island, as the largest por-tion goes to employes of the public works, all of whom are Spaniards.

The regular military force in Puerto Rico under the command of the captaingeneral numbers 4,500 men, including two batteries of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry. They are well armed and disciplined, and were recruited in Spain. There s also a corps of 500 police and fourteen battalions of volunteers, containing about 6,000 men. The volunteers are not natives of the island. Since the last uprising, when a battalion of Puerto Ricans went over to the insurgents, the natives have

not been called upon to serve. The naval station consists of two small

gunboats with rapid-firing guns. The fortifications of the island, while impotent before modern ironclads serve as formidable obstacles to a revolution. At St. John's there are three fortifications on whose bastions are mounted some ancient cannon and sixteen Krupp guns of four and six caliber. These defenses have been strengthened during the last few weeks, but Morro Castle, which guards the en-trance to the harbor, is an old stone and plaster building, no stronger than it was a plaster building, no stronger than it was a century ago. In Ponce and Mayaguez there are old batteries, while small forts to overawe the populace stand at frequent intervals along all highways—

It is not to be wondered that the people of Puerto Rico, carrying, like Sinbad, the weight of a Spanish old-man-of-the-sea, and the state of the sta

have little surplus energy to expend in intellectual or commercial activity.—Chicago Daily News.

Class of George Dewey.

Of His Annapolis Companions but Five are in the

It was 44 years ago that Rear Admiral Geo. Dewey entered the naval academy with 71 other boys, each anxious to be a naval officer. The members of his class represented only 31 States of the Union. The "Army and Navy Journal" says of Dewey's class.

"Before the termination of the four years' course at the academy 49 of these novitiate officers had resigned and one had been dismissed. Only 22 of the class remained to graduate and receive their first commissions as officers of the navy. Soon after six others resigned and before they had advanced a single grade in rank. One resigned later on, two were killed in bat-tle, and three others died. When our war with Spain opened seven of these officers remained in the na Allen V. Reed and Joshua Bishop, were menting revolution in Puerto Rico and and are still on the retired list of the navy. The five officers on the active list are Commodore John A. Howell, the inventor of the torpedo that bears his name and now commanding the Northern patrol squadron: Commodore Henry L. Howison, Commodore Albert Kautz, Commodore Norman H. Farquhar, and Admiral Geo. Dewey.

"By such process of evolution and selection it is that we obtain our heroes.

The foundation for the victory at Manila was laid in the section room at the academy; in the experience gained in lonely watches at sea; in the crash of battle at New Orleans under Farragut, and in the sincere discharge of the multifarious duties of the faithful officer during long and weary years. It is only thus that such results can be obtained ; yet there are men foolish enough to imagine that we need no pre-paration for war, or, at least, who talk and egislate as if they so believed."

Cuba to Be Invaded at Once.

wasion to Occur In Spite of Spain's Dodging Fleet.— The Movement Will Be So Secret That Blanco Will Know Nothing Until Troops Appear.

WASHINGTON, May 22. -- No possible contingency can now arise, according to the war department officials, to prevent an invasion of Cuba during the present week. Those in direct control of affairs insist that climatic conditions will have to be ignored, and they can see no other reason for further delay. I am told that a few weeks ago the entire army which is to go to Cuba had only 10,000,000 rounds of cartridges at its disposal This amount of ammunition, considering the size of the army, will be sufficient to carry on a long campaign. At the present time, however, the army is well Animal life is abundant and varied. supplied with both arms and ammunition. It is believed in the navy department that Admiral Cervera's fleet will be either completely destroyed or driven away from Cuban waters within the next week. Secretary Alger, going upon this theory, is making every preparation to have about 70,000 men ready to leave Key West for Cuba upon short notice. I understand blood an industry to those of any island in the West Indies, Cuba not excepted. Of a population of 800,000 in 1890 nearly 500,-Cervera within the next seven days the administration will no longer delay the army

The greatest secrecy is to be maintained in the war department when it is decided to make the move against Cuba. The government wishes to feel assured that the first intimation that Spain will have of troops leaving Key West will be when Gen. Blanco sees the Americans on Cuban soil. I know that Secretary Alger and Secretary Long have agreed in regard to the convoys that will accompany the transports carrying the

troops.

Admiral Cervera's action in permitting the battleship Oregon to reinforce Rear Admiral Samson's squadron without at-tempting her destruction has aroused a great deal of curiosity and not a little anxiety as to what his plan of campaign

really is. The authorities do not believe that Spain will send her home squadron to the Philippines. The sailing orders which it is said

Spaniards are called, occupy every judicial as well as military post. Their number, with the armorelads of this government, as he can do in view of the speed of his ships, preventing the dispatch of an army of invasion by menancing the troopships, and appearing at points where necessity will compel the dispatch of armorclads. and playing in general a hide-and-seek game

until he is reinforced. So far as officials can learn, the only effective reinforcements he can expect are the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V., the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII., and torpedo boat destroyers Audaux and Proserpina. On account of the inconwenience or convoying torpedo boats, those in Spanish waters will probably be retained, with the second-class battleships Vittoria and Numancia, for the protection of the coast.—James Gordon Bennett.

Help for the Wounded. How to Stop Hemorrhages .- the Blood Vessels, Cuts and Rough Lacerations.—The Way

Work Expeditiously and Effectively.

The fourth lecture in the course (to those who have offered their services as war nurses to the Red Cross Society, was on "Blood Vessels and Hemorrhages," a subject with which the "aid" must be familiar if wounds are to be treated. Blood itself was first dwelt upon, as our nutritive fluid, as supplying oxygen and heat, and also as carrying off waste. As for the cor-puscles, the red ones are the smaller, one thirty-five thousandth of an inch in diameter, in fact. What they lack in size they make up in numbers, there being 50,000,-000 of them, enough to girdle the earth four times. The white ones are slightly larger and less numerous, and pose as fighters. They're nurses in miniature, indeed, for even they fight the deadly germ—give up their little lives right bravely, too. The dead of this microscopic battlefield we call pus. All listeners were interested in learning that the bluish red (venous) blood turned red as it met the air for the very same reason that it does in the lungs,

purification. THE HEART. Our circulation, it seems shows our condition just exactly as that of a newspaper shows its condition. The heart is the central power station; and—elocutionists to the contrary notwithstanding—this valuable organ is in the centre, simply inclining a bit to the left. Sad to relate, men have the largest hearts by two ounces, the masculine organ weighing eleven ounces. Let us hope the quality of the feminine heart more than makes up the disparity. heart more than makes up the disparity. The impure blood enters at the right and having gone to the lungs returns, and makes exit at the left side; veins lead to the heart and arteries from it. There are 60 to 80 pulsations a minute. The capillaries as far as the present class are considered are not of much importance. All veins have valves save those in the brain, the chest and the abdomen. Hence varicose veins occur only in the limbs.

HEMORRHAGE.

Hemorrhage is simply an escaping of blood from the body. Blood from an artery spurts. If you're too late to see that, note if it is sprinkled about, as this amounts to the same thing. If it is smeared and of a darker, bluer tint, it is venous blood. Blood from a capillary simply oozes, comes out all over the wound and is dark red. Hemorrhages are arrested by both natural and artificial means. That of a vein stops easily, because it collapses, while the air alone will stop that of capillary. Tears are better than clean cuts; and even the fainting of the patient assists, as less blood is pumped and it clots more easily. Of the artificial aids pressure is the most important. Use the thumb preferably, either at the wound or along the course of the artery toward the heart. During this time someone else must be preparing a compress to be placed either on the wound or above. A cartridge, a potato, even a big knot in a bandage or rope should be placed on the artery and tied, when a cane, bayonet or the like is stuck through and twisted, till it is tight, when it is tied to the limb. This is the tourni-quet, or Spanish windlass, as we now prefer to call it. Of course, a suspender, or the like does.

GOOD TO REMEMBER. A good point to remember is that most men who die on a battlefield, or in ordinary crowds, die of hemorrhage. While we have about one and one-half gallons of blood in the body, it being about one-tenth the weight, it is estimated that only about three pints may be lost. Heat and cold are useful-hot water or ice-for stopping a flow from the capillaries. Patent medicines for this purpose were discouraged, as most of them injure the tissues. alcohol and turpentine are painful, they are helpful, though alum was ranked as the best styptic. Haste may make waste in cases, but with a hemorrage the lack of it means death to the sufferer as a usual thing.

LOCATION. Proceedings were demonstrated on a small boy. If the wound is on top of the head, simply press it until the bandage can be put on. If it's in the temple, press the carotid artery—the carotid on the side of the wound. Not both, in pity's name, or the patient dies. To stop a hemorrhage of the arm, press (even dig), right behind the middle of the collar bone. A surgeon ought to attend to the aided ones in ten hours. To stop a bad hemorrhage of the leg press the thumb over a point two inches below where the big artery passes out of the abdominal cavity at the middle of the groin. In every case the clothing should be cut away, cut up the outside of the limb. For a varicose vein in the leg bandage the leg from the foot to the knee. Plenty for young nurses to study, eh?

Rank in the Army.

The highest grade in the Federal navy at present is that of Rear Admiral. The rank of Vice Admiral was created by Congress in 1864 and bestowed upon David G. Farragut. On July 25th, 1866, the rank of Admiral was given to Farragut and on the same day David D. Porter was made vice admiral. Admiral Farragut died in 1870, and Vice Admiral Porter became ad-miral. Upon the death of Admiral Porter, in 1891, the rank of admiral and vice admiral became extinct, leaving the grade of rear admiral the highest in our nav

It is highly probable that both of the ex-tinct grades will be re-created during or at the close of the war and the number of real admiralships will be further increased to give proper recognition to commanders who shall have displayed exceptional skill and prowess, says the Philadelphia Record. in the present exultant mood of the American will send her home squadron to the Philippines. The sailing orders which it is said it received require it to come west, it is believed, and join forces with Admiral Cervera's fleet if this be true, then the officials expect that Admiral large will be with the war is over ficials expect that Admiral Cervera will before we can apportion all the honors won. 42-38

Cuba Must Have Freedom.

The Insurgents Urged by President Masso to Pre-

The text of a proclamation issued by Bartolome Masso, president of the Cuban republic, has reached Tampa Fla. Masso strongly urges the autonomists, guerrillas and Cubans leaning toward Spain to come over to the Cuban ranks. He assures them that, with the aid of the United States troops a decisive blow to Spain is soon to be struck and that the Cuban cause will soon be won. He points out that all who fail to join the Cuban forces before it shall

arrived on Friday at Falmouth, Jamaica, in a small boat from Santa Cruz, Cuba. Senor Capote goes to Washington to communicate to President McKinley the views of the Cuban government. He said that the Cubans were thankful for the resolution of the United States to free them from Spain, but when the war was ended they would insist on obsolute independence in their own affairs. He added that the Cuban commanders are waiting some definite step by the American army and that if they were given arms and supplies they could clear the Spaniards out of Cuba.

The Charleston Sails.

Big Cruiser Passes Through the Golden Gate for

The Charleston is well on her way to Manila. The big cruiser passed through the Golden Gate at San Francisco at 8:20 Sunday morning, after having been anchored in the stream all night. She adjusted her compasses at an early hour and then passed up the bay through the Rac-coon Straits and passed the docks on the northern frontage of the city. Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an au revoir to Captain Glass and the crew. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tre-

When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach to bid her bon voyage. They lined the beach for a mile and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who are to soon follow the Charleston to the scene of admiral Dewey's triumph. The Charleston's big siren answered the boys on the beach time and again. The whistling was heard from one end of the city to the other.

The Oregon's Great Record. After a 13,000-Mile Journey She Needs no Re-

pairs at All. The navy department is proud of the record made by the Oregon from an engineering point of view. The reports to the department from the ship show that she does not need five cents worth of repairs to her machinery after her 13,000 miles of continuous run. The record is said never to have been equaled since the building of the first iron warship. The Buffalo, which comes with the Oregon from Brazil, is to be over-hauled at Newport News, furnished with armor, given a good battery of five-inch guns, and, altogether, made a very effective modern cruiser. This will take about

two months -Clearfield Monitor: Work on the extension of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad toward Butler is progressing rapidly. The grading on the first eleven 42-1 miles will be ready for the rails within a month all except the tunnel which it is expected will be finished by January 1st. Preparations to attack the second contract, by A. E. Patton, are going rap forward and as soon as the grading on the first section is completed several of the contractors will move their men and outfits on to the next job. As an exhibition of rapid modern railway building, the work is well worth visiting, and it reflects great credit upon all concerned.

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