FARM NOTES.

-Although turkeys will eat snow they should not be permitted to do so, but should be given plenty of fresh, clean wa-

-Lice always attacks poultry more when they are in an unthrifty condition than when they are well fed and properly cared

- Germany's acreage in potatoes reaches the enormous number of 8.000,000. The production varies from 40,000,000 to 45,-000,000 tons during a season.

-Cottonseed meal contains about 7 per cent. nitrogen, or nearly half as much as nitrate of soda. It is, therefore, called a nitrogenous fertillizer, but contains, also, some potash and phosphoric acid.

-The trees will soon begin to shed their foliage, and the clean, crisp leaves should be gathered and stored away as fast as they fall, as they make an excellent scratching material for the floors of the poultry bouse during the winter.

-The Japanese ivy will cling to the smoothest surface, unlike its consin, the Virginia creeper, which needs a rough sur-face to cling to. Many an old farm building would be made beautiful were a vine or two of it planted to its walls.

-If hens are confined to the poultry house on cold days, see to it that they do not have to stand on the bare floor. Use straw, cornstolks, cornbusks or other dry material for a floor covering. Hens with cold feet will not lay very many eggs.

—Secretary Wilson says: "The greatest crop of America is grass and corn. Next after corn is probably cotton, then come wheat and poultry, running neck and neck The product of the hen coop is now nearly as valuable as that of the wheat fields."

-Indee Pritchard, of the United States Court, has decided that railroads are responsible for the action of their employes in handling live stock. This decision was given in a case where calves on board cars were kept more than 28 hours without food

-According to Professor J. B. Smith, the New Jersey Experimental Station, the most favorable time for spraying to kill the San Jose scale is in the early fall, when the leaves begin to turn yellow. At this time the little insects are active and the spray does the greatest damage to them.

-Sow rye for a cover crop on any land that is idle and not to be used for any other crop this fall. Bare land loses fertility, while land in a growing crop gains in fer tility through the plants shading the ground and the roots opening it up to the action of the air and other decomposing

-Colorado has joined the growing lis of States enforcing the registration of stallions. A vigorous campaign is also being waged in the State against the use of grade stallions, and the promoters of better horses are strongly urging the use of none but the best bred animals for propagation

-The colt should have a variety of feeds, so that it may build up the various tissues of its body. Clover hay and wheat bran contain necessary mineral matter for the new bread or bread three days old building of bone. Flaxseed meal in small quantities is good for keeping the colt's bowels in good condition, and for making

-An insufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take a part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raiser must rely chiefly upon honey bees. Experience shows that, though bees may fly two or three miles, bives should be within balf a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch.

-With average cows and using the cream separator it is estimated that from \$50 to \$75 per year can be saved in butterfat with 10 cows. This amount will about pay for a good cream separator, and its usefulness will last for many years, making the buying of one a good investment. Being atle to sell the cream without hauling the milk to the creamery also saves much time and

-The earlier the ground is plowed for fall wheat the better, as it allows more time for the soil to settle before seeding time. Soil in which wheat and all other grasses are sown must be worked down very fine and compact in order that a large per cent. of the seeds may germinate and young plants make early and rapid growth. Extra time and labor spent in this way will be rewarded in next season's crop.

-When the cattle are fed on grain and oil meal, in addition to a more bulky ration, the manure will be made more valuable. If the grain is grown on the farm the fields that produce it must be supplied with nitrogen and phosphates. The farmer or dairyman who purchases grain or hay brings back to his farm that which was lost in milk, but if he does not purchase food be must procure instead ground bone, phosphate, potash, nitrate of soda or some other form of fertilizer material.

-The value of sulphate of ammonia as a fertilizer was demonstrated in some Ger-man tests where marsh lands were fertiliz-ed with nitrate of soda and sulphate of amuonia. With both oats and beets the plants receiving sulphate yielded much more than those receiving nitrate. These results indicate that on marsh lands a liberal supply of lime, sulphate of ammonia may be advantageously substituted for nitrate of soda, and confirms the wisdom of the practice in Germany.

-In a recent bulletin of the Connecticut State Experiment Station is emphasized the danger of the introduction of weeds by the use of feeds made up, in part or in whole, of grain screenings and similar materials, which, as a rule, contain a great amount of weed seed. These screenings vary a good deal in quality. Thus an analysis recently made of wheat screenings showed about 30 per cent. of flax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent. of fax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent. of foxtails, 8 per cent. of bind weeds and pigweeds, 15 per cent. of weed seeds of other species and 21 per cent. of dust, broken seed and

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Good Looking Brides Wanted. Shortly after an angry looking couple flounced out of the chapel the pastor of an uptown church presented a perplexed countenance before the busy

"As you know." said he, "I am new in this parish and new in the city. Perhaps there are a few things I ought to know. Why, for instance, do so many people who never attend service in this church wish to be married here?"

"Because our church," said the sexton, "has the name of turning out the youngest and handsomest brides in New York. Our reputation for good works is dwarfed by our reputation for beautiful brides. To say that a woman is married here is equivalent to saying that she is a 'good looker.' We are not supposed to deal in brides of any other description."

"No wonder." groaned the pastor "that that plain looking woman went away in a huff. I earnestly advised her to be married in her own parish." -New York Globe.

Wonders of a Japanese Hamlet. Perhaps the most astonishing presentation of "Hamlet" ever seen on any stage was a Japanese version given by native actors at Kobe. The Kobe Herald describes it as "a wonderful mixture of the beautiful and the grotesque. With an Ophelia sometimes in graceful kimono and sometimes in western evening costume and a king who at one time appears in the pic turesque costume of a Japanese nobleman and at others dons a slik hat and a swallowfail coat, the effect is so kaleidoscopic that a spectator has the sensation of being perpetually transferred from one phase of civilization to another. The climax is reached in Hamlet himself, who in the earlier scenes wears the uniform of a student of the Imperial university, in the third act makes his appearance on a bicycle. clad in a bright blue cycling suit and striped stockings, and at the finish is seen in conventional evening dress

The Sixteenth Century Carver. At the formal banquet of the sixteenth century the man who carved the meat was bound with the red tape of precedent. When carving for distinguished guests he had to remember that certain parts of the birds or meat must be set aside. In carving for his lord and lady he was expected to exercise great discretion in the size of the pieces he sent round, "for ladies will be soon angry and their thoughts soon changed, and some lords are soon pleased and some not, as they be of complexion." He was expected to have the rules both of the kitchen and the peerage at his knife's end. A pike, for instance, must be dished up whole for a lord and in slices for commoner folk. The rank of his dinplain or with gold leaf or whether THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION should be eaten.

with a flower in his buttonhole.'

A Hungry Rabbit. "I do not think I was ever so nonplused in my life," said a conjurer. "as once when performing my card and rabbit trick. I ask a member of

the audience to tear a card into small pieces and give them all to me except one. Later in the trick I produce a rabbit from a box, and tied round its neck is a card with a piece missing. It is then found that the piece which the member of the audience holds exactly fits and completes the second card. On this particular occasion I allowed the rabbit to remain in the box too long and when I produced him found that he had chewed the card round his neck to bits. Needless to say, the laughter when the audience grasped the trick the animal had played on me was loud

As Walter Saw It. Walter, aged seven, is a wise son who knows not only his own father,

and long."

but his own mother likewise. "Now, Walter," said the teacher, "if your father could do a piece of work in one hour and your mother could also do it in one hour, how long would it take both of them to do it together?" "Three hours!" replied the scholar

without hesitation. "Wrong!" said the teacher. "How do you make that?"

"Three hours," repeated Walter stolidly, "counting the time they'd waste arguing about how it should be done." -London Scraps.

All Marriages Are Love Marriages. "Was it a love marriage, do you think?"

"Certainly. All marriages are love marriages.

"Isn't that rather a sweeping statement?" "Not at all. There is a love of ad-

venture, you know; love of luxury.

love of advertising and various other

kinds of love. There is no need of going into details when one speaks of a love marriage."-Chicago Post. As to Luck. "I wonder if anybody's as unlucky as I am." grumbled the first pessimist.

"I never have any luck at all." "Huh!" snorted the other. "You're lucky. It's better to never have any luck at all than to be always having bad luck like me."-Philadelphia Press

The Average. "Pa. what's an average man?" "One who thinks his employer's business would be run a good deal better if he could have more to say in the

The owl may not be as wise as he looks, but he is wise enough not to try to work both the night and day shifts.-Atchison Globe.

matter himself."

fine fat mess mackerel, bone out, Sechler & Co.

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They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

Edward M. Kelley, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "Doan's Kindey Pills proved so beneficial to me, that I can heartily recommend them. I suffered from pains across the small of my back for a long time and if I stooped I could hardly straighten. If I attempted to lift anything, sharp pains would catch me through the kidneys and cause me acute suffering. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and deciding to do so I procured a box at Green's Pharmacy. They proved to be the remedy I needed and it only required the use of one box to remove the lameness and pains. I have not had backache or any trouble with my kidneys since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

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Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMON-WEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION. BY THE GENERAL AS-SEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF FENNSYLVANIA. AND PUBcommoner folk. The rank of his din-ers, too, determined whether a pig was to be served up whole, sliced, PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF

> and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article four-teen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-

commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen-eral Assembly met. That the following are proposed as amendments to the Con-stitution of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, in accordance with the provi-sions of the eighteenth article thereof:— Amendment One-To Article Four, Sec-

tion Eight.
Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania,

which reads as follows:—
"He shall nominate and, by and with
the advice and consent of two-thirds of the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction. Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at said office at the next general election. unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election. In which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote ball be taken by yeas and nays, and shall entered on the journal." so as to read a follows:—
He shall nominate and, bf and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding

—Do you know where you can get a Constitutional Amendments Constitutional Amendments

election day appropriate to such office In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal. Amendment Two-To Article Four, Sec-

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

'The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of

elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years: and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his sucone thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Sec-

tion Eleven. Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—
"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several dermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shaft be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority men without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough. ward or district for one year next preced-ing his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than

one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:— Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one aiderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four-To Article Five, Section Twelve. Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads

as follows :-

'In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and givil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; suc term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds

of the number of persons to be elected they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:— In Philadelphia there shall be estab-

lished, for each thirty thousand inhabit-ants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such ercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Phila-delphia the office of alderman is abol-

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General As-sembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided. That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Sec-

tion Three.
Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:
"All elections for city, ward, borough "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—
All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered

Amendment Seven-To Article Eight, Sec

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privilege? from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton

breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:— District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen blennially, by the citizens at the chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemp-tion from jury duty during their terms of

Amendment Eight-To Article Twelve Section One.
Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be

vided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law." so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day and elections of local officers shall be held on a general election. day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, ex-43-18-1v cept when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen,

Section Two.
Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:— "County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, be-ginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for. shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—
County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, be-ginning on the first Monday of January

ginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—
"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor who to be filled," so as to read:-

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year there-after; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vac in the office of county commissoner of county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appoint-ment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commis-sioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete opera-tion, it is hereby declared that—

to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term

as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thou-

magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

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