QUEER ANIMALS.

The Harpy Eagle, the Aye-aye and the

Tasmania Devil. The world has been so thoroughly explored that one might imagine it impossible that any noteworthy species of mammal or bird could still remain unknown. Yet every now and then something new turns up. For example, it was not so very long ago that a first acquaintance was made with the harpy eagle, a fowl native to the region of the Amazon, which feeds chiefly on monkeys. Another curiosity not long known is the aye-aye of Madagascar, a mammal which has one finger of each hand most curiously skeletonized and elongated for the purpose of dragging from their burrows the earthworms on which it feeds. As is well known, it is from Australia and New Zealand that come the flightless birds, some of which readily breed in

captivity. The fur seal rebels in captivity. The seals which one sees captive and which do such intelligent tricks are hair seals, belonging to quite a different species. So opposed is the fur seal to the very notion of deprivation of liberty that it will invariably starve itself to death rather than submit to such a condition. Likewise it is with the Tasmanian devil, a queer little marsupial about two feet long, somewhat resembling in appearance a baby bear, which is found only in Tasmania, a large island formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, to the south of Australia. It is almost incredibly feroclous, preying upon the sheep and poultry of the farmers, and never yet, though captured in earliest infancy. has it responded to kindness by manifesting an amiable disposition.-Philadelphia Ledger.

TALL AFRICAN GRASS.

Beautiful Scenes at Night on the Veldt When Fire Spreads.

Unlike a good deal of South Africa, Rhodesia is largely wooded. In some places the forests are of value, but a large proportion is not valued for its timber. The grass in this part of Africa grows to a phenomenal height in the valleys, and especially in the valleys of the Sabi and Zambezi rivers it reaches its greatest height. To say that the grass is often twelve feet high is no exaggeration. Naturally it is very easy to lose one's way in this grass if one is unfortunate enough to stray from the beaten track. It is the custom there to burn this grass off each year when it gets dry. This is usually in August and September or even in October. Fires burn for miles, burglar in the pursuit of his calling? and as the country is largely a wildera beautiful sight at night in the fire season to see the hills for miles around

encircled with flames. rainy season usually begins, and it is then that the country is at its prettiest. The grass is then green, and the foliage on the trees is beautiful. The old leaves drop off gradually, and the new ones take their place before the trees are bare. The new leaves are of all shades of the rainbow, and it is much like the fall scenery in this country when the dead leaves are falling from the trees. Waterfalls are numerous in the mountains, and there are many of great height, although the rivers and usually small in volume.-Springfield Republican.

The Winze.

The superintendent of a western mine in driving a tunnel struck a body of ore. The vein was vertical and had a sharp dip. To develop it and get ready to mine the ore it was necessary to put down a winze-that is to say, to sink a shaft, in this instance an incline.

Elated over the discovery, he telegraphed the board in the east that he had struck rich shipping ore and received the laconic reply to begin shipping at once. He wired that he could not ship any

ore until he had a winze on the vein. "How much will a winze cost?" was the telegraphic query.

"One thousand dollars," he replied

promptly. The next query floored him. It read, "Can't you buy a secondhand

winze cheaper?"-New York Post.

A Joke of Mark Twain's.

Probably few people are aware that the theatrical godfather of that famous actor Mr. William Gillette was Mark Twain, who was a fellow townsman and a friend of his father. Mark Twain in referring to the matter said that when he used his influence to get young Gillette on the stage he thought he was playing a great joke on the management, for he did not think Gillette had the slightest aptitude for acting. But it turned out to be no joke after all. "I don't know," said Mark Twain, "which I like better-having Gillette make a tremendous success or seeing one of my jokes go wrong."

Careful Sandy.

Meenister-And why didn't ye come to the kirk last Sawbath? Sandy-1 had nowt but a shillin' in my claes. That's ower muckle siller to pit in th' contribution box all at ain time.-London Tit-Bits.

Mistaken.

"He says he's your friend for life; says you lent him \$50."

"So I did. But he's not my friend for life. I propose to ask him for it | Smith (gravely)-I hope she corrects next pay day." - Louisville Courier- him for it.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Quaint Customs That Are Maintained

With Religious Care. The head master of Manchester Grammar school, in a speech at Rochdale, referred to a custom at Rugby school years' standing to turn up his trousers

period. The custom is only a minor instance of the quaint practices that exist at all the great public schools in England and are maintained with religious care, though in many cases their origin is obscure or unknown. The Shrove Tuesday tossing of the pancake at Westminster school, with its ensuing scramble for the largest fragment. which gains for its possessor a guinea from the dean, is perhaps the best known among them. A curious custom at Marlborough requires every boy to bring to school with him a cushion, technically termed a "kish"-with the "i" iong. This article is his inseparable companion in school time and, in addition to the ordinary functions of a cushion, is employed to carry books from one form room to an-

other. At Shrewsbury school, at the beginning of each term, "hall elections" are held for the posts of hall crier. hall constable, hall postman and hall scavengers. The genial brutality of youth often selects for the position of hall crier either the most nervous boy in the school or one who is afflicted

with a stammer. The new boy in the schoolhouse at Rugby is early called upon to take his part in "house singing." At this function, which is held in one of the dormitories, he has to render a song to the satisfaction of his audience, the penalty being the swallowing of a mouthful of soapy water.

Another ancient school custom is the parade of the Christ's hospital bluecoat boys before the lord mayor at the Mansion House on St. Matthew's day. when the "Grecians," who correspond to "sixth formers" elsewhere, receive a guinea each and the rank and file of the school are presented with new shillings .- London Mail.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Most of Them Made by Supposedly Respectable Mechanics.

Every little while, said a detective recently, the police arrest a man with a set of burglar's tools in his possession, and one naturally wonders where

they all come from. It is easy to buy a gun of any description, and the most reputable person would not be ashamed to be seen purchasing the most wicked looking knife ever made. But who would know where to get a "jimmy" or a device for drilling into a safe or any of the many tools used by the professional

There are places in the large cities ness little damage is done by this where these things are made and sold to the users, but such places are exceedingly scarce. It may seem a little strange to learn that most of the tools used in burglaries are made by me-After the grass has been burned the chanics who are looked upon as respectable men in the community.

When a burglar wants any particular tool made he goes to a mechanic who can do the job and pays him perhaps five times what it is actually worth for making the tool and keeping quiet about it. Many detectives can recall cases of this kind that have come to light.

One in particular occurred some years ago when an escaped convict named Williams went to a blacksmith and got him to make a lot of drills to be used in safe cracking. He personally superintended the tempering of the steel, but when the job was nearly completed it leaked out, and Williams was arrested. In this instance the blacksmith knew nothing of the use to which the tools were to be put. Most of the tools used by burglars are secured in the same way .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

Shoemaker's Candles. I well remember some seventy years ago seeing flat candles in use. To produce what was known as the flat candle, which was also sometimes called "shoemaker's candle," two newly made "dips" were pressed close to each other while soft and then again lowered into the hot fat, thus holding them together as one candle with two wicks. The size could then be increased if desired. This flat candle was most generally used by shoemakers and tailors, but was made use of in some households whenever an extra bright light for working or reading was required.-Cor. Dickensian.

Too Much Like Work. "Haven't you a home?" asked the

sympathetic citizen. "Yep." answered Plodding Pete. "I had a nice home, but de first t'ing I knew it had a wood pile and a garden and a pump, and den it got so much like a steady job dat I resigned."-

Washington Star.

Impossible. "How do you overcome insomnia?" "Say the multiplication table up to twelve times twelve." "But I can't get the baby to learn

Not Slept In. "Porter, this berth has been slept

it."-Cleveland Leader.

"No. sah! I assure you. sah! Merely occupied. It's the one over the wheels, sah."-Puck.

Taking Him Down. Brown (very proud of his firstborn)-Ah, even now my wife says he is just like me in many of his little ways!

- Do you know where to get the finest canned goods and dried fruits, Sechler &

The poisonous, disease breeding effect of sewer gas are well known. Constipation produces a condition in the body analagou to that of a clogged sewer. The mental which forbids a boy of less than three duliness, the physical lethargy always consequent on constipation, evidence the work and insists on his doing so after that ing of the poisons which are generated it the body. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets oure constipation and the cure is permanent.

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> > Medical.

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A LITTLE CARE WILL SAVE MANY BELLE-FONTE READERS FUTURE TROUBLE. Watch the kidney secretions. See that they have the amber hue of

The discharges not excessive or infre-

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Contain no "brick-dust like" sediment.
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They watch the kidneys and cure them when they're sick.

when they're sick.

Edward M. Kelley, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "Doan's Kindey Pilis proved so beneficial to me, that I can neartily recommend them. I suffered from pains scross 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 Pilis 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 Pilis."

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Remember the name—Doan's—and
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54-34

Constitutional Amendments

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO
THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR
REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN
PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF
THE CONSTITUTION.

A 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.

THE CONSTITUTION.
A JOINT RESOLUTION eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and 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-terminal three shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabiteral Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennare proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment Courts and infrastration to the Constitution of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Courts shall be held by magistrates whose Amendment One-To Article Four, Sec-

four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania,

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 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 elecor 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 he say such case of vacancy, in an election 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 the second successing general election. the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in senate snall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—
He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate appoint 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 commonwealth as he is commonwealth. 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 duroffice 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 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

Constitutional Amendments Constitutional Amendments

election day appropriate to such office le acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in 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-

tion 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 Audi-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 holding the same office for two consecutive terms."

tive 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, thell carries for three years and his support the state of shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the genera 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 Treas-urer 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 wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall 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 of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall ship, 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 a 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 alderman shall be elected in each ward or district. Amendment Four-To Article Five, Sec-

tion Twelve. Section 5. Amend section twelve of arti-cle five of the Constituton, which reads

as follows:"In Philadelphia there shall be estab

voter shall vote for more than two-thirds A JOINT RESOLUTION of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; and twenty-one of article four, sections 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

In Philadelphia there shall be estab-lished, for each thirty thousand inhabitsions of the eighteenth article thereof:—
Amendment One—To Article Four, 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 all the members of the Senate, appoint as Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for such yields and such such yields and such such yields to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now except as herein provided, as is now ex-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-Amendment Five-To Article Eight, Sec 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 each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—
The general election shall be held bi-

ennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly 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 Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—
"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 cfreumstances 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 day 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 thereto: Psovided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven-To Article Eight, Sec-Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

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. tion board for 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 exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:— District election boards shall consist of District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be 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 right to vote for the judge and one in-spector, 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 offi-cers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, ex-cept upon warrant of a court of record. cept 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

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
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 Amendment Eight-To Article Twelve

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 municipal election day, except 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 "County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning 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 received by lear." So as to read; 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 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 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 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 whose place is 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 vacancy in the office of county co 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

Schedule for the Amendments.
Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitu-tion of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete opera-tion, 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

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

isting law, end in the year one incomine 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 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 these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred 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 thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the

day 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 tewnship 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. e hundred and twelve

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

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