## **NOT AN EXCEPTION IN RECORDS**

Throughout the Entire Session of 1901 There Is Not a Single Sign of Independence of Thought or Action.

The legislative record of A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober might be briefly expressed in the statement that they voted for every vicious measure which was considered during the periods of their service and against every bill which made for civic improvement and political morality.

Stober came to the senate with the beginning of the session of 1899, having previously served one term in the legislature covering the sessions of 1875-6. Sisson's service in the senate began with the session of 1901. Both participated in the election of Matthew Stanley Quay for his last term as senator in congress. During the session of 1899 Stober attended most of the joint sessions and invariably voted for Quay, who failed of election. In the session of 1901 both Stober and Sisson voted for Quay and contributed to his election notwithstanding the protest against that result implied in the prolonged contest waged by members of their own party during the session of 1899.

There were times when Sisson may have suffered from remorse of conscience because of his servility to the machine and recreancy to his public obligations. At least in private conversation he has been known to lament the degeneracy of the body of which he was a member and the absence of that conscience and courage which would resist, if not resent, the mandates of the machine. But Stober never experienced any trouble of that kind. He accepted smilingly the sinister orders of the bosses and obeyed them willingly. It may be doubted if he understood whether they were right or wrong.

Among the first machine bills which were presented for the consideration of the legislature of 1901 was that known as the Pittsburg ripper. It was the Quay reprisal against the late C. L. Magee for permitting certain friends to join the insurgents. Magee's friends controlled the municipal government of that city, and the purpose of the bill was to legislate them out of office and put the friends of Quay into their places. It was referred to a special committee, packed for the purpose of promptly approving it, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1901. On the same day it was reported out by J. A. Stoher and reached the stage of final voting in the affirmative. Senate Jour. CASTORIA passage Feb. 13, Sisson and Stober

nal, 1901, page 437. Both Sisson and Stober voted for the bill known as the Philadelphia tax "ripper," Senate Journal, 1901, page 812. They are also recorded as voting for the fifth court bill for Philadelphia, Senate Journal, 1901, page 307. On the bill increasing the number of factory inspectors, they voted in the affirmative, Senate Journal, 1901, page 1387. The purpose of this bill was to create a lot of soft places for political work-

There were three insurance bills considered during the session of 1901. That was the period during which "the House of Mirth" flourished in Albany and Insurance Commissioner Durham and his associates in the machine were overlooking no opportunities to get a share of the "yellow dog" funds maintained by the big insurance companies of New York. Both Sisson and Stober voted for the final passage of all these measures. Senate Journal. 1901, pages 500, 727 and 810.

The session of 1901 was made infamous by the many attempts to raid the state treasury by increasing the number of judges. There were bills providing for additional law judges in the Eighth and Eleventh judicial districts and for orphans' court judges in Allegheny, Lancaster, Westmoreland and Montgomery counties. Sisson and Stober invariably voted for those measures. The vote on the Eighth district bill is recorded in the Senate Journal, page 1097, that for the Eleventh district on page 2126 of the Senate Journal. The vote on the bill for an associate orphans' court judge in Allegheny county is found on page 2027 of the Journal of the Senate.

One of the most colossal jobs of the recent legislation was what is known as the Presque Isle bill. That measure was intended to cede to the city of Erie a vast and valuable tract of lake front land. It was introduced into the senate during the session of 1901 by Senator Sisson. It got no farther than the committee during that session, having been defeated in the house after

an attempt to correct it had failed. Probably, however, the crowning atrocity of the session of 1901 was the trolley railway grab. That iniquity was sprung late in the session, and Senator Wentworth, of Montgomery county, tried to prevent its passage by introducing a resolution for final adfournment before it could be culminated. But the machine was equal to the occasion and defeated the Wentz resolution. Both Sisson and Stober voted against the adjournment resolution and for the final passage of the infamous measure. Senate Journal,

page, 1472. -Do you know where to get your garden seeds in packages or by measure

Seobler & Co. Whiskers may conceal a receding that we can not do in the most satisfactory man chin, but there is no help for a flattened Prices consistent with the class of work. Call on

The "Picket."

The picket was generally inflicted on was ordered to mount the stool, and vent this condition, and if there is constibility right hand was fastened to a book in the post by a noose, drawn up as effect a complete core. in the post by a noose, drawn up as high as it could be stretched, round his wrist. A stump the height of the stool, with its end cut to a round and blunt point, was also driven into the earth taken away, and the sufferer had noth- & Co. ing to rest his bare feet upon but the stump, "which, though it did not usually break the skin," says Captain Grose, "put him in great torture, his only means of relief being by resting his weight on his wrist, the pain of which soon became intolerable." One can very well believe him, especially when he makes the addition that a man was not infrequently left to stand in this position for half an hour, although the orthodox period of endurance was fifteen minutes. - London

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Madam-Oh, dear, no! It was purely accidental. But is he seriously hurt? Doctor-Quite seriously, but I think we can save him.

Madam-What are you going to do now with all those horrid surgical instruments? Doctor-We are going to probe for

the bullet. Madam-Yes? Well, doctor, while you are about it won't you be good enough to see if you can't find a gold collar button I lent him last week and that he carelessly swallowed?

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Flattered Restaurant Keeper-I'm glad to hear, sir, that you've been growing so strong since you began coming to my restaurant. Fullett-Well, it's a fact. You see, my habits are sedentary, and I can't afford to enter a gymnasium. Yes, sir, your steaks and roast fowls are making a new man of me.

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or communicate with this office.

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A little pill may often save a big bill for cavalry and artillery men and was a singularly brutal bit of torture. A long post, near which stood a stool, was disease. One of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Peldriven into the ground. The delinquent less as a regulator of the bowels will pre-

> -There are no varying degrees of sincerity.

-Do you know where you can get s close to the post. Then the stool was fine fat mess mackerel, bone out, Sechler

Medical.

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uent; Contain no "brick-dust like" sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills will do this for you. They watch the kidneys and cure them

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**Constitutional Amendments** 

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMON-THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMON-WEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION. BY THE GENERAL AS-SEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUB-LISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRE-TARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sec-tions 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 Pennsyl-vania, and providing a schedule for vania, 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 General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provider

sylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:— Amendment One—To Article Four, Sec-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 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

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 electhe 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, 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 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 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 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, 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 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 Se

Constitutional Amendments Constitutional Amendments

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 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. same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Sec-

Section 4. Amend section eleven of arsection 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, and the constitution of the section of the se at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shafi 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 be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next precedhave 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

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, Section 1 and 1

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Sec-tion 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 inhabit-ants, one court, not of record, of police and givil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose 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. 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 changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Phila-

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 established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, 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 In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, 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 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 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.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section S. 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."

The general election shall be held binabitation 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 binable 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." so as to read:—

The general election shall be held binable 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." so as to read:—

The general election shall be held binable the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, t

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 thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

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 cierk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election efficers 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 Amendment Seven-To Article Eight, Sec-

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 of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

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 elections 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," 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 each be four years: and they shall be chosen by the qualified election of the State Treasurer shall each be four years: and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at general elections, 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 successors shall be elected at the general election in the form jury duty during their terms of service.

The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall be consensed in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be provided by law. 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.

service.

Amendment Eight-To Article Twelve. Section One.
Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—
"All officers, whose selection is not pro-

"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 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 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 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 provided by length of the state of the

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, 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

provided by inw.

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 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

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine Rundred and eleven and every fourth year there-after; and in the election of said efficers each qualified elector shall vote for no persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissoner ecounty auditor shall be filled by the cour 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.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order

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 Moafree,
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