TO MY MOTHER. Tis the sweet touch of little things That starts the tears, And longing has a tenderer pain

Than grief or fears. The thought that thou art over-sea Has lost its pang: But when I hear an old-time song

That thy voice sang. Or happen on a bit of lace That once was thine. A handkerchief thy fingers marked

With name of mine-Then welling love o'erflows the bounds

Of earth and sea, And memory breaks the flood-gates down

To spend an hour with thee. -Charlotte B. De Forest, in Sunday School Times.

The Black Wolf Inn.

By Hero Strong.

I heard the story when a mere child and I remember that I covered my head in the quilt that night after I went to ber, for fear I might see a that when I grew up I would forever was astir. and always avoid hotels, for the story was about an inn.

It was in Germany, I think, that the of sleep-destroying legends. A lone- have been going on to this day. some wood of great extent surrounded the house, and a little back of it ran

but it had a good run of custom, for faces of all around. its wines were celebrated the country over, and there was no pleasanter fire- "I stayed a night in this inn. I had side in the Fatherland for one to much money with me, and after I had smoke a pipe over a mug of lager than drunk more wine than was good for the chimney-corner in the barroom of me, mine host led me hither. Satan, the Black Wolf.

kept by a man named Friedricks, and me six years ago, when a mere pup; on the death of the old man, at the but a dog never forgets. The landage of ninety-two, his son Rudolph as- lord offered me wine, and while I was sumed control of affairs.

or thirty, ugly of countenance, and stir. I understood it at once. I knew somewhat noted for his unmanage- that I had been doomed to some terable temper and sullenness of dispo- rible fate, for I remembered all the sition. A part of his life had been tales I had heard of this infernal den, spent abroad, and rumor said it had and that dog's memory of me had been ill-spent; indeed, there were dark saved me. Never shall I forget the whispers to the effect that if the gal- rage upon the man's face. He touched lows had its due the Black Wolf would this fatal spring with his foot, and be needing a new master. But as Ru- looked as if he would spring upon me, dolph kept up the wine-cellars, and but I covered him with my eye at the treated all his regular patrons well, same time that I cocked a pistol in the Wolf flourished under the new my pocket. He heard, and understood regime, and young Friedricks made the sound. He mastered his rage by money twice as rapidly as had his a strong effort, smiled in a ghastly

insinuated that a peddler who had either of us. After I went to bed that mysteriously disappeared in that vicin- night-and you may be sure I slept ity was murdered at the Black Wolf, with my eyes open-I heard the most and two drovers, returning home with | fearful howls of pain from a dog, and a large amount of money about them, knew that Satan was receiving punfrom the sale of cattle, were never ishment for his disobedience. Reforseen by mortal after entering the gloomy forest which skirted the yard and unloosed the dog, which was grounds around the old inn.

As years went on there occurred many other mysterious disappearances in the vicinity; but though the authorities were informed, and expert detectives were sent down to watch Strangers, think of it as you will, a the place, nothing substantial against Rudolph Friedricks was obtained.

to enrage Rudolph a great deal too asked me into his place as before; and much for such an exceedingly trivial once here, it occurred to me that the circumstance. He owned an immense time had come to send the murderer dog, known as Satan, and this dog after his victims. I gave Satan the was never seen away from the inn. order, and he obeyed. I think you His master set great store by him. will find him if you seek below there.' One night-a rainy, sleety winter hed and his room, drank his beer and ward, and the same night Satan, also, again, disappeared.

Rudolph behaved like a man almost distracted. He sought over the country far and wide for the dog; he advertised for bim in several papers, and one woman! offering large rewards for his safe return to him; he covered the walks in town with handbills headed with tempting promises to any one who would find the missing animal.

But it seemed that the dog was irretrievably lost, and two years went by and not a word had been heard of dim.

Rudolph cursed loudly and deeply the stranger, whom he declared had serted by human beings. Nobody enticed the dog away, and was continually wishing that he might meet him before he died, that he might give him what so mean and sneaking a thief deserved.

Just three years from the night of Satan's disappearance there came to the inn an old man, wizened and bent, and following close by his heels a large dog. In general appearance the dog was not unlike Satan, but Satan had been black instead of curly, and this dog was brown and short-haired. Evidently Rudolph had his doubts on Being Built Here for "Death Valley"the subject, for he whistled to the dog and called him "Satan, old fellow! but not an eyelid, nor a hair on the dog's tail moved by way of recogni-

tion. The stranger said he should leave early in the morning, and would pay his bill that night, so as to avoid disturbing anybody. He stepped inside the bar, and pulled out a long purse well filled with gold.

This bill settled, the landlord winked at him in a peculiar way landlords have, and invited him into a small apartment at the back. The stranger and the dog followed him unhesitatingly-the dog running before. and snuffing at the walls as though

Through a dark passage, and into a | tion.

round apartment, lighted only by a | single lamp, suspended from the cen- building in Harlem is the building of ter of the ceiling, went Rudolph, and an automobile train of an engine and taking down from a shelf, set out with poured some of the contents of the 240 drivers and save \$100,000 annualbottle into the glass.

for some of my best friends," he said, the shifting sands, through the rocky and taking the stranger by the arm, he would have drawn him forward in- in the borax valley. to the center of the room.

But the man drew back, and with bling landlord, he exclaimed:

"Satan, do your duty!" upon Rudolph, and dragged him upon the fatal spot beneath the lamp.

There was a dull crash, a stifled sound of a fearful curse launched out upon the foul air which rushed up from the sinking trap hole, and Rudolph Friedricks had disappeared through the floor, and the dog, with a savage growl of satisfaction, turned away from the spot, and accompanied his master back to the barroom. The stranger slept that night at the Wolf, and as he had said he should do, dedead man's ghost, and mentally vowed parted in the morning before any one

Great was the consternation among the denizens of the Black Wolf when it was learned that Rudolph was miss-Black Wolf was situated, a little re- ing. For many days the search went moved from one of those quaint old on, and but for the reappearance of German towns which are so fruitful the old stranger and his dog it might

But the stranger, whose name was Gotthold, led the way at once to the a dark and sluggish stream fringed circular apartment at the end of the with a rank growth of reeds and dark passage, and pressing his foot on a spring the trap fell and a foul breath The place was weird and uncanny, of charnel house air rushed into the

"Three years ago," said Gotthold, there, came with us. I might as well From time immemorial it had been tell you that Satan was stolen from drinking he said to the dog, 'Satan, He was a young man of twenty-five do your duty!' but the dog did not sort of way and followed me back to People who were unfriendly to him the barroom. Not a word was said by morning I crept down to the stable-

ing he had received, and together we went away. "Three years passed, and I have traveled over half the known world. man's best friend is his dog. We came back here a couple of weeks ago. I One thing took place which seemed think Friedricks recognized us. He

bleeding and wounded from the beat-

And, without stopping to witness the night-a traveler came to the Wolf effect of the investigation, Gotthold and sought shelter. He engaged his stalked away with the dog at his heels, and nobody in all the region round retired. No one ever saw him after about the Black Wolf ever saw them

The proper authorities searched the well-like hole beneath the trap, and found there beside the body of the landlord, the skeletons of seven men

The woman had evidently been young and probably beautiful, for her golden hair was wonderfully long and luxuriant, and clung about the fleshless skull in curls and ripples like summer sunshine.

Who she was, or what was her history, could never be known!

The remains of Rudolph's victims were buried, and the old inn was decould be found to live there.

The bats and owls tenanted its deserted chambers for a couple of years, and then a bolt of lightning descended upon it and turned its unholy presence from the face of the earth, no one lifting a hand to save it.

And this is the story of the Black Wolf Inn as it was told me.-New York Weekly.

A REMARKABLE AUTO TRAIN.

To Relace 240 Men and 1,200 Mules. In a modest two-story brick building that stands on the bank of the East River in Harlem there is progressing a piece of work in the automobile line the outcome of which is being anxiously awaited in the far off "Death Valley" of the borax region in southern California. If the enterprise is successful it will mean a revolutionizing not only of the methods of getting borax out from the hills, but also probably a radical change in transportation methods in different parts of the West, where there are large deposits of gold ore assaying \$5. to the ton lying unavail_ale because of the prohibitive cost of transporta-

The work being done in the little seven cars. It is designed to take the bottles, a decanter and wineglass, be place and do the work of 1,200 mules, ly. For its use a macadam road 100 "A little choice wine which I keep miles long is now being built over

pass and along the mountain sides

The whole train is different in character from anything yet evolved in uplifted finger pointing to the trem- the automobile line, but it is being built by the head of a concern that has been putting out motor trucks Quick as lightning the dog sprang and wagons for several years. The engine is a movable power plant for generating and furnishing electricity. It is fitted with two three-cylinder gasolene engines of 75 horse power each, which will run up to 300 revolutions. These operate on a 100 kilowatt dynamo. This engine will run along at the head of the tram of cars, and by means of a coupling tongue the current generated by the dynamo will be transmitted to the cars, each of which will be driven by two motors of its own. The cars, while driven independently will be worked in train fashion, with the engine guiding. The train is designed to move at the rate of four and a half miles an hour. Each car weighs nine thousand pounds and is built to carry fifteen tons. The cars have steel wheels and will be equipped with air brakes. The total cost of the train is to be \$30,000. A demonstration of the train is to be made in New York within a fortnight, the cars carrying forty tons of pig lead.

It is contended by the builders of this unique automobile train that, with others like it, gold ore now going to waste can be moved at an average cost of 50 cents a ton for transportation.-New York Sun.

"POP" SMITH OF YALE.

Interesting Character Who Haunts

the Campus at New Haven. There are six thousand Yale graduates in the last ten classes. That means, says a New Haven (Conn.) dispatch in the New York Tribune, six thousand Yale men know old 'Pop" Smith. As every one of those six thousand men has at one time or another pointed out the whitehaired old Yale mascot to half a dozen other persons, it is a safe guess to place the census of American citizens who have gazed understandingly on the peaceful countenance of this old college character at thirtysix thousand. After that "higher mathematics" alone can compute the numbers who have seen and wondered at the little old man, as he has stumbled across a Yale athletic field with his cane and has sat down on the bench with the players.

"Pop" Smith has been one of the fixtures of Yale undergraduate life for so long a time that nobody can tell when he began to be famous. And nobody knows out of what limbo of ordinary civic life the little old man emerged to take a front seat in the undergraduate regard. Like Topsy, he "growed." And for a long time no Yale team thought it had the slightest show to win a game unless over the water bottles. There is no record that "Pop" Smith ever had any official connection with Yale teams or that he ever figured in the account books, but, just the same, he has been as regular a part of a Yale baseball game and of a good many Yale football games for the last ten years as have the trainers.

It was only recently that "Pop" Smith acquired an affliction of the ayes that has kept him out of his former active participation in undergraduate affairs. Where, before, he used to sit on the bench under the grandstand and pound with his cane, whenever a Yale player made a base hit. the players, with a score card under the visor of his hat, and looked melancholy. He is probably past the days when he used to jump out on a home run and dance up and down in a little, old-fashioned jig and get a round of per is particularly to be deplored. applause from the bleachers. But he is still far from past the days when he can "mascot" a Yale team, and next spring, as usual.

After Wheat That Won't Shell.

The Agricultural College is conducting experiments in wheat breeding, which promise big results for the wheat growers of Kansas. One of the chief losses now is from the wheat shelling while it is being cut, shocked and stacked. The husk opens easily and the grain falls out.

The experiment station is trying to find a breed of wheat that will not shell. Emmer, a Russian product, which looks like a cross between oats and wheat, shells very hard, and an idea seized the professor of botany at the experiment station that a cross between wheat and Emmer might solve the "shelling" trouble in Kansas. He has crossed it once. The berry is the same as wheat, but the husk sticks to the berry too closely. fourths wheat and one-fourth Emmer. The professor believes that this will produce a wheat that will not shell ful of vanilla extract. while being gathered, but will shell in a threshing machine.

In the United States nearly thirstatus. The number in Great Britain is less than five.

HOUSEHOLD.

ABOUT NUTS.

To blanch nuts remove the shells, cover with boiling water and let them stand till the dark skin will rub off and rub off the skins and dry between towels.

Peanuts can be served as almonds blanched and then roasted with salt in a baking pan in a hot oven. The pan have risen sharply. must be shaken frequently so that they brown equally.

TO IRON THE SHIRT. After being starched the shirt is roned in the following order: First the collar; second, cuffs and sleeves; third, the saddle or yoke; fourth, the back; fifth, the cotton part of the front; sixth, the linen front. The col lar must be wiped with a dry rag to remove any surface starch, then, with a fairly hot iron, iron it lightly on the wrong side, turn it over and press or the right side, then fron heavily on on the right. To iron the sleeves and cuffs, fold the shirt in half to protect the fronts, start the sleeves by iron ing the cuff in exactly the same way as the collar. When quite dry and stiff fold the sleeve in half by the seam, and iron it first on one side then turn over and do the other, work ing the point of the iron well into the gathers at the wrist. Do the second sleeve in the same way. To iron the saddle place it quite flat on the back of the shirt, and iron it dry. To iron the back, fold the shirt so that the two side seams are together, the back being folded in half lengthways; iron first one side, then the other. The seams and the strappings round the sleeves must be ironed dry. The cot ton front is ironed over the back Lay the shirt on the table, and the centre fulness of the back should be drawn into pleats, which are pressed in to make the back and front the same breadth, then iron all the cotton part, but do not touch the linen fronts.

WALL PAPER VOGUE.

In repapering bedrooms it is wise to consult individual preference as far as possible. The man or woman who has to sleep in a room should have a voice in regard to how the walls there

of shall be covered. If the room is small avoid large pat terns. The huge rose in brilliant colors is a favorable pattern. This is seen in handsome "moire" paper, and would look well in a large room with high ceilings. But in a small bedroom, with low ceiling, it's entirely too overwhelming for its allotted space.

Patterns which look well in the spaious shops of wall paper dealers lose effect in a contracted room.

Above all, be careful not to paper bedroom walls with an involved pattern suggesting the idea of perpetual motion

It is all very well to let the nursery walls show a pattern of red-coated English hunters following the hounds. Children often like that wall covering. But a restful wall paper is far more agreeable to the adult who often feels the cheery little old man presided fatigued when he or cle reaches the pedroom

Paper hangers describe some wall paper as "busy," when the lines of an arabesque coil upon themselves, suggesting spiral springs or incessant motion. There are some involved designs which seem to have no beginning, certainly no end. They reproduce the design incessantly over the wall, wearying the eye and brain.

A single spray or trellis, or small set pattern, which is spaced off, is much more restful than a "busy" paper.

Among the cheery wall papers noted recently is the sea-gull pattern. Graywinged gulls spread their "sails" on a light blue background, suggestive of last spring he sat in the shade with a bright day near the seashore. The gulls are not too large to be undesirable as represented on your wall space, nor are they too close together. With a nervous invalld or conva-

lescent the use of a "busy" wall pa-The pine-tree wall paper is delightful with its branches laden with stiff, green needles and rough-looking he probably will be seen at Yale Field | brownish cones. This can be had on a white background, also on one of

> a pale blue sky. Wall papers being pretty and cheap. and in sufficient abundance, there is seldom difficulty in obtaining variety from which to make a choice.

RECIPES.

Apple Charlotte.-Cook, stirring constantly, apples, pared and sliced, in pets of bread an inch wide, dipped in melted butter, one overlapping the other; arrange lozenges of bread similarly in the bottom of the moid, turn in the apple, and cover with buttered bread. Bake for half an hour in a hot oven. Serve with sugar and cream or hot sauce.

Boiled Custard .- Put into a double boiler one pint of milk; beat the yokes of three eggs with three tablespoon-Another cross will be made next year | fuls of sugar; add some of the hot so that it will be reduced to three | milk to this; return to the double boiler and stir constantly until creamy; when cool add one teaspoon-

By a new Dutch process it is claimed hat a moose hide can be turned into leather ready for the saddler's and teen of every 10,000 inhabitants are shoemaker's use in from one to three studying at colleges of university days, while by following the usual method of preparation it takes about five. sia months.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trad: Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Trade is seasonably quiet, except in the lines affected by weather and those embracing holiday easily. Then put them in cold water goods, which are in good demand. Activity is especially conspicuous among footwear jobbers and retailers. Commodities are generally lower in prices. are if they are bought unroasted, although a few important articles, such as cotton, eggs and dairy products,

Manufacturing conditions are still irregular, the best symptoms of the week being the steadiness of iron and

Failures this week 331, against 258 last week, 240 the preceding week and

204 the corresponding week last year. Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending December 3 aggregate 4,201,504 bushels, against 3.851,767 last week and 5,704,440 this week last year, 4,604,846 in 1901. and 3.432,150 in 1000. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,098,951 bushels, against 1,320,941 last week, 1,151,-563 a year ago, 362,884 in 1901 and

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS. Four-Spring clear, \$3.85@4.05; best Patent \$5.25; choice Family \$4.35. Wheat—New York No. 2, 80%c Philadelphia No. 2, 86% 87c; Balti more No. 2, 821/ Corn-New York, No. 2, 50/2c; Phil-

adelphia No. 2, 481/4@4834; Baltimore Oats-New York No. 2, 401/4c; Phil adelphia No. 2, 41@42c; Baltimore No

Hay-No. 1 timothy, large bales \$—@15.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, \$—@15.00; No. 2 timothy, \$—@14.00; No. 3 timothy, \$12.00@

Green Fruits and Vegetables .- Ap

ples-Maryland and Virginia, per 54 fancy, \$1.50@1.75; do, fair to good \$1.00@1.25; do, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per brl \$1.50@ 2.25. Beets—Native, per bunch 1½@ 2c. Cauliflower—New York, per bar-2.25. rel or crate \$1.50@2.25. Cranberries-Cape Cod, per brl \$7.00@8.00; do, do box \$1.75@2.00. York State, per dozen, 30@40c; do, native, per bunch 3@4 Carrots-Native, per bunch 1@11/2c. Eucumbers-Flor-ida, per basket \$1.50@2.50. Eggplants -Florida, per basket \$3.00@3.50. Grapes-Concords, per 5-lb hasket 15 @16; do, Catawba, do, 14@15; do, Salems, do, 14@15. Horseradish-Native per bushel box \$1.00@1.50. Lettuce-Native, per bushel box 40@50c; do. South Carolina, per basket \$1.00@1.50. Kale-Native, per bushel box 15@20c. Onions-Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu 50/2/60c. Orangeslorida, per box, as to size, \$2.25@2.50. Pumpkins - Native, each 4@6c Quinces-New York State, per bri \$4.00@5.00. Spinach-Native, per bushel box 50@55c. String beans-Florida, per box \$2.75@3.00. Turnips-Native,

per bushel box 20@25c.
Potatoes-Native, per bu box 60@65c; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland, per u 55@60; do, Maryland and Pennsyl vania, prime, per bu 60@65; do, seconds, per bu 50@55; do, New York, prime, per bu 65/070. Sweets-Yelows, Maryland and Virginia, per brl. 90c@\$1.00; do, per flour barrel, \$1.15@ 1.20; do, Anne Arundel, per brl, \$1.00@ Yams-Virginia, per brl 75@90c; do, Potemac, Maryland, per brl 75@

Provisions and Hog Products.-Bulk lear rib sides, 81/2c; bulk shoulders, bulk ham butts, 71/4; bacon clear rib sides, 91/4; bacon shoulders, 91/2 sugar-cured breasts, small, 12; sugar cured shoulders, narrow, 81/2; sugarcured shoulders, extra broad, 10; sugarcured California hams, 81/4; canvased and uncanvased hams, to lbs and over, 133/4; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 81/4; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs. 81/2; tierces, lard, 81/4.

Live Poultry.-Chickens-Hens, per lb 11@-c; do, old roosters, each 25@ 30; do, young, large, 12@13; do, young, small, 11/2 lbs and under, -@14; do. young stags, 11@12. Ducks-Puddle. per lb 11@12c; do, Muscovy and monper lb 11@111/2; do, drakes, each 30@40; do, white Pekings per lb 12@121/2. Geese-Western and Southern, each 60@8oc. Turkeys-Old. per lb 13@14c; do, young, 7 lbs and over, per lb 141/2@15; do, small and thin, per lb 12@13

Eggs.-Choice, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, loss off, -@30c; Virginia, per dozen, 28@30; West Virginia, per dozen, loss off, -@29. Butter.-Separator, 24(0)25; gathered cream, 22@23; imitations, -@20; prints, 1/2-lb. 25@26.

Live Stock. Chicago.-Cattle-Choice, steady to

toc higher; others steady; good to prime steers, \$5.10@5.70; poor to medium, \$3.50@4.90; stockers and feeders. \$1.75@4.10; cows, \$1.50@4.25; heifers, \$2.00@5.00; canners, \$1.50@2.40; bulls \$2.00@4.35; calves, \$2.00@6.50; Texasfed steers, \$2.75@3.75. Western steers, \$3.00@4.00. Hogs-Mixed and butchers', \$4.25@4.421/2; good to choice heavy, \$4.30@4.40; rough heavy, \$4.00 butter, until soft and dry, adding 24.25; light, \$4.00@4.40; bulk of sales, sugar. Line a plain mold with sip 4.15@4.30. Sheep Sheep and lambs to to 15c higher; good to choice weth ers. \$3.75@4.35; fair to choice mixed \$2.75@3.75; native lambs, \$3.75@5.60. Pittsburg. Pa .- Cattle slow; choice \$5.05@5.20; prime \$4.85@5.00; fair \$3.00 Hogs active; prime, heavy, \$4.50@4.55; mediums \$4.45@4.50; heavy Yorkers \$4.45: light Yorkers \$4.400 1.45; pigs \$4.30@4.55; roughs \$3.00@ 4.25. Sheep slow; prime wethers \$3.85 24.00; culls and common \$1.25@2.00 lambs \$5.35@5.50; veal calves \$7.50@8.00.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC NOTES. There is an ice plant in Jerusalem.

A foreigner cannot own land in Ja-

Senegal exports annually about 120, coo tons of peacuts.
Colombia has a population of about 1,000,000 including Indians.
The Mexican government has decided to permit Chinese immigration.

The average age of Senators is fifty nine years; eight are less than forty-Three hundred and eighty-two yards by Travis, is the longest goli drive.

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The readers of this paper are constantly upon the alert to ascertain where goods can be purchased at the lowest prices, and if a merchant does not advertise and keep the buyer conversant with his line of goods, how can he expecs to sell them?

A . A . A THINK OVER THIS!