

#### ORCHARDS.

Late autumn is on some accounts the best time to set new orchards on the farm. There is more time to spare now than will be the case next spring, and the work is likely to be lone in better shape.

Set trees in a solid block on good and. An old way was to set apple trees along the farm walls and fences. But trees in such locations are a nuisance, tempting breachy cattle, and lifficult to care for in a business-like manner. Of course a few trees will worry along almost anywhere and anyhow. But for profit, buy first class trees, set on good, clear land, and keep it well cultivated.

Orchards can be grown without cultivation, using manure and mulch. but it is a long wait before they reach profitable size. The writer has a good young orchard planted in a blueberry field with little cultivation ex- poultry manure produces rapid cept to keep bushes mowed and ap- growth. If the season is very warm ply manure or nitrate of soda. But growth is slow and uneven. It would have paid to break up the rough, stony field and cultivate it as well as conditions permitted rather than to

follow the plan adopted. One of the best plans is to set trees in freshly broken sod land thoroughly worked with disk harrow. Grow corn or potatoes, sowing red clover at time of last cultivation, and plow it in the next spring. Corn or potatoes will do well a few years, but unless clover or other green stuff is plowed under every year the soil will soon reach a point where manure will not produce profitable crops among the trees, and the growth of the trees themselves will not be what it might. The land will not be laid down to grass, but the same effect toward restoring the soil may be had by plowing under green stuff.

#### STABLE PROVERBS.

Ose the curry comb, but use it not the skin.

The stiff scrubbing brush the wife merciful horse cleaner. But do not all right. use hers.

stable, and not act as if they would like to climb through the roof. Teach the colt when it is young

So treat the horses that they will

and you will not have to break it when older. Cleanliness of person and stable

probably more important from the viewpoint of the horse. A clean skin is conducive to horse

health as it is to man health. Rely less upon drugs and more up-

on good care to keep the horse in good shape. Condition sanitary will beat condition powder every time as a condition maker.

## GRAIN FEEDING.

in some observations recently made in the feeding of grain to lambs, one of the most noticeable results was the earlier maturity of those that had had grain from birth. For instance, in one trial the lambs fed with grain from birth attained an average weight of 113 pounds seven weeks earlier than those that had had no grain previous to fattening, and this weight was reached at a smaller cost in the instance of the lambs fed on grain from the start. It is a hard matter to estimate the amount of grain to feed, owing to the variation in the consuming capacity of sheep. In starting it has been customary to feed from half a pound to one pound. A month later the wethers will probably be taking from one to two pounds, and during the last month from two to three.

## RAPE AND THE PIGS.

Prof. Henry, in his work on Feeds and Feeding, says rape may be sown at any time from early spring until August, in the northern states, and seed being scattered at the rate of three or four pounds per acre broadcast, or two or three pounds per acre in drills thirty inches apart. Only in the latter forms is any cultivation required. Care should be taken to use only the Dwarf Essex variety. In a trial at the Wisconsin Station one acre of rape was found to be equivalent to two thousand and six hundred pounds of grain in pig feeding. Usually, within eight weeks after seeding, the plants are large enough for use and they are then fed off by turning the stock into the field to gather the forage at will. The seed should be lightly covered in order to insure proper germination .- Indiana Farmer.

## THE BUSINESS DAIRYMAN.

The time is here when the dairyman must thoroughly understand not only the science of milk production and of buttermaking, but must understand the general laws that govern the business world. He must be a business man as relates to dairying and as relates to all other economic factors. He must understand the markets and know how to buy his ma-

to the old imperfect machines and appliances is not far from fair -Farmers' Review.

#### SUGAR CORN.

Sugar corn is easily cultivated, and as it is not now necessary to plant the dwarf kinds in order to secure an early crop the Black Mexican Sweet is excellent. It may not be known to all that the ordinary white flint corn is exceedingly a good crop for the table, and as the ears are large, uniform and the grains juicy and ten der, it is used for the table extensive ly in the South. For winter use green corn may be slightly heated and can ned or it may be dried in the shade. It keeps well under either process

#### THRIFTY MELONS.

Sow melons in a light rich soil, and moist the vines may need to be pinched back to secure early fruiting Muskmelons require a season of about three and one-half months and watermelons about four and one-half months, hence the crop is rather uncertain in this latitude. The crop is made more sure if seeds are first started in a hotbed and transplanted when they begin to run to vine.

### A Florida Pelican.

Little Billee has quite a history. He was rifled from his parent nest on Woman Key (about seven miles south of Key West) on Sept. 11, 1903, by Engineer James Haskins of the marine service.

"There were four of them," gaid Engineer Haskins, in telling the story, "and the ugliest little creatures you ever saw, with nothing on but a few pin feathers just pricking through the skin. The nest was lit tle more than a big bundle of sticks in a fork of a mangrove three or mercifully; it's the dirt you are after, four feet above the ground. I took three and started in to bring them up by hand. Two the boys stoned to uses in house cleaning is a good and death, but Billee I brought through

"He's a fisherman, sure enough, but it isn't necessary for him to work, bebe glad to see you come into the cause the marketmen around in the fish market throw him a snapper every morning and afternoon, besides what he gets at home. Billee calls around there for his rations pretty

regularly, I guess. may not be godliness to the horse, had a battle royal with a couple of automatically day and night. out it is good-feelingness, which is Cubans yesterday. They were fishing and had thrown a snapper onto the wharf, which Billee seized and had in his pouch in no time. They rushed on him, but the bird stood them off with his sharp beak and outspread wings. But the fish was still attached to the hook, and they taunt ed the line and yanked Billee op

board, where he disgorged the fish." Billee is the mascot of the Jackies of the United States naval station at Key West .- Correspondence in Forest and Stream.

## His Utility.

"Well, no," grimly confessed the Old Codger, "my somewhat long necked nephew, Lester Partlow, who graduated from the academy about two months ago, ain't worked much since-not enough so's, in fact, you could really notice it. But, still, he has his uses. For instance, just the other day, he informed me that there was such a word as 'Llanfairpwhyngyilgogerchwyrndrobwlltysilioggogoch.; and, not only that, but he explained that it was not a new disease, a great oath, a health food, a foreign pianist, a Pullman car, or a race horse, but the name of an obscure village in Wales; and, into the bargain, showed me where to find it on the map, so's that, if I ever use it and an argument arises, I car sumbfound my opponent by producing the proof. He can also elocute real feelingly, and play the mandolin like a peri-that is, if a peri is what I guess it isand knows what killed Pope Adrian. and how much the water in the Pacific Ocean weighs, and what the little 'a' in the name of Thomas a Becket stood for, and how to settle the money quest! n, and all about the methods of molecules and the manners and customs of the ancient Mesopotamians, and so on and so forth. Eh, yah!-Lester don't amount to shucks as a tiller and toiler, as ft were, but as a repository for non-essential flapdoodle, I b'lieve he is absolutely without a peer in this vicinity.-Tom P. Morgan, in Life.

## The Harm Noise Does.

Noise is an undoubted factor in Impairing the tone of the nerve centers. Whether we are conscious of it or not, it hurts the brain and has a deafening, dazzling, bewildering effect on the mental processes. It tires the brain and tends to produce cerebral hyperemia. To live in a noisy atmosphere is to shorten one's days. Irritability, neurasthenia, insomnia are common effects,-London Family Doctor.

Special district technical schools chinery, salt and all other utensils at for improving the artistic education their true worth. He can no longer of the working girls and designers afford to use imperfect material or are about to be opened in certain machinery. The man that is shut up | cet'ers in St. Etienne, France.

WAR IN THE ORIENT MAKES SEA. SON DOUBLY PROSPEROUS.

Danger to the Supply From the Use of Nets-Traps Which Are Said to Kill Twice as Many as Are Used name to the merry monarch. by Canners.

American salmon men, whose season will begin next month, have been loubly prospered by the war in the Far East. Not only have the armies of both belligerents been purchasing vast quantities of American canned 1sh, but the Russians have been prevented from establishing the Siberian Isheries, with which, before the war, they had planned to furnish the Siberian railroad with freight and to drive out American canned salmon from the markets of Europe.

However long its execution may be postponed, Russia's intention to cap-:ure the European trade of American salmon fishers has nevertheless aroused this government to decisive action. Stories have come from Alaska, whose waters frunish 35,000,-300 cans each year, or one-half the salmon supply of the world, that the ish is being slowly but surely exterminated because of the reckless methods of capturing them. As the result of a government investigation not long ago Commander Jefferson F. Moser of the United States Navy reported that the Alaskan salmon fisheries were doomed unless the trap nets now so widely used were abolished. A commission was accordingly appointed by President Roosevelt, with David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, as its head, to report to Congress, in order that legislation may be secured which will safeguard the industry.

The trap net is said to kill twice as many salmon as are utilized by the canners. All the fishermen agree that the trap net should be abolished. for the preservation of the business, but each is afraid to give up his traps while his neighbors are using them.

Competition is too keen. A net which would add to the fisherman's labor, but which would in no way endanger the industry, is the gill net, so called because its meshes are woven just large enough to catch the big fish by the gills, while it permits the smaller ones to escape unhurt. Government officials believe that by gill nets salmon can be caught in sufficient quantities to furnish the canneries with as large a supply as at present, but with little if any waste. Such nets will not be used to any extent, however, until the traps are abolished by law, as each one of them requires two men constantly at work in a boat, rowing up and down the fence of mesh and picking out the fish as they become entangled. The traps, on the other hand, cost little "He's a spoiled bird, all right. He | if anything to maintain, as they work

> neries have alf Some of the can taken steps to prevent the exhaustion of their fish supply by building hatcheries at the head of the streams in which they spread their nets. What was once regarded as a fable is now gaining ground as a scientific fact, that a salmon returns to the stream of its nativity to breed. It is said that fish born near the sources of a river, on growing strong and vigorous, swim out to sea, plough up and down the ocean for several years, and then on maturity turn back to breed in their native river. A rushing tide or precipitous waterfall does not daunt them, and it is a common sight to see these fish leaping up cataracts

> to gain the quiet pools beyond. In order to prove the truth of this theory fishermen have branded young fish, turned them loose, and say they have captured them years afterward in the self-same streams. One of those who has become convinced of this faithful characteristic of the salmon is John C. Callbreath, of Wrangell, Alaska, who is now hatching out several million salmon each year in Burnett and Francis lakes, and then letting them swim out to sea. Mr. Callbreath believes that they will all return to him after many days .- New York Tribune.

## NAMES OF DOGS.

Utility of Animals or Places of Origin Led to Classing of Breeds.

Names of many breeds of dogs originated in most cases from the locations where they were first cared for and developed, or for the use the dog was trained. The various breeds of hounds so called are survivors of the time when all hunting dogs were used to hound game. In the early hunting days of England every dog that was used to accompany the hunt was selected mainly for his speed and endurance. There were hounds that were supposed to follow the game by scent and others who were supposed to sight it a long way off, but all were expected to be able to run the game down, says the Baltimore American. Consequently, while the name of hound, or "hund" the ancient Saxon, was first used for all kinds of dogs, it finally came to denote hunting dogs only; that is why we call our running dogs hounds today, such as greyhounds, rabbit hounds, blood hounds, boarhounds,

and deerhounds. The setter originally was a dog used by game hunters who captured the birds with a net. He would locate the birds, the netters would then spread their net over the ground where the birds were. The dog was trained to sit on his haunches while the net was being laid.

Spaniels are known by that name because the breed of this beautiful getting found out.

THE SALMON IN DEMAND. and intelligent type came from Spath, and the first arrivals in England were called Spanish dogs.

The beautiful Blenheim spaniel is named after Blenheim Castle, where this dog first was made fashionable in the time of the great Marlborough. The King Charles spaniel owes its

Dachshund is a German breed, and his funny name-almost as long and funny as the dog himself-is a German name meaning "badger dog." The original daschund was used for draw ing badgers, and the dogs are still great favorites among German hunt ers, although the breed has now become a little too delicate for fighting such a gray old warrior as the badger.

Spitz breed became known by that name from its sharp-pointed nose "Spitz" means "sharp point" in German, and the spitz was a favorite breed before he became known in England and America. The spitz is known also as Dalmatian dog, be

cause his native home is Dalmatia. The bulldog used to drive cattle. and as he was trained to meet the rushes of the bull by seizing him by his most sensitive point-the nosethe sturdy, brave dog came to be known in time as the bulldog. In some countries he is known as bullbiter. Boston terriers take their name from the locality of their development. The foxterrier earned his name, not from any fancied resemblance to the fox, but because long ago, in the days of "merrie England," these terriers, much larger and stronger then, were used everywhere by sportsmen for drawing and killing the fox, they being sent down into his burrow. It is said that no good foxterrier ever backed out of his burrow without his fox. If he came out he had the dead fox gripped. If he didn't get the fox he didn't come out, but died there:

Russian wolfhounds were develop ed in the Khirgez district of that great empire. The dogs are also known as Borzoi breed. Russian wolves are large and feroclous, but the dogs make short work of them when once on the trail. Collie is corruption of the Gaelic word "cuilean," which means whelp or dog.

#### DUELING IN AMERICA.

#### The First Fatal Meeting Was Upon Historic Boston Common.

The first fatal duel fought in what is now the United States was upon Boston Common, between Benjamin Woodbridge and Henry Phillips, or the evening of July 3, 1728. These young men had quarrelled over cards at the Royal Exchange Tayern in King street, now State street, and un der the influence of drink had agreed to settle their difference with swords in the public grounds above named. They met at a little after 8 o'clock in the evening, and Woodbridge had not completed his twentieth year. He was a young merchant who had recently been admitted to business as a partner with Jonathan Sewall, one of the most active merchants of the place. Henry Phillips, a young grad uate of the college of Cambridge, was about four years older than Woodbridge, having at the time of this melancholy affair completed his twen ty-third year. Woodbridge was thy son of a gentleman of some distinc tion in Barbados, one of the magis trates there, who had formerly been settled in the ministry as pastor in Groton, Conn.

The place of meeting was on the rising grounds of the Common, not far from the great elm, near where in the olden time a powder house stood. Small swords were used. No one but themselves participated Woodbridge fell mortally wounded. Phillips was slightly wounded and at midnight, by the aid of his brother Gillam and Peter Faneuil, of famous memory, made his escape to the Sherness, a British man-of-war thet lying in the harbor, and before the sun of the next morning had fully discovered to interested friends the miserable result of the unfortunate meeting he was on his way to France, where he died in less than a year of grief and a broken heart .- United Service Review.

## A Medal for Mettle.

It is little known that more than one troop horse that went through the South African war has been decorated with a war medal. A corres pondent who was passing the Horse Guards the other day expressed his wonderment at seeing a medal de pending from the martingale of one of the sentries' mounts. It was a South African medal, with no fewer than six bars and the ribbon.

"I asked," our correspondent says, "the young giant sitting on the horse's back whether the medal with the six bars belonged to him or the horse. 'To the horse,' he said. Then in answer to further queries he told me the horse was one of 260 originally sent out to South Africa with their troop, and the only one that after fifteen months' service had come back, and there he was, still fit for work and for warfare. The medal, the soldier said, had been specially awarded to his mount by the Queen." It is the fact that several horses belonging to cavalry regiments have been similarly decorated .- Pall Mail

With a population of about 2,500,000 Paris has less than 100 negroes with in its limits. It is claimed the colored population of all France is less than 550.

Being bad is generally a matter .

## PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

Time Table in Effect May 29, 1904. TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 A. M. Train 64. Week days for Sunbury Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m. New York 2.63 p. m., Beitimore 12.15 p. m., Washington 1.20 p. m., Parlor car and passenge, coach to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 39. Dafly for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, week days for Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottaville. Philadelphia, New York Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

124 P.M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesharre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p.m., New York, 9.30 p.m. Baitimore, 6.00 p.m., Washington at 7.15 p.m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coathes to Philadelphia, Baitimore and Washington.

4.45 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadeiphia 19.47 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.18 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.23 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m. Baltimore, 2.20 a. m., Washington, 3.35 a. m. Putiman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD. 5.33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Eris, Can-andaigus, Rochester, Buffaio, Nisgara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 A. M. Trein 31 (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone. 1.31 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigus and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Fa.ls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parior car to Philadelphia.

 5.36 P. M. -Train 1. Week days for Renovo. Eimira and intermediate stations. 10.07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williams port and intermediate stations. Through Parlos Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILBOAD.  Week Days.  WESTWARD									
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Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No 7 for State College. Afte noon trains from Mon-tandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn'a R. R. trains at

F. H. THOMAS, Superintendent

CENTRAL BAILBOAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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5 11 Penn Cave
8 18 Centre Hall
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8 35 Oak Hall
8 39 Lemont
8 43 Dale Summit
8 52 Pleasant Gap
8 55 Axemann
9 00 Bellefonte

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m. 9.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.22 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.27 a. m. 10.03 a. m., 4.50, 5.40 p. m. and 8.12 p. m.
On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.23 and 10.01 a. m. and 4.46 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.25 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.48 p. m. W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager Pass. Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass'ger Agt.

He Got the "Raise." Frank Leslie's tells a story of how industry was rewarded. A year ago a

manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer lookal up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want?" he asked. "Want me pay raised." "What are you getting?"

"T'ree dollars a week." "Well, how much do you think you are worth?" "Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?" "Yessir, an' I've been t'inkin' so fer t'ree weeks, but I've been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it." 'The boy got the "raise."

How Did He Do It? Charles M. Schwab is still telling his friends his amusing experiences while abroad. One of these relates to an inscription he saw on the placard fastened to the breast of a beg-

gar in Paris. Here is the literal translation: "Gentlemen and Ladies-Kindly aszist a poor man who has lost both his arms and is compelled to hold out his hands for alms."-New York Times.

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ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor. 83. Location: One mile South of Centre Hall. Accommodations first-class. Good bar, Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions pre pared on short notice. Always prepar for the transient trade. RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

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\* \* \* THINK OVER THIS