FARM AND GARDEN

INEXPLICABLE DISEASES.

All through the country, those who keep poultry are troubled now and then by the death of birds, for which there seems to be no explanation. A case differing from those usually seen came to my notice last week. A two-year-old male was brought to an expert for examination. The bird was moping about, "off his feed," with comb shrunken and appearing choked, much as a victim of canker in the windpipe would seem.

No canker or other sign of roup appeared, and, as the crop was much distended with it as to appear almost eaten for two days, I could get no nearer than "indigestion" to the cause of the sickness. As it did not improve, next day the bird was killed and dissected. From his mouth to the entrance to the gizzard he was full of barley, the stomach being so distended with it as to appear almost like a second crop. In health the stomach is only a rounded expansion of the tube from crop to gizzard, and it is lined with a whitish membrane thickly covered with little points like pimples. In this case, the pimply surface was lacking, the flabby stomach lining being very sticky with mucus. One might jump at the conclusion that the barley was the cause of the difficulty, but one can hardly think this at all proved. It would rather seem that there was either a weakened digestive apparatus or a lack of grit. Some birds will not eat grit when it lies before them. These will not long remain in health. No bird lacking a good digestion is worth keeping around the place. To learn this is to take a good step toward profitable poultry keeping.

THE CUCUMBER HILLS.

The cucumber bed should be spaded deeply during the fall or winter, or in the early spring at the latest, at which time the fertilizer is thoroughly mixed in the soil. Commercial fertilizer, or a fine barn manure should be used. As cucumbers are a favorite harbor for bugs, the commercial fertilizer is preferred. Round up the hills several days before they are planted to the seed, that they may get warmed and mellowed by the sunshine. Sow the seed in a crescent shaped or circular row in the hill, putting them but an inch beneath the surface and patting the hill down well with the back of the spade. At each end of the bed drive strong stakes and nail a cross piece. This is for laying boards over the bed of cucumber hills to shade the vines from the hot rays of the afternoon sun, after the young cucumbers appear. Many people wonder why some cucumbers are so bitter. It is the sun, and if they are properly shaded they will always be found sweet and tender. The cucumbers should be picked and laid away in the cellar as fast as they grow large enough. The best time to plant is early in April or May at latest. We have planted them in March. Early White Spine is the best variety for table use. To have cucumbers late in the summer, plant a few hills in loamy moist ground of the Extra Long White Spine. Bugs of all colors and kinds are almost sure to appear. A week solution of aris green makes a good spray for ridding the vines of insects, as does a soap solution.—Dennis H. Stovall. ftw uuo-gww

Dennis H. Stovall, in the Epitomist.

HORSE COLIC AND ITS CURE

One of the most fruitful causes of colic is the too common habit of allowing horses to partake of large draughts of water immediately after finishing a feed of oats. There is no surer way of generating an attack of colic than this, the reason being that when a large quantity of water is thus imbibed it has the effect of carrying with it out of the stomach and into the intestines some of the freshly eaten grain. This grain, being still in a raw and undigested condition, its effect when it reaches the intestines is to give rise to irritation and inflammation, which are the immediate cause of the colic. In dealing with cases of this kind the most obvious course to adopt is to take precautions to prevent the animals from drinking large quantities of water under the circumstances just referred to. When an animal falls a victim to an attack of colic the best thing to do is to administer a dose consisting of one ounce of laudanum and two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, along with half a pint of whiskey in some hot water. Very often simple cases of colic yield to the administration of a couple of ounces of cooking soda, diluted with water, and given as soon as the first symptoms of the attacks are noticed. Should the administration of this cooking soda fail to give the desired relief, no time should be lost in following it up with the laudanum and spirits of nitre already suggested.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

The flower element in gardening has made people in a measure overlook the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the laws which govern in producing the best in both farming and gardening.

The soil has to be right, or be made right, in starting, and then cultivated properly, or the outcome, no matter where the placing, will be unsatisfactory.

And then different kinds of plants require different kinds of soils for the best results.

Many are the interesting details belonging to this view, which detail the progressive farmer of today is required to study.

And then there is the electric railroad, which is fast working a mighty change for farmers all over the civilized world. Many who a few years ago were away out in the country, and incapable of influencing the supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables for the great cities, are now placed so that they can at once and readily become a powerful influence in all this sort of business.

As a consequence, gardening will more and more figure as a feature in farming, and the farmer's condition and home surroundings must inevitably be improved thereby.

PREVENTION OF GAPES.

If there is one disease more than another that discourages the poultry men it is gapes, which appears in the young chicks. We are quite familiar with the theory that angleworms are death to young chicks, but, as a matter of fact, it is not the worms that make the trouble, but the bacteria in them, which they absorb from the soil, that is infected. Most of the trouble with gapes comes after the chicks have gone on to the ground around the coops where chicks have been for several years. The most effective way of getting rid of the trouble where it is likely to occur out of doors is to purify the soil, and this is probably better done with lime than with anything else. As early in the spring as possible spread slaked lime over the place where the chicks are to run, an inch deep, and after the ground is thoroughly dried out scrape off this lime and with it a least an inch of the soil, and remove to some place far from the chicks. Then sprinkle a light coat of lime over the soil and rake in lightly. If the work is well done there is not likely to be any trouble. Sometimes chicks contract gapes in the poultry house, and the remedy for this is to keep the floors clean. If they are on soil, treat them as suggested for the plot out of doors; if board floors are used, cover them an inch or two deep with sand and clean this out frequently, putting in clean, dry sand.

EDUCATING CONSUMERS.

Recently a neighbor of the writer asked for some advice regarding the selection of varieties of berries for a nearby market, and objected to the advice given because he, the grower did not fancy the varieties named. On the other hand, the writer knew that the majority of the sorts recommended would give the grower just the kind of berry his market wanted, the kinds that had brought the best prices each year for a number of years. The consuming public in large towns and cities is much better posted on soil products than we growers give it credit for being, so it will not do to attempt to force our individual preferences upon it.

If one's soil will grow a fruit profitably then the thing to do is to get the variety of that fruit best suited to the market demands. This applies to anything, eggs for example. If the market pays a much higher price for white eggs than for brown ones we must either raise the hens to lay white eggs or find a market where the brown eggs are preferred.

NOTES ABOUT HORSES.

Gentle and kind treatment when handling the colt makes the horse valuable in disposition.

In training the walking gait is the most valuable to consider, especially so for farm and road horses.

Generally it is poor economy to invest in good horse blood unless willing to follow up the investment with good care.

Have a good fitting collar and harness; keep them and the horses clean and under average conditions the shoulders will keep well.

All concentrated food should be mixed with cut hay, being first moistened so that the feed will adhere to it.

One of the best rations for work horses is corn, oats and flaxseed ground together, the corn and oats in equal parts, and to 19 parts of this add 1 of linseed meal.

A BEE HINT.

The old queen bee comes out with the first swarm, thus leaving the parent stock queenless eight days, at which time the first young queens emerge from the cells and may lead out swarms daily for three or four days. The first swarm is always the cream of the colony, and from these is secured the greatest amount of honey, and they should be well cared for.

For several years the chief cook at one of the leading hotels in intellectual Boston received as much salary as the president of Harvard University.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SLUMS.

REMARKABLE STORY ABOUT A GANG OF LONDON THIEVES.

Hero Born in a Workhouse Is Finally Adopted by a Benefactor—Made Sole Heir to Fortune—Full Confession of a Plotter Ends Mystery.

The New York Globe reprints the following "special to the Globe" under the date line "London, June 22, 1838:"

Through a sensational slum murder and the revelation by it of a gang of thieves and cut-throats, Scotland Yard has unearthed a most interesting romance and incidently restored to his fortune a young boy, who, despite his few years, has gone through more than ordinarily comes to men in the full course of their lives. A quarter of a century ago society was greatly interested in the marriage of the late Edwin Leeford, then a young man in his teens, with a lady of high position several years his senior. The marriage, which had as its issue one son, did not turn out happily, and in a few years Mrs. Leeford, taking her son, went to the continent to live.

Some time later intimate friends of the family were greatly troubled over reports of a liason between Mr. Leeford and an estimable young woman, the daughter of a reitred officer. Then a relative died, leaving Mr. Leeford his fortune. Mr. Leeford went to Rome to settle the estate and died while there, without leaving, so far as then known, a will. The whereabouts of the unfortunate young woman became a mystery, for she left her father's roof and was supposed to have made away with herself. Now, however, it is known that she died in a county workhouse after having given birth to a son, who has come to be the hero of this latest causes celebde, and is to enjoy what is left of his half of the estate left by his unfortunate father, whose will, it turns out, was destroyed shortly after his death by his wife.

Last week, it will be remembered, Spitalfields was greatly excited by the murder of a notorious woman named Sikes. The murderer was her lover, known as "Bill," who a few days later, was killed while attempting to elude pursuit. The crime was a direct outcome of the romance to which reference has been made.

According to the police, the boy when he left the workhouse fell into the hands of a gang of thieves which has existed for several years in the east end, under the leadership of one Fagin. Their efforts to make a thief out of him failed, but it ultimately put him in the way of coming into his own. He was arrested on a charge of pocket picking preferred by Mr. Brownlow, a gentleman of means, and discharged for lack of sumcient evidence. Mr. Brownlow became interested in the boy and took him home, but a few days later members of the gang, the murdered woman and her brother kidnapped him for fear that he would tell what he knew to the police. Later he was taken by the murderer and another thief to help them in robbing the house of Mrs. Maylie and in the melee that followed the boy was badly hurt. Again he fell into the hands of the police, but this time Mrs. Maylie came to his rescue and provided him with a home.

In the meantime, it seems, his half-brother, Edward Leeford, had become cognizant of his existence, and conscious of the fact that the boy was heir to half his father's property, undertook to destroy all proof of his identity. Leeford is a bad character, and, under the name of "Monks," has consorted with thieves more or less, including Fagin. He decided, therefore, to have Fagin get hold of the boy and keep him, for he himself had secured and destroyed some little mementoes that had been taken from the boy's unfortunate mother by her nurse.

In the gang of disreputable characters into which the boy had fallen he had found one friend, the Sikes woman. She undertook to warn Miss Rose Maylie, Mrs. Maylie's niece, of the conspiracy against the boy, and succeeded in her effort, but Fagin, suspecting her, had her shadowed, and then told her brother that she had betrayed him to the police. This was the cause of the murder.

The developments from then on were very rapid. Mr. Brownlow, the first protector of the boy, turned out to be the closest friend of his father and one who for years had been trying to find traces of him. When he first had the boy he suspected that he was Edward Leeford's son, because of his striking resemblance to a portrait of his mother. Mr. Brownlow succeeded after much difficulty in getting hold of Edward Leeford, alias Monks, and secured a full confession from him, how his mother had destroyed the will, how he himself had followed the boy up and sought to get rid of him without resorting to murder, and how he had plotted to have Fagin kidnap him again. Moreover, he gave the interesting news that Miss Rose Maylie is the boy's aunt. It seems that his father, overwhelmed with sorrow and shame at the fate of his elder daughter, retired to the country and changed his name. At his death his daughter, Rose was adopted by Mrs. Maylie, whom she has always regarded as her aunt.

With the death of Sikes and his sister, the arrest and certain conviction of Fagin, the gang of pickpockets and thieves has been fairly well broken up. John Dawkins, alias the "Artful Dodger;" Charles Bates, and Toby Crackit, other members of the gang are also in custody. The hero of the romance will henceforth be known as Oliver Brownlow, having been adopted by his benefactor, and he will soon forget his workhouse name of Oliver Twist. It is learned from the solicitors of the family that little is left of his father's fortune, a matter of £6,000, but Mr. Brownlow is wealthy and has made his his sole heir.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Its Important Influence in Compelling Neutrality of the Empire.

Secretary of State Hay's proposal to the powers to limit the war area in the Far East within a region considerably northward of the Great Wall of China harmonizes with a policy outlined some weeks ago by the Standard (London) and the Vossiche Zeitung (Berlin). The United States, however, was not credited with the design of initiating the idea, which, according to the English paper, aims at preventing a fight of the Chinese dynasty from Pekin. Such flight might not only play into the hands of Russia, by enabling her to gain a new hold over the court, but might rouse the masses of the Chinese "to find again some of the fanatic courage which animated the so-called Boxers."

According to the Japan Daily Mail (Yokohama), there is reason to suspect that Russia may have a sort of agreement with the empress dowager relinquishing to the former, in certain contingencies, all of China outside of the Great Wall. The alleged agreement has some importance at present, according to the Independance Belge (Brussels), for the reason that China does not regard her territory north of the Great Wall as constituting an integral portion fo her empire. The Chinese point of view regarding this matter is set forth more fully in the Empire du Milieu (Paris) by M. Albert de Pouvourville:

The frontiers of China proper, which are defenseless in spite of the childish but gigantic work known as the Great Wall, as composed of feudatory states, singular political contrivances of which a word should be said. These states, which enjoy autonomy and absolute sovereignty, are "assigned" to the Chinese empire by a kind of moral feudalism. The son of heaven, claiming to be the father of the whole yellow race, was nominal sovereign and received the verbal homage of the kingdoms thus constituted. In return he promised his aid in their disputes and difficulties. On the other hand, the latter, through their geographical situation, as well as through their fealty, were to halt, impede and prevent invasion by enemies of the Chinese empire. They were given the official name of "Fan" (barriers), and they were to use up the energies of the enemy before his arrival upon the home soil. They were buffers deadening all shocks, fields of war to which the Chinese were to come to avoid the dangers and the expense of military occupation at home. This capable conception saved China for centuries.

The point of view from which the Chinese regard Manchuria, Corea and other outlying regions of their empire explains their comparative indifference to the progress of the Russo-Japanese crisis, thinks the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna), which has the benefit of the views of a former German minister to China. But the strategic value of the Great Wall, we are further reminded, is Chinese rather than military in the western sense. "The materials of this immense fortification would suffice for a wall six feet high and two feet wide long enough to encircle the globe twice at the equator." It will be the aim of powers friendly to Japan, surmises the European press, to keep Russians in mind of the territorial integrity symbolized by the Great Wall. But the London Times expects that the grand aim of the Russians will be "on to Pekin."

Mere Coincidence.

"Henry," asked Mrs. Penhecker, "how many cigars do you smoke a day?"

"Only one, my love," answered Henry.

"And what does it cost you?"

"Ten cents."

"Hum! Do you know that ten cents a day amounts to thirty-six dollars and fifteen cents in a year?"

"I must confess I never had figured it out."

"Wel, it seems to me it would be better if you gave some thought to your reckless extravagance."

Later in the evening Henry happened to pick up the paper his wife had been looking over when she brought up the cigar question. A huge display advertisement on the page she had been reading announced that Linnen & Co. were offering choice of their best tailored suits for thirty-six dollars and fifty cents.—Life.

The Mother Doubts.

Miss Georgia Buist of Lincoln, Kan., said her mother was too slow in the chicken business, and that she would show the old fogies how to do it. So Georgia bought a nice new incubator and set it up in the barn. The first night the incubator caught fire, burned up the most of the barn, a lot of furniture stored in it, a couple of buggies, a six-weeks-old calf, and all of mother's setting hens. And mother says the young things of these days are not half so smart as they think they are.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

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 2.03 p. m., Baltimore 12.15 p. m., Washington 1.20 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

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

4.45 P. M.—Train 32. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.47 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.48 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, 3.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

WESTWARD.

8.33 A. M.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara 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. Train 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, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.36 P. M. Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 P. M.—Train 921. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12	8	2	STATIONS.	1	7	11
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 30	4 25
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 [illegible]
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 36
6 05	12 49	8 31	..... Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 39
6 02	12 46	8 28	..... Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brally.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 50
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	... Krumrine....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	..... Inn	7 26	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	..State College..	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No 7 for State College. After noon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn's R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

F. H. THOMAS, Superintendent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.			June 15, 1904.		Read Up.		
No. 1	No3	No5			No6	No4	No7
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv. Ar.		P M	P M	A M
7 00	2 30	6 40	..BELLEFONTE.....		9 35	5 10	9 35
7 11	2 41	6 51	..Nigh.....		9 22	4 57	9 22
7 16	2 46	6 56	..Zion.....		9 16	4 51	9 16
7 23	2 53	7 03	..Hecla Park.....		9 10	4 45	9 10
7 25	2 55	7 05	.. Dunkles.....		9 08	4 42	9 07
7 29	2 59	7 09	..HUBLERSBURG.....		9 04	4 38	9 03
7 33	3 03	7 14	..Snydertown.....		9 01	4 34	8 59
7 35	3 05	7 16	..Nittany.....		8 59	4 31	8 56
7 37	3 07	7 19	..Huston.....		8 57	4 28	8 53
7 41	3 11	7 23	..LAMAR.....		8 54	4 25	8 50
7 43	3 13	7 25	..Clintondale.....		8 51	4 22	8 47
7 47	3 17	7 29	..Krider's Spring.....		8 47	4 18	8 43
7 51	3 21	7 33	..Mackeyville.....		8 43	4 13	8 39
7 57	3 27	7 39	..Cedar Springs.....		8 37	4 07	8 32
8 00	3 30	7 42	..Salona.....		8 35	4 05	8 30
8 05	3 35	7 47	..MILL HALL.....		8 30	4 00	8 25
(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)							
11 45		8 38	.....Jersey Shore.....		3 16		7 40
12 20		9 10	Arr. } W'msport { Lve		2 40		7 10
12 29		11 30	Lve. } W'msport { Arr.		2 25		6 50
(Philad. & Reading Ry.)							
7 30		6 50	..... PHILA.....		8 36		11 30
10 40		9 02	.....NEW YORK.....		4 25		7 30
(Via Philad.)							
P. M.		A. M.			A. M.		P. M
10 40			.....Ar New York.....		Lv....4 00		
(Via Tamaqua)							

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week Days.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.	
P.M.		A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 30
1 48		6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 25
1 55		6 38	Mitchl	8 58	4 19
2 00		6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 14
2 08		6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 06
2 20		7 02	Millmont	8 33	3 54
2 28		7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	3 46
2 39		7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 19
3 10		7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 10
3 16		7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 02
3 26		8 05	Rising Springs	7 35	2 54
3 32		8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	2 48
3 38		8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	2 41
3 45		8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 36
3 52		8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 30
3 56		8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 25
4 00		8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 21
4 04		8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 17
4 13		8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 08
4 16		8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 05
4 20		9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 00

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, 5.46 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, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agt.

BOTH DIED ON FATEFUL DAY

Coincidence in the Passing of Adams and Jefferson.

July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the declaration of independence, was a joyous occasion in the United States. Two distinguished signers were still alive—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Twenty-five years had elapsed since Adams was president and seventeen since Jefferson left the white house. "On that day," says Charles Francis Adams in his biography of his grandfather "from one end of the country to the other, wherever Americans were gathered together, the names of Adams and Jefferson were coupled in accents of gratitude and praise. Party passions were completely drowned in the flood of national feeling which overspread the land." Says Sir George Otto Trevelyan: "All day long Adams was sinking rapidly and without pain. His last audible remark is said to have been, 'Thomas Jefferson still survives.' But such was not the case Jefferson died at noon on that Fourth of July and Adams shortly before sunset. There are few more striking circumstances and no more remarkable coincidences in history."

A summer girl's idea of economy is to make one hammock do for two.

Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA.
PHILIP DRUMM, Prop.

First-class accommodations at all times for both man and beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent Livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

Centre Hall Hotel

CENTRE HALL, PA.
JAMES W. RUNKLE, Prop.

Newly equipped. Bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders given special attention. Healthy locality. Beautiful scenery. Within three miles of Penns Cave, a most beautiful subterranean cavern; entrance by a boat. Well located for hunting and fishing.

Heated throughout. Free carriage to all trains

Old Fort Hotel

ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor.

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 prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.

RATES: $1.00 PER DAY.

Penn's Valley Banking Company

CENTRE HALL, PA.

W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

Receives Deposits . .

Discounts Notes . . .

Hotel Haag

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F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop.

Heated throughout. Fine Stabling.

RATES, $1.00 PER DAY.

Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses, and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

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Special Effort made to Accommodate Commercial Travelers.....
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