

ALWAYS HAVE THE BEST.

No one who produces a superior article is compelled to search for a market if his products secome known. The market always seeks the best, and invites it, but inferior goods must sufficient for a living, and he sold out search for a market, and frequently to a Pennsylvania Dutchman. The such effort is fruitless. Quality fixes neighbors felt sorry for the new the price, and even when the market is well supplied, there is always more and they were sure that he too would room for the best.

THE RIGHT FOOD.

To feed a variety of food does not require the farmer to make a complete change from certain kinds to others, but to avoid confining the stock to one or two kinds only. Cora and hay are excellent foods and need not be discontinued, but cut roots, silage, cooked potatoes or turnips, or even a mess of scalded cut clover, will be readily accepted, while bran or ground oats may be given regularly. The rule should be to observe the animal, and when it refuses any particular food tempt it to eat with some other kind.

A PEST OF PLANTS.

One of the greatest pests of plants in the greenhouse or in rooms is the red spider, a very little fellow, but full of mischief. Whenever the leaves begin to look unhealthy or to have a kind of grayish appearance, the presence of this tiny insect is indicated. Water is his great enemy, and plentiful syringing conquers him. But care must be taken to apply the water not only to the upper side of the leaves, but to the under side as well. When the plants are not large, it is a good plan to place one or both hands on top of the pot in such a way that the soil will not fall out when it is inverted, and then immerse the plant in water for a minute or two.

SHADE FOR POULTRY. While it is possible at this late season to supply shade for the poultry yard by the use of boards set aslant against the building or by some similar makeshift, poultrymen should be able to se now, if they did not before, why shade should be supplied. Bear October set a few trees in the poultry well and will be all the better for the special prizes. scratching at the roots the fowls will

FEEDING AFTER FOALING. food must be given which stimulates the flow of milk, such as boiled roots and bran mashes; these, of course, time. The house was seldom cleaned being dropped off as the grass comes. The usual allowance of oats should be continued, for the mare's system re- food, nor any substitute for green quires as much feeding to produce milk as to produce work. A mare and foal do best when they have a his poultry, and is pointed to by some little field to themselves. A mare to this day as a "horrible example" with a foal should, of course, do no of the folly of trying to make anywork at all; if such is tried there is thing out of poultry. great danger that the exertion and sweating of the mother will react on the foal. In addition to this, if the at work it goes hungry too long, and of feeling that exists in some quarmay suffer in another way. Many the mare part of the time-sometimes even allowing the foal to run alongside when the mother is at workbut it is unquestionably best to let them run wholly at grass, at least at setts Ploughman.

There has been all sorts of results with wheat following potatoes, and such results have largely followed closely in accordance with the fertilizers used. Naturally, as wheat does best on a soil which has been well mark of a narrow mind.-Poultry worked and prepared, following the Herald. potato crop with wheat offers every chance for a good crop of the cereal, but always provided the proper fertilizers are applied and in considerable quantity, for it must be remembered that the potato crop has not left much of the applied fertilizer for any following crop, and second, that the action of the fertilizer will necessarily be slower during the season in which the wheat gets its start.

In following potatoes with wheat try this plan. Rake off the potato tops, god with the harrow level the soil and loosen it to the depth of two or three inches; then roll the ground and drill in the seed with 200 pounds to the acre of some commercial fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid. The potato tops may be spread over the seed bed as a mulch and will materially help the wheat. Rather a radical way of doing this work, perhaps, but it has paid well with many farmers, hence is worth a trial.

KEEPING THE SOIL FERTILE. Many indeed are the means which the careful and intelligent farmer may use to keep up and increase the amount of plant food in his soil, and at the therefrom. Several years ago a hard- days in them.

working and economical man lived upon a very poor Kentucky farm; but he lacked the one accomplishment of looking to the welfare of his land By and by it would no longer produce comer, for he was a very clever man, starve out. Well, having no interest in the summer's crop, which was about made, he immediately set to work and hauled out all the manure about the barnyard-a great lot for sure, which gave him a fine start toward fertilizing an old field long ago abandoned. Then the mound of rotten chips from the woodyard went next. People thought he was then at the end of his row, so to speak, but he thought differently. He made some stout wooden rakes and taking all the children large enough to help, raked the leaves in the adjoining woods, hauling them and piling in little piles thickly on the remainder of the field. Finally the job was done and time for plowing had arrived. Again the children were called out and the bottom of every furrow in the portion where leaves were used for fertilizer, was filled with them. Already far on way to decay, they were fairly well rotted when wheat was sown, and the next year that field came up with a good yield of wheat all over. Other fields were pastured, and whenever broken, as much green manure as could be secured was turned under. Insects did not bother his crop so badly as those of his neighbors, because the trash in the fence corners and nearby woods was all cleaned away and plowed under. Neither were grain crops of the same kind raised in the same field for two years in succession. To make a long story short, he made a good living, and in a few years his farm compared favorably with any in the neighborhood .-D. B. Thomas in the Epitomist.

POULTRYGRAPHS.

Very seldom are special prizes offered for birds bred by the exhibitor. There ought to he such prizes by all this necessity in mind this fall, and in means. By this it is not meant that we have any objection to the practice yard or, if they are not wanted in the of buying winners. If we were going yard, set them close together in rows to make an exhibit at a big show just outside the fence. A few native this winter and did not have quite trees from the woods will answer the what we wanted of our own breeding. purpose, although fruit trees will do we should buy birds for showing, if well in the poultry yards. If one does | we could afford to. At the same time, not care to set trees try a few currant the man who breeds his winners bushes; they make good shade, grow should in some way be recognized by

We knew a man who kept two hundred hens through one severe winter. During a part of the time be bought eggs from his neighbor, who had thir-Both mother and young must be ty, for table use. The first man did housed at night in a roomy stall, and things in the "average" way. He fed corn almost exclusively. The drinking vessels were full of ice most of the The air was foul and damp. No animal food was given, and no green food, and yet this man expected returns from his hens. He soon sold out

There is good ground for argument regarding the respective merits of the milk and make it deleterious to the score card and comparison methods of judging, but really we do not foal is shut up while the mother is see any ground for the great amount ters. It is right that we should hold farmers, of course, manage to work firmly to our method of judging and even to fight for it, but we ought also to try to see the other man's point of view. Not to do this betrays narrowness of mind. The cold fact is that among the most competent and first-P. McConnell in the Massachu- experienced fanciers-men who have the interests of the poultry fraternity most deeply at heart-there is honest difference of opinion on this question of judging fowls. To impute unworthy motives to those who differ from us is the settled habit of some, but such an attitude is invariably a

Beautiful Feng-Huang.

The newspaper correspondents in Japan are discontented because they cannot go when and where they please. But they seem to be in a pleasant summer resort, anyway. One of them writes:

"Fair is the scenery, wonderfully rich the coloring, and the mountain of Feng-Huang is an unfailing pleasure to look on. Its picturesque crags and preciptious pinnacles are buttressed by steep wooded slopes cloven by scores of wild ravines and gulleys. It is a mountain that ever changes in its coloring and its shifting shadows from the rising to the setting of the sun. In the heat of the day it is often of a glorious blue purple, in cloudy weather its summits, like rugged aerial isles, shoot high above the rolling vapors, and under the light of the full moon it possesses a wonderful beauty."

Jules Verne's Nest.

Jules Verne, the great French novelist, had a peculiar hobby as a small boy. This was to construct nests at same time secure abundant harvests the top of high trees and spend whole

America and the Moros.

By Henry Schuler Townsend.

E government of the Moro province is, in general, called upon to promote the natural development of these people, and not to "Americanize" them, after the manner of the American Indians. The conditions are altogether different, and in this particular the problem is simpler than was the Indian problem. The Indians were an exceedingly sparse population, occupying a land which the white race needed for the purpose of establishing homes. For

centuries hosts of homescekers have been crowding into the lands held by a few Indians too primitive to really use the land over which they and their ancestors had freely roamed. The manifest destiny of the red man has been and is either assimilation with the white race or with the ashes of his ancestors. The fact that the changes he is called upon to make are contrary to the laws of nature as revealed in the history of human development, that at best he cannot be expected to become more than an inferior imitation white man, may add a touch of pathos to his destiny, but cannot alter it. On the other hand, the peoples of this province are comparatively numerous, and their lands are at present neither needed nor desired for homes by the white race. White men are here to make money, not to make homes. They are not likely to become predominant in numbers for some centuries to come. They are sure to be an important, though transient, element in the population; but their interests must be bound up in those of the lower peoples. The development of these peoples can be best promoted with due and full regard for the laws of nature as revealed in history.

The Moro peoples have attained the degree of civilization which fits them for feudalism, and not for any of the more advanced forms of government. Cannot this and some of the historically succeeding stages of development be skipped? Answering this question with another, cannot my child obtain release from the laws of gravitation and learn to walk without having developed the strength necessary to sustain his natural weight, and without reference to equilibrium? The lessons of feudalism are as essential to the future progress. of these peoples as are weight and equilibrium to the act of walking. Feudalism has its place in the economy of nature, and in its place is good. Nature, as revealed in history, calls upon the new government of the Moro province to assume the feudal over ordship of these peoples, to teach them law and order as between tribes, and, by influence as far as possible and by force as a last resort, to ameliorate the government of the tribes by the datos. Thus will the Moro come to feel secure in person and in property, and he will consider it no hardship to lay aside his arms and devote himself to pursuits of peace. This feeling of security will foster ac -taltiveness, which in turn may be used as a spur to industry .- The Forum.

A Sun Theory,

How It Manages to Give Off Negative Electricity, By E. E. Fournier d'Albe.

ANTE ARRHENIUS frames a theory of the process by virtue o which the sun is able to give out a continuous supply of negative electricity without its positive electrification being raised to such a high point as to retain the negative electrons in the sun. This process necessitates some form of circulation or renewal of the negative electricity in the sun, and the author makes such a cir culation very plausible. We know that negative ions condense

vapors more easily than positive ions. The gases in the atmosphere of the sun are ionized by the ultra-violet radiation. Therefore we have to suppose that among the little drops formed by condensation in the sun's atmosphere far more are nogatively charged than are positively charged. As these drops are driven away by the pressure of radiation, they charge with negative electricity the atmosphere of celestial bodies, such as the earth, till the charge is so great that discharges occur, and cathode rays are formed, which carry the charge back to the universe. The author makes an interesting calculation of the speed with which the drops will be driven from the sun, assuming that the radiation pressure is twice their weight.

A drop which partly reflects the light will arrive at the earth in about 46 hours. Now, according to Ellis, the interval elapsing between the passage of a sun spot across the meridian and the maximum of the consequent magnetic storm upon the earth is 42.5 hours. This agreement renders the base of the calculation reasonably probable. The author then goes on to show that the charge of the sun is sufficient to attract and absorb negative electrons traveling with observed velocities anywhere within 1.25 light-years of the sun. Since the nearest star is four light-years away, and there are other stars about ten lightyears off, not many electrons can traverse interstellar space without being attracted by some star or other. Thus the suns recover from space as much negative electricity as they lose. The electric charges of the suns are very effective regulators. If the charge is quadrupled the mean distance of the caught electrons is doubled, or, in other words, as they are uniformly disseminated in space, their quantity is quadrupled. Therefore, the supply of negative electricity to the suns is proportional to their defect thereof

Battleship Versus Torpedo. By Park Benjamin.



GAINST submerged torpedoes, guns and armour do not protect. And so, even when we consider the actual fight of ships fit to lie in the line-battleships against battleships-the torpedo instantly obtrudes itself as a factor which must be dealt with. Are we to go on building these huge floating forts, with great superstruc tures and enormously heavy armour and guns piled high up in them, knowing a single explosion under water may cause them

infallibly to "turn turtle" and plunge to the bottom? Are we to go on building them with bottoms weaker than the merchant ships, because hitherto we have not believed in the dangers of torpedo attacks? These are vital questions. They are not influenced by the truism that the fighting line must be com posed of the best units, nor do they depend upon endless platitudes with the "command of the sea" as their pereptual refrain. Neither are the answers to them anywhere discernible in what Nelson or Lord Howe did, or in the dusty archives of libraries of naval annals. They belong to the future and not to the past, and the world needs clear, practical brains for their solution, and not those supersaturated with antiquated and obsolete traditions.

The most immediate of all questions is whether there is any protection obtainable by any method or means for the bottoms of battleships against torpedoes. It is widely believed, for example, that by devoting less weight to superstructure and guns, and more to strengthening the framing and bottom plates, a hull can be made which will resist such attacks. This would probably involve the elimination of the intermediate battery and the restriction of battleship guns to a few of the largest calibre-a result not im. practicable in view of the great celerity we have recently attained in working these huge cannon. It also would probably require the giving up of some speed, as well as of armored protection at the ends of the ship. This, at least, is one possibility merely by way of suggestion. Is it not time we endeavored to think of ways of defending battleships before proceeding to the building, say, of 18,000-ton vessels at a cost of eight millions each, eally destructible by a few dollars' worth of gun-cotton?-From "Battleships, Mines, and Torpedoes." in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

The Woman of the West.

By Henry Loomis Nelson.



HE SOCIAL picture of the Middle West as a whole, however, presents the sexes occupying different intellectual and moral planes. There the woman is indisputably the mistress in all that makes for culture-culture in letters and in art; the man is king in his own active realm. Each is most deferential to the other in that other's sphere. The books on the shelves, the pictures on the wall, are of the woman's choice or selection. The man

speaks of her literary or artistic tastes, usually of both combined, with the reverence that is due to her superior intellectual and spiritual gifts and acquirements. She is the hostess, and the host stands appropriately behind her. She is the instructed and leads the intellectual movements of her town. The book club, the Dante club, the entertainer of the lecturing traveling lion, is the woman. Often the clergyman assists, but she, through her influence over the surrendered man, has selected her clergyman, and on her he must count for the success of himself and of his work. She is indeed generous and gracious, and welcomes with joy every man who strays from business into the company of books and pictures, into homes which she has made. They call their houses homes oftener than the East, and these homes bespeak the finer taste of the woman. Her education is likely to be more virile than that of her Eastern sisters, because it is acquired at schools and colleges where co-education of the sexes is the rule. Her domination in the home and her primacy in the higher life, as we are inclined to call it, are seen not only in the more obvious social affairs, but in the element of seriousness which marks most life in this midway of the country.-Harper's Magazine.

We Will Be Represented. The United States will be well rep- | Chapelle, Bishop McDonnell and Bishresented in Rome next December at the jubilee of the dogma of the im- | be present.

maculate conception. Archbishop op Bolton announce their intention to

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., Baittanore 12.15 p. m., Washington 1.20 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coact to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesburre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazelton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.2 i P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbur; Wilacesbarre, Scranton, Hazelton, Potteville, 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 passen ger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.45 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Wilke-barre, Scranton, Hazelton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.47 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 4.45 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. Baitimore, 2.20 a. m., Washington, 3.80 a. m. Puliman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.80 a. m. WESTWARD.

5.33 A. M.—Train 3. (Dally) For Eric, Can-andaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches t. Eric and Rochester. Week days for DuBois Beliefonte and Pittsburg. On Sundays on Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 A. M. Tr in 31. (Daily) For Lock Haver 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, Canaudaigus and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Fails, with through resserting complex to Keng and Roch through passenger coaches to Kan-ester, and Parior 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 Williams port and intermediate stations. Through Parlos Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia. 9.10 P. M.-Train 221. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILEOAD. EASTWARD.

12	8	2	STAT	RIONS.	1	7	1
5 31 5 30 Mo	rning :	AM 8 45 8 40 8 37 8 35 8 51 8 28 8 20 8 20 8 00 8 00 resina	Ar. Bell Co M We Hu Fill Bell Kru Stortia State from 1	efonte de leville de l	F. A.M. 6 30 6 37 6 40 6 53 7 70 5 7 72 20 7 26 7 26 7 26 7 26 7 26 7 26 7	10 30 10 27 10 42 10 47 10 58 10 56 11 02 11 05 11 26 11 24 11 28 11 30	P 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
7 for tande Trais	State (olleg wishs 11 fe	e. After	e conne e noon d Tyror e Colles ith Pen	ct with trains ne cor	from	Moi Witt

F. H. THOMAS, Superintendent CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.	Toma 16 tons	R	Read Up.		
No. 1 Nos Nos	June 15, 1904.	No6	No4	No	
7 16 2 4.8 6 56 7 28 8 53 7 08 7 25 2 55 7 09 7 25 2 55 7 09 7 35 3 05 7 14 7 35 3 05 7 14 7 35 3 07 7 19 7 41 8 11 7 25 7 47 8 17 7 29 7 51 8 27 7 38 7 57 8 27 7 38 5 00 3 3 07 7 42	Lv. Ar. BELLEFONTE Nigh Zion Heels Park Dunkles HUBLERSBURG Snydertown Nittany Huston LAMAR Clintondale Krider's Spring Mackeyville Cedar Springs Salona Mill HALL	9 85 9 22 9 16 9 10 9 08 9 04 9 01 8 59 8 57 8 54 8 48 8 48 8 48	5 10 4 57 4 51 4 45 4 42 4 34 4 31 4 28 4 25 4 22 4 18	9 32 9 22 9 16 9 10 9 07 9 08 8 56 8 56 8 56 8 47 8 48 8 31	
	ntmi and Hudson R)	
12 29 11 80 I	Arr. Wimsport	Lve 2	16 40 25	7 40 7 10 6 56	
7 30 6 50 10 40 9 02	hilad & Reading Ry PHILA NEW YORK	8 8	36 1 25	1 90 7 90	
P. M. A. M.	(via rhitad.)	M.			
10 40	Ar New York L (Via Tamaqua)	v4	00		

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent. LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILBOAD. EASTWARD

P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M
1 38	[5 40]	Montandon	19 15 1	14 33
1 48	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 2
1 48 1 55	6 38	Highl	8.58	4 19
2 00	6 42	Vicksburg	6 53	4 14
2 08	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 0
2 20 2 28 2 59	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 06 3 54
2 28	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	3 4t
2 59	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 15
3 10	7 50	Coburn	7 50	
3 16	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 10
3 26	8 05	Rising Springs	7 35	3 02
3 32	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	2 54 2 45
3 38	8 18	Centre Hall		2 45
8 45	8 24	Gregg	7 22 7 17	2 41 2 3F
3 52	8 31	Linden Hall		2 34
3 56	8 35	Chair STall		2 30
1 00		Oak Hall	7 06	2 23
4 04		Lemont	7 02	2 21
4 13	10 42	Dale Summit	6 57	2 17
	5 52		6 48	2.08
4 16	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 06
1 20	1 8 00 1	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, J. R. WOOD, General Manager Pass, Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass ger Agt.

MIRRORS OF ANCIENT TIMES.

Egyptians Believed to Have Been the

First to Make Them. Wilkinson shows that we are indebted for our mirrors to the ancient Egyptians. At first they were made of metal, so well compounded and polished that some recently dug up from Thebes have regained a wonderful luster after burial for thousands of years. Oval in shape, they were fastened to carved wooden handles. References were made to such looking glasses in Exodus and Job. The Greeks and Romans made similar mirrors of silver.

Pliny says that the earliest glass mirrors were made of black volcanic glass. Through the Middle Ages, glass, backed with thin, metallic sheets, came into use, and "bull'seyes," or glass globes into which. whilst hot, a metallic mixture was blown for backing.

Lt Murano, near Venice, in the thirteenth century, the republic protected the trade, and jealously guarded its secrets, securing a lucrative business for a century and a half. Mirrors were then made from cylinders of glass, flattened on stone, carefully polished, beveled at the edges and silvered by an amalgam.

Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA. PHILIP DRUMM, Prop.

First-class accommodations at all times for both man and brest. 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. BUNKLE, 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 beauth ful 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 Half. Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions propared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.

Penn's Valley Banking Company

RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

CENTRE HALL, PA. W. B. MINGLE, Cashiel

Receives Deposits . . Discounts Notes . . .

Hotel Haag

BELLEFONTE, PA. F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop. ot. Fine Stabling Heated throughout. RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.

Special preparations for Jurors, Witnessea and any persons coming to town on special co casions. Regular boarders well cared for.

ATTORNEYS.

J. H. ORVIS C. M. BOWER E. L. ORVIS OKVIS, BOWER & ORVIS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE. PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second 1900.

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

BELLEFONTE, PA Office North of Court House.

CLEMENT DALE ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from BELLEFONTE, PA First National Bank.

W G. RUNKLE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE PA All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 26 Soor Crider's Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PA Collections and all legal business attended se promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N B. SPANGLER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE,PA Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange Building.

LIVERY

Special Effort made to Accommodate Commercial Travelers....

D. A. BOOZER Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.



MUNN & CO, 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

BARGAINS!

The readers of this paper are constantly apon 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 expect to sell them?

THINK OVER THIS!