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Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from
First National Bank. 175

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly.
Special attention given to collections. Office, 3
door Crider's Exchange. 175

N. B. SPANGLER
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in
English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange
Building. 175

Old Fort Hotel
EDWARD ROYER, 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 pre-
pared on short notice. Always prepared
for the transient trade.
RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

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.

Penn's Valley Banking Company
CENTRE HALL, PA.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier
Receives Deposits . . .
Discounts Notes . . .

LIVERY
Special Effort made to
Accommodate Com-
mercial Travelers....
D. A. BOOZER
Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.

LADIES
DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND
Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
Superior to other remedies sold at high prices.
Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over
200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents. Drug-
gists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.
Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

**...LEE'S...
NEW LIFE TEA**
ALWAYS CURES
**CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
SICK HEADACHE,**
And imparts new life to the whole system. At
all drug stores and dealers, 25c, or sent by mail,
if your dealer will not supply you. Address,
John D. Langham, Holey, N. Y.
For sale by J. Frank Smith, Centre Hall, Pa.

"Corkage" Not Now Needed.
There is one enduring tradition of
the hotel business in the United
States, and its outward symbol is the
printed line on the country hotel bill
"Corkage." At an earlier period,
when wine drinking at meals was less
common, it was the custom of hotel
patrons to bring their own wines.
As every hotel keeper had, or was
supposed to have, wine for sale at a
profit, it was to the hotel keeper's in-
terest to discourage the bringing of
wine to table by guests, and therefore
the practice originated of a charge
for corkage, usually one dollar, which
was in excess of the wine at the hotel.
The effect was to compel wine
drinkers to buy from the hotel. In
these days there is little reason why
hotel patrons should "bring their own
wines," and the fact is that few do
so. Though the reason for the line
"corkage" on hotel bills of fare is
passed, the line itself has not.

Longest Bridge Span.
The longest span of any bridge yet
erected will be placed in the canti-
lever bridge now under construction
across the St. Lawrence river at Que-
bec. This bridge is being constructed
with two approach spans of 210 feet
each, two shore arches 500 feet in
length, and a great central span of
1,800 feet, which is the longest yet
built by 90 feet.

HARD TO SELL STOLEN GEMS

**THIEVES OF BIG STONES MUST
TURN TO THE FAR EAST.**

**Diamonds of Ten Carats or More
Must be Cut to Find a Buyer Here
or in Europe—In India the Rich Na-
tives Buy and Store Away Their
Valuable Purchases.**

Disposing of stolen jewels is a diffi-
cult undertaking, particularly if the
jewels are of great value. It is al-
most impossible to get rid of large
stones in this country and harder
still to dispose of them in England
and France if they are stolen. The
only way to do it with safety is to
cut the stone up, and when a large
stone is cut it decreases greatly in
value.

Large diamonds are not so numer-
ous that they cannot be kept track of.
When a large diamond is found it
sooner or later finds its way to the
greatest diamond market in the
world, which is London. Persons
through whose hands a large stone
passes are careful to note its good
points as well as its defects, if it has
any.

Every diamond over ten carats is
considered a large one and worthy of
particular note. Every dealer who
handles such a stone can give a mi-
nute description of it. The purer the
stone the more attention it attracts
from the persons who handle it. That
is why it is hard to dispose of stolen
diamonds of any account, for when
one is stolen every dealer throughout
the world hears of it and has such a
good description of the missing stone
that he can hardly fail to identify it.
The ordinary stolen jewels find their
way to pawnshops and fences. There
are jewelers in this town who have
the reputation of being fences, but
none of them does business direct
with a thief.

When a large stone is stolen here
or in England or France the first
place the searchers look for it to turn
up is in Amsterdam, which is the
center of the diamond cutting industry.
If it doesn't appear there within a rea-
sonable time its owners can bid good-
bye to it, for it will probably be dis-
posed of without trouble in the Ori-
ent. India, Persia and Turkey are
the three countries where large dia-
monds can be sold without cutting
them up.

Once they are taken into one of
these countries they are hidden just
as if they were put back into the
ground. Diamond dealers say that
the greater number of important jew-
els that have been stolen have found
their way to these countries. The In-
dian princes will buy and ask no
questions.

The high class native of India is a
remarkable judge of all kinds of
precious stones, and many of them
count most of their wealth in this
form.

Diamond dealers and police all over
the civilized world have long realized
that as soon as a precious stone finds
its way to the Orient it is lost until
its buyer dies and his is properly di-
vided among his wives or his rela-
tives.

The fact that there is a maximum
frequency of auroras in the early
evening of local time, between 8 and
1 p. m., over the whole globe shows
that the local or terrestrial influences
are quite appreciable. The other fact,
that a sudden increase in auroras,
earth currents and thunderstorms oc-
curs on the same day over a large
region, such as Europe, the Atlantic,
and North America, must be due to
either one of two causes; either this
represents an influence emanating
from the sun and affecting a large
part of the earth, or it represents a
very important widespread terrestrial
influence.

High Class.
A well known New York composer,
who had long felt the need of a re-
putable firm of agents to undertake
the disposal of his compositions, read
recently the advertisement of a bu-
reau which offered to place musical
and other manuscripts with publish-
ers. Their charges were fairly high,
and the advertisement stated expres-
sly that only work of the highest
grade was handled by the bureau.
The composer, thinking that this was
probably the opportunity he had been
looking for, sought the address given
in the advertisement. Entering the
offices of the concern, he found the
manager, in his shirt sleeves, sitting
at a typewriter.

"I understand you place musical
compositions for a commission?" in-
quired the composer.
"That's right," was the answer;
"but we only handle first grade stuff."
"Do you suppose," continued the
composer, "you could place this
Sanctus of mine?"
"Sure!" replied the manager confi-
dently. "Why last season we placed
Bink's 'Mother's With the Angels,'
and he made over \$2,000 on it."—Har-
per's Weekly.

The Stock Exchange Bear.
A bear in a stock exchange is, as
everyone knows, one who looks for-
ward to a fall in stocks, and sells in
the hope of being able to buy at a
lower price before the times comes
for delivery. The name is supposed to
be derived from the story of the man
who sold a bear's skin before he had
caught and killed the bear.

Since gold was first found in Aus-
tralia the amount which has been pro-
duced is said to exceed in value \$2,
198,000,000.

fany & Co., where it still remains
waiting a purchaser. When the Tif-
fany robbery first became known it
was thought that it was the Excel-
sior had been stolen.—New York Sun.

AURORAS AND THUNDERSTORMS.
Both Due to Disturbances of the At-
mosphere's Electricity.

The aurora is an electrical phenom-
enon, and its seat is the atmos-
phere. Possibly it may reach up to
an elevation of many miles. The
flickering character and the difficulty
of securing simultaneous observations
of any one streamer at two or more
separate points make a computation
of its exact height a difficult matter.
How the electricity is excited which
causes an auroral display is not yet
fully determined. A dozen different
theories are entertained on the sub-
ject, and scientific men have not yet
made a final and unanimous choice
among them. So, too, with the thun-
derstorm. That this is electrical in
its nature was proved by Franklin
with his kite a century and a half
ago; but the method by which the
electricity is generated in the cloud is
not established beyond dispute.

If the wise men cannot yet decide
these questions of the origin of the
atmospheric electricity which gives
rise to the aurora and thunderstorm,
at least they are in harmony in re-
gard to the existence of some relation-
ship between the two. Referring to
this fact, the United States Monthly
Weather Review remarked recently
that some auroras seem to have a lim-
ited extent, as may be inferred from
the fact that they are seen from but
few stations, although in the neigh-
borhood of many stations reporting
thunderstorms, as though the electric
discharge forming the aurora is in
some way connected with the thun-
derstorm. On the other hand, there
are many extensive auroras that have
no apparent connection with local
thunderstorms, although they may be
associated with the numerous thun-
derstorms that prevail in the equator-
ial regions. All auroras are supposed
to originate in disturbances of the
earth's electric condition, and such
disturbances may be caused either by
local atmospheric phenomena or by
solar phenomena. In both cases there
are earth currents, and either light-
ning or aurora, or both. In both
cases, also, there are magnetic dis-
turbances, but there are very slight
during the ordinary thunderstorms.

It is barely possible that all these
phenomena are essentially terrestrial,
and due to so-called tidal strains or
elastic strains in the interior of the
globe. Such strains are known to
exist, and must be as periodic as the
tides. They must also have great ir-
regularities, due to the sudden relief
of strain that takes place during the
geologic process of faulting. It is also
possible that influences emanate from
the sun that may affect the distribu-
tion of electricity in the earth's at-
mosphere. Both solar and terrestrial
causes may therefore produce both
the local and the general auroras, and
it is not at present possible to state
which of these is most important,
either in any special case or in gen-
eral.

WHEN HOGS CAN'T WALK.
Men that were raised on New Eng-
land farms have memories of great
fat hogs that for months before
slaughter were unable to stand on
their hind legs. The writer has seen
hogs that weighed almost 600 pounds
that before slaughter had to move
around on their haunches as on a
pivot. They ate and slept in the
same place, turning one way to eat
and the other to sleep. Their owners
thought it nothing unusual, they only
said: "The hog has become so fat
that he can't stand up." Yet with
more light on the situation we know
that it was not a case of fatness only,
but a case of constant feeding of
corn and slop, out of which the animal
could not manufacture any bone
or muscle that would sustain his
weight. In those days the food of
such hogs was corn as largely as it
is now. Had those animals received
a ration composed of ground oats
skim milk and such nitrogen-supply-
ing foods they would have had bone
and muscle that would have carried
about any weight. The same results
come from the same causes now, but
is not so apparent, as the hogs are
marketed at half the weight they
were in the days mentioned. No man
should feed a corn diet exclusively
to his hogs.

BUILDING STABLE FLOORS.
Horses, when confined, need good
floors on which to stand and in order
to secure a pitch in them sufficient for
all liquids to drain rearward, a good
way is to have the planks six inches
wide, five inches thick at one end
and two inches thick at the other
end. These should be laid two layers
thick. With the thick end under the
manger, the first or lower layer should
be put down as closely as the planks
can be driven so as to make them
water-tight if possible. Assuming
the foundation is level, this will give
a fall of about five inches to carry
water away. The top layer should
then be put on with the thick end of
the planks at the outer end of the
stall, thus bringing the floor up to
a perfect level, the only natural posi-
tion for a horse to stand. The top
planks for three feet in the center
of the stall should be three-quarters
of an inch apart. Owing to the slant
of the layer underneath, the urine
then has a chance to run away and
as a consequence the stall is always
dry. Especially is this so if, in clean-
ing out the stable a small square

FARM AND GARDEN



CARING FOR THE WHEAT CROP.

Now that harvesting is about over,
the harvester must mature plans for
getting the grain out of the fields.
Stacking the wheat before threshing
and letting the stacks stand from four
to six weeks is the old way of get-
ting the field clear for pasture. The
cradle and harvesting machine left
considerable grain loose in the field,
and the swine herd was made the
gleaners. The earlier the stubble
could be pastured, the more grain
would be saved. There is no better
way to grow young stock hogs than
to give them the range of a stubble
field rich with grain and tender young
clover. Stacking early not only gives
an opportunity to turn on early but
the trouble of keeping the shocks up
is saved, and when there is consider-
able wind and rain, setting the wheat
up is no small item of expense. Again,
where stacking the grain is practiced
there is much labor saved at thresh-
ing time. Stack threshing throws the
work at a very busy time. At a time
when the farmer can not afford to
stay away from his corn, his clover
or his threshing for any reasonable
hire.

Stacks will leak unless the work is
well done; the middle must be kept
full. Should the bundles incline to-
ward the center they are sure to car-
ry a part of the water into the cen-
ter of the stack.

If the middle of the stack is not
as full as it should be, oftentimes rak-
ing the slopes down well, freeing
them of all loose straws and bending
the butts so as to make the surface
slope downward, will throw the rain
out. Beating the surface with a board,
breaking the butts downward will
often save a very faulty stack of
wheat. In parts of Ohio and in many
other sections of the country large
barns are built for sheltering the
wheat before it is threshed. The ad-
vantages of stacking are obtained by
this method and the danger of loss
through continuous rains is entirely
eliminated. Then the straw is placed
near the barn every year, where it
can be used for the bedding of live
stock in winter. Stacking the grain
out of doors or threshing from the
shock oftentimes places the straw
pile far out into the field, occupying
a great deal of space, and is of no
value for bedding, because it is too
far away.

The company plan of threshing
wheat is quite satisfactory. The
wheat is taken from the stack, the
thresherman furnishing all teams, all
hands, does the cooking, the farmer
merely takes care of the threshed
grain. This plan could be profitably
followed in other extensive wheat-
growing sections.—W. B. Anderson,
in Indianapolis News.

New Source of Starch.
In a bulletin of the Jamaica Depart-
ment of Agriculture H. H. Cousins,
the government chemist, states that
the high percentage of starch in the
cassava makes the latter more valu-
able than the potato as a source of
this substance. The cassava is also
not subject to the fungoid diseases
prevalent in the German potato fields,
from which a large proportion of the
starch now sold in Great Britain is
derived. The cassava season is unre-
stricted, and this gives a further im-
portant advantage over the one-crop
potato. Mr. Cousins apparently
believes that the manufacture of
starch from the cassava can be done
so cheaply that the German potato
starch will be driven from the Eng-
lish market.

French or Greek?
If French is taught as carefully as
Greek it seems to serve the disciplin-
ary purposes which Greek formerly
served. The only difficulty is that
there are as yet relatively few teach-
ers who make French a means of
mental discipline, and that those who
think they teach it best are often the
ones who really teach it worst, be-
cause they let apparent proficiency
in speech conceal the lack of real
training in thought. Wherever the
old fashioned arguments against
Greek are regarded as true it will
probably be desirable to study Greek,
because very few people will teach
anything else properly. But when
once the error of those arguments is
recognized the special need for the
study of Greek will have gone, and
other things are likely to be substi-
tuted.—President Hadley of Yale in
London Outlook.

Slaughter of the Innocent.
This tale comes from New Caledonia,
where a ship was loading up
with natives to work in Australia:
"There was a man and a girl—a
young couple, they seemed. She had
a youngster, who began yelling at
sight of the boat. 'Can't take that
youngster!' the boss shouted. The
woman said she wanted to come, too.
'No, we can't ship that squalling lit-
tle beast. Leave him with his little
mother. There was no auntie in sight.
So the Kanaka man, after taking a
look around caught the kiddie by the
heels, swung her round like a rabbit,
and dashed her head agin a tree.
'She was only a girl anyway,' he
said, and slung her body into the
scrub. Then they both hopped into
the boat and were shipped aboard."

CUTTING ALFALFA EARLY.

Those who are having their first
experience with alfalfa are likely to
make the mistake of waiting until
the crop is too far advanced before
cutting it; a serious mistake, because
it gets woody if allowed to ripen.
The usual plan is to cut it when
it is from one-fifth to one-tenth
in bloom, doing the work in the morning
and letting it dry just enough so
that the leaves do not fall. It is then
raked into small windrows and al-
lowed to dry some before hauling it
to the barn. How much it should
dry will depend somewhat on the
weather, but with a whole day of
bright sunshine this is sufficient, the
idea being not to let it dry enough
so that the leaves fall in handling.
The windrows should be turned at
least once so that the alfalfa can dry
even on the underside. Should it
rain while the crop is drying let it
remain out of doors another day, never
put it in the barn wet. Each
crop may be cured in the manner
specified, and when housed will keep
in good condition, provided it is not
wet when put in the barn.—Indianapolis News.

HOW TO WATER A HORSE.

Articles written by the English
veterinarian, Pately Bridge, are al-
ways practical and instructive. In
the London Farm and Home he dis-
cusses the watering of a horse, about
which there is so much conflict of
opinion, as follows:
Writing recently concerning a re-
current case of colic in a gelding,
"Potter" said, "I think the driver
gives him water after he's fed." This
suggests the common theory that
when water is given to a horse after
feeding, especially after the consump-
tion of grain, the food becomes wash-
ed out of the stomach before it has
been properly digested.

Watering horses is a subject of con-
siderable importance in connection
with the every day management of
the animal, and has a distinct bearing
on the digestion of its food and the
occurrence of diseases associated with
failure to do so. There are horse
owners and responsible servants who
have got their own ideas as to the
best and proper time to water, and
while a majority believe that horses
should be watered before feeding, and
practice it, there are some who are
equally certain that feeding should
precede watering. Others there are
who think it does not matter so that
the watering is regular.

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DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE—1908.

- Bellefonte, N. W. J. C. Harper
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- Millheim, Pierce Musser
- Millsburg, James Noll
- South Phillipsburg, Joseph Gates
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- " " W. P. John Cole, Zion
- Worth, J. A. Williams, Port Matilda

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.	Stations	Read Up.
No. 1, No. 2, No. 3		No. 4, No. 5, No. 6
A. M. P. M. P. M.	Stations	A. M. P. M. P. M.
7:10 8:06 6:40	BELLEFONTE	9:20 5:10 6:40
7:21 4:16 5:51	Night	8:07 4:57 7:27
7:26 4:06 5:56	Zion	8:14 5:19 7:31
7:33 3:57 5:46	Hecla Park	8:24 4:59 7:35
7:37 3:51 5:40	Dunkley	8:28 4:53 7:39
7:39 3:49 5:38	HULLERSBURG	8:34 4:59 7:45
7:43 3:43 5:32	Snyderstown	8:40 4:53 7:51
7:48 3:37 5:26	Nittany	8:46 4:47 7:57
7:53 3:31 5:20	Hustlerburg	8:52 4:41 8:03
7:57 3:25 5:14	Huston	8:58 4:35 8:09
8:02 3:19 5:08	LAMAR	9:04 4:29 8:15
8:07 3:13 5:02	Clintonville	9:10 4:23 8:21
8:12 3:07 4:56	Krider's Spring	9:16 4:17 8:27
8:17 3:01 4:50	Mackeyville	9:22 4:11 8:33
8:22 2:55 4:44	Cedar Springs	9:28 4:05 8:39
8:27 2:49 4:38	Salona	9:34 3:59 8:45
8:32 2:43 4:32	MILL HALL	9:40 3:53 8:51
8:37 2:37 4:26		9:46 3:47 8:57
(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)		
11:45 8:58	Jersey shore	3:16 7:50
12:20 9:10	At. } Wmport	3:49 7:50
12:29 11:30	Lvs. } Reading Ry.	4:22 7:50
	(Phila. & Reading Ry.)	
7:30 6:50	PHILADELPHIA	8:56 11:30
10:40 9:02	NEW YORK	4:30 7:30
	(Via Phila.)	
P. M. A. M.	(Via New York)	A. M. P. M.
10:40	At New York	7:40 4:00
	(Via Tammany)	
	J. W. GEFHART, General Superintendent	

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