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First class accommodations for the traveler.
Good table-board and sleeping apartments.
The choicest liquors at the bar. Stable and
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Control Sixteen of the
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**THE BEST IS THE
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No Mutuals
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Before insuring your life see
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the tenth and twentieth years re-
turns all premiums paid in addi-
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Mortgage**
Office in Crider's Stone Building
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Telephone Connection

A PET TERRIER.
There was a little Scotch terrier
on the farm who was fond of the
society of boys, and with whom we
had a great deal of fun. This dog had
several peculiar merits. For instance,
he could climb a tree. It must be ad-
mitted that in order for him to do
these several conditions were neces-
sary.

The tree must be an apple tree
with branching limbs not far from
the ground, and the trunk a good
deal inclined; there must be a cat in
one of the topmost branches, and
there must be some boys to urge the
shaggy little beast to his utmost en-
deavor. There were a good many
such trees on the farm; there were
always cats willing to sit in safety
upon an upper branch and give a dog
lessons in tree climbing; and we con-
fidently believed that with continual
practice the terrier would be able in
time to emulate the squirrels.

But there was something this lit-
tle dog could do better than tree
climbing. Down by the river there
were great meadows where the cows
were pastured, and here the land lay
so low that at high tide it would be
overlaid were it not for high banks
which were built along the river
shore. These banks became the homes
of a large number of muskrats who
dug through them long holes and gal-
leries, sometimes undermining and
injuring the banks to such an extent
that great gaps were broken in them
by the rising tides, and the meadows
were inundated.

Of course it was very desirable to
kill as many muskrats as possible,
and at this business the little ter-
rier showed great ability. He was
so small that by some scratching and
pushing he could go into the muskrat
holes and follow their windings for a
long distance, and attack the enemy
in his inmost strongholds.

Sometimes the little dog would be
inside the bank and lost to sight for
half an hour, and when at last he
came out it was impossible for his
admiring young friends who awaited
him to put a limit to the number of
muskrats he had killed when lost to
our view. He never boasted, but we
did that for him.—Frank R. Stockton.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.
A new kind of excitement to which
dwellers in the country are hence-
forth likely to be subjected is set
forth somewhat amusingly in the Bal-
timore Herald. The energetic editor
of the Gangwamp Advocate was
rudely awakened from his afternoon
slumber in his office chair by a violent
ringing of the telephone bell.

At first he thought it was the jing-
ling of silver coins, and a smile played
over his sunken features, but when
he realized what it really was he
sprang to his feet.

"Hello!" he shouted, and seized a
pad and pencil.

"Hello!" came the answer. "Is
this the Advocate office?"

"Yes. What do you want?"

"Well, say, there has been a murder
committed out here on my farm,
and I want to have you come right
out and write it up."

"A murder! What makes you
think so?"

"Well, I just found a hat, a pair
of spectacles and a set of false teeth
down in my south meadow, and there
ain't another blessed thing in sight
anywhere. Oh, it's murder, all
right."

"Have you run down all the
clues?"

"Yes. Ain't there a footprint in
the grass."

"All right; I'll be right out."

The editor had jumped into his
shoes and coat, and was giving direc-
tions to his office boy, when the bell
rang a second time.

"Hello!" he shouted, nervously.

"Hello!" came the answer. "You
needn't come out. An air-ship teller
has just come in, and says he dropped
'em."

WHAT A FOOLISH QUESTION.
A Swede entered a postoffice in the
Northwest and inquired:
"Hän är tillhörig för i-mo-tid?"
"What name, please?"
"Hän är tillhörig för i-mo-tid."

Poultry for Profit

NOTES ON POULTRY.
There are some things that can be
better attended to in the fall of the
year than at any other season, and
there are also some things that should
be attended to at that time that too
often owing to the press of other
work we find neglected.

In the first place see that the roosting
places are clean. I have seen a
place that no self-respecting fowl
would enter during the winter weath-
er, but which they are forced to use
when it got cold, and the owner of
that house wondered why his hens did
not lay.

Another thing see that it is warm.
Frozen combs do not go hand in
hand with a full egg basket by any
means and yet I have often seen such
things and so no doubt have you all.
I remember once in particular a fine
flock of Leghorns had their combs
frozen and the result was no more
eggs that winter and yet the owner
insisted that the Leghorns were no
good as egg producers. I am of the
opinion he will never find any chick-
ens that are under such conditions.

The fall is the time to thin out
the flock. Discard all that are not
up to standard. It will not pay to
keep a lot of worthless fowls through
the winter and now is a good time
to dispose of the overplus at a good
price. Better have a smaller flock
and have them good than a large
flock composed of culls. There will
be more money in it to say nothing of
the satisfaction.

If there is a surplus of any vegeta-
bles around the farm be sure and
not forget the chickens. Turnips,
beets, cabbage, even potatoes are
greatly relished by the chicks during
the cold weather when they cannot
get green feed and they will repay
you for the extra trouble in a very
substantial way.

Of course the spring is really the
time to make preparations for this
kind of food but if you neglected it
last spring then do the best you can
to make up for it now by not allow-
ing anything to go to waste that may
be utilized.

See that there is plenty of grit
provided before the ground freezes
and it cannot be obtained. Grit is
one thing that fowls must have in
order to be healthy.

Don't forget their water when it
gets cold, and warm it for them. Re-
member how you like a good hot cup
of coffee on a chilly morning and do
not offer your chickens water that is
ice cold and expect them to relish it.
They will drink it to be sure if they
can set no other but just try the
warm water and see if they don't ap-
preciate it.

Poultry is much like anything else.
Eternal vigilance is the price we must
pay if we court success. Neglect will
not bring in the dollars any quicker
in this branch of work than it will
in a corn field that is never culti-
vated.—Iram B. Matthews, in the In-
dian Farmer.

CAPONS.
In preparing capons for market the
birds should go without food for
twelve hours before they are killed.
This will insure that the birds will
be perfectly empty and in best condi-
tion for dressing. The fowls should
be suspended by the feet in a place
where everything is handy, best over
an old box which can be used to catch
the blood and feathers, and a weight
of two or three pounds should be sus-
pended on a string to a hook which is
placed in the lower jaw of the bird
after it has been killed. The weight
assists in keeping the bird still and
in stretching it out so that it can be
picked easier.

Capons are killed according to what
is called the French method. There
is a knife made especially for the
work, called the French killing-knife,
but any sharp, thin knife will do
the work. Seize the head of the fowl, open
its mouth and running the knife
through the roof of the mouth into
cut the veins and arteries, the junc-
tars and carotids; then run the knife
through the roof of the mouth into
the brain.

Capons are always picked dry, and
so distinctively picked that a person
looking for capons will be attracted by
them at his first glance around the
market; that is they are picked only
on the body, the upper neck feathers,
tail and wing feathers and a few on
the lower part of the drum-stick being
left. The feet are generally left on
capons, and the head always, as it is
one of the distinguishing marks.—
Farmers Home Journal.

**THE ART OF THE BREEDER OF
FOWLS.**
The Golden Wyandotte fowl, as
originally bred, had not a drop of
Wyandotte blood in its veins. Jo-
seph McKee, a Wyandotte breeder
of Onondaga, Wis., conceived the idea of
a golden colored Wyandotte fowl. Mr.
McKee was an old sailor with a
natural gift for breeding fowls. He
had none of the paraphernalia con-
sidered necessary by the modern
breeder; he could accomplish more
with a few old boxes, a sack of corn
meal and a few hens than can the
average fancier with all his costly
apparatus.

A common barnyard hen in Mr.
McKee's flock seemed to his eye to
possess certain qualities of size and
shape which marked her for especial
attention. She was crossed with the Se-
nebago bantam. This gave the rose
comb and the laced feathers. A fur-
ther cross with the Partridge Cochins
fixed the color and increased the size,

while an admixture of Plymouth Rock
helped in the establishment of the
general type and heightened the lay-
ing qualities. The fowls thus pro-
duced were Golden Wyandottes, with
rose comb, clean legs and feathers
laced with black on a gold ground;
but they had not one drop of Wyandotte
blood. They were subsequently
crossed with the White Wyandotte,
to increase the stability of the type.
—St. Louis Republic.

TURKEY NOTES.
The surest and quickest way to get
a flock of good turkeys is to discard
all the mongrels and purchase a trio
of pure-bred turkeys of the best blood
you can afford. But however well
you bred your females may be, you will
be required to purchase a tom every
year to prevent inbreeding. Turkeys
are more susceptible to the harmful
results of inbreeding than any other
class of fowls. This works disaster
to a flock. Inbred turkeys will be
apt to produce infertile eggs. But
where a pure-bred tom is purchased
every year your birds will be strong
and healthy and the eggs fertile and
the poultis vigorous.

Many raisers of turkeys make a
mistake in using toms of too great
size for the hens. When you have
pullets weighing from fifteen to eigh-
teen pounds and mate them with a
tom weighing from thirty to forty
pounds, the mating will not prove sat-
isfactory. If you want to increase
the weight of the individuals that
are marketed it can be done through
the females as well as by having a
large male. Yet there is not a great
demand today for large turkeys. A
medium-sized turkey sells better to
the private trade. No one wants a
forty-pound turkey for a Thanksgiving
dinner. Only the large packing
houses can handle so large a carcass
with profit.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Whistler's Friendships.
That Whistler, the man of famou
enemies, had faithful friends, is re-
called by Ford Madox Hueffer, writ-
ing of the Pre-Raphaelites, in Har-
per's Magazine. Madox Brown had a
circular printed drawing the attention
of all his old patrons to the merits of
Whistler's etchings, and begging
them in the most urgent terms to
make purchases because Whistler
was in indigent circumstances. The
story is that upon one occasion
Madox Brown, going to a tea-party
at the Whistlers' in Chelsea, was met
in the hall by Mrs. Whistler, who
begged him to go to the poulterer's and
purchase a pound of butter. The
bread was cut, but there was nothing
to put upon it. There was no money
in the house, the poulterer had cut
off his credit, and Mrs. Whistler said
she "dared not send her husband, for
he would certainly punch the trades-
man's head."

TELLING GOOD ONES.
Some smart ones pick out of a
mixed flock hens with long, lean
heads and full, bright eyes, heads set
on a fine neck covered with close-
fitting hackle or neck feathers. They
say thick head with dull and slightly
sunken eyes; neck thick, flabby and
covered with loose-like hackle, is a
sign of bad layer. Mediterraneanans,
like Leghorns or Minorcas, of long,
lean head and full, shiny eyes lay
more eggs than those of short, thick
heads set with dull, bead-like eyes.
Same line of talk fits "general pur-
pose" breeds, like Wyandottes and
Orpingtons.—New York Press.

KEEPING HER UP.
Of course, hens out of health can-
not lay, but fine, foraging, frisky
fowls laying few eggs need fresh
blood, need a mate from good lay-
ing strains to bring a lot of pullets
to lay next winter. Send on and get
a good rooster or two. And next
year these young hens mated to a
cock from some other good breeder
bring still better layers. So, every
year sending for a cock from a dif-
ferent breeder, in time a man gets
good stock.

NOTES.
Keep the breeding turkeys away
from the ones being prepared for mar-
ket, at feeding time, else they will be-
come too fat, and will not produce
eggs that will furnish vigorous poults.
Poults are rather on the delicate
order, anyway at first, so do not less-
en the chances any by allowing the
breeders to become over fat.

The highest priced birds are not al-
ways the best for the farm flock;
healthy, vigorous, well developed
birds, are cheapest, no matter what
the price.

A fairly well balanced ration includ-
ing wheat, corn oats, bran and meat
scraps is the cheapest and most pro-
ductive of results; the proportion as
in the order named, the largest por-
tion wheat, etc., except in very severe
weather, when corn should be in
largest portion.

The rule for green food is to give
all they will eat, once each day.
Just as nice ducks and geese may be
grown without running water, as with
it, so don't let lack of running water
prevent your raising them.

Never burn or dispose of egg shells
in any way but by crushing them
finely and feeding to the hens. They
provide material for the forming of
other shells, and in a concentrated
form.

It is just being realized that the
Trans-Siberian Railroad was a poor
job from an engineering standpoint.



HOUSEHOLD HINTS:
BROOMS.
A new broom should be dipped in
scalding suds to toughen its bristles.
Shake it free of water, and then hang
it up to dry. The same treatment
every week or ten days will keep the
broom clean and make it last far
longer than is usually the case. An-
other point to be remembered is that
a broom should never be left to stand
on its bristles; hang it up, or stand
it on its handle.—Home Notes.

**TAKING IRON RUST OUT OF
CLOTHES.**
Procure a nice large, juicy lemon;
cut it in halves and squeeze the juice
out. Put juice in a dish and add a
teaspoonful of salt. Rub iron rust in
this liquid and hang in sunny place
to dry. As I have proven this from
my own experience, I hope someone
else will prove it to be good from
their experience.—Mrs. M. Simmons,
in the Boston Post.

TO KEEP BABY IN HIGH CHAIR.
I find this better than the old way
of tying a cloth around his waist to
the chair. Take a long strap, or raw-
hide is better, about 1-4 of an inch
or a 1-2 an inch wide, make a slit
at one end and put the strap around
baby's waist once, not too tight, but
so he can't get out, slip the end
through another slit at the side,
bring it around the back of the chair
and slip it through another slit at
the other side, then to the other arm
of the chair. You will find your baby
can neither stand up or lean forward,
then it cannot fall out.—Mrs. Caro-
line Maher, in the Boston Post.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM.
The following is a very good sub-
stitute for cream:
Boil three-quarters of a pint of new
milk, put a level teaspoonful of flour
into a cup with the yolk of an egg
and mix well together, adding a little
sugar. When the milk boils, draw
it back from the fire, and after it
has been allowed to cool a little, pour
over the flour and egg mixture, stir-
ring briskly to prevent it from be-
coming lumpy.

Pour the mixture into the saucepan
and heat over the fire, stirring one
way, until the egg thickens. It must
not boil, or it will be spoiled. When
cold it is ready for use.—Home Chat.

AN AID IN LETTER WRITING.
It is very convenient to keep a list
of your correspondents with their
addresses in a book in alphabetical
order. Reserve several pages for
each one. When anything occurs to
you that you would like to remember
to write to either of your correspon-
dents, jot it down on the page under
that party's name, then when you are
ready to write to them, refer to your
book and you have the material for
your letter right at hand. Put down
the date on which you write, also.
Oftentimes one wonders if they have
told certain things in previous letters,
and this scheme will enable them to
know.—Mrs. F. L. Hayden, in the
Boston Post.

RECIPES.
Westphalia Loaves.—Mix 1-4 of a
pound of grated ham (cooked), with
one pound of mashed potatoes well
beaten, add a little butter, 2 beaten
eggs, and a little cream to moisten.
Shape into small cakes and fry in
drippings to a light brown. Serve
with brown thick gravy. Garnish with
fried parsley.

Candy Roly-Poly.—Take 1-2 pint
chopped citron, 1-2 pint seeded
raisins, 1-2 pint of figs cut in
small pieces, 1-4 pound shelled, 1-2
pint peanuts; taffé 2 pounds coffee
sugar and 1-4 cup vinegar, 1 table-
spoonful butter; boil till almost brittle
when tried in cold water, beat
with spoon about a dozen times, then
stir in the mixed fruits and nuts;
pour into a wet cloth and roll it up
like a pudding, twisting the ends of
the cloth; let it get cold and slice
off pieces as it may be wanted for
eating.

Prune Gingerbread.—Soften in the
oven one-half cupful lard and butter
mixed. Add three-fourths cup mol-
lasses and one-half cupful sugar, two
well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful each
ginger and salt, and a teaspoonful
soda dissolved in three-quarters of a
cup of sour milk. Add the graded
yellow rind of a lemon and a cupful
steamed and chopped prunes, with
flour to make a rather stiff batter.
Bake in a medium oven.

Soft Ginger Cookies.—One cupful
brown sugar, 1 cupful molasses, 1 cupful
sour milk, 1 cupful hot melted
lard, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls
ginger, 2 teaspoonfuls saleratus
dissolved in 3 teaspoonfuls hot water;
when about 3-4 quantity of flour that
is needed has been stirred in smooth,
flour enough to make as soft as can
be rolled; these cookies will keep
soft a week or more.

Whereas emigration was the rule
in Germany 20 to 50 years ago, and
its best people left it like rats from
a sinking ship, today many are immi-
grating, for it's a flourishing land
which chemistry has retrieved. Ger-
many was always poor up to 10 or 15
years ago.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all blood humors, all
eruptions, clears the complex-
ion, creates an appetite, aids
digestion, relieves that tired
feeling, gives vigor and vim.

Get it today in usual liquid form or choos-
e late coated tablets known as Sarsatabs.

BLAIR'S PILLS.
CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM, SAFE AND
RELIABLE AT YOUR DRUGGIST.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.
Another Remarkable Cure of Serious
Kidney Trouble.

H. W. Solomon, 223 Market St.,
Harrisburg, Pa., says: "Kidney dis-
ease afflicted me for years and dizzi-
ness was so severe that I stag-
gered as if drunk. My back was so
lame that often I couldn't stir.
Three or four doctors had ex-
amined my urine and all had found
albumen. My family doctor said I had Bright's dis-
ease and could not live three weeks.
I had run down from 195 to 135
pounds. I began using Doan's Kid-
ney Pills as a last resort and was
cured. I have had no kidney trouble
in over two years."

Remember the name—Doan's. For
sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box.
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A massage apparatus invented by
an Ohio woman consists of a suction
cup on one end of a lever, to which
is pivoted another lever to operate
a plunger within the cup, the whole
being operated with one hand.

Chrysanthemum straw faces many
of the exclusive hat models.

FOR COLDS AND GRIP.
Hick's CAPSICUM is the best remedy—
relieves the aching and feverishness—cures
the cold and restores normal conditions. It's
liquid—effects immediately. 10c, 25c and
50c. at drug stores.

Crowns of hats are now faced
with metallic or colored laces.

ODDS AND ENDS.
In the number of its mineral spe-
cies North Carolina is said to exceed
any other state in the Union.

A ten-year-old clove tree will pro-
duce about twenty pounds of cloves
a year.

The latest types of submarine ves-
sels make a speed of from eight to
twenty miles an hour.

Japan has more than 200 tele-
phone exchanges—more than twice
the number that it had two years
ago.

The population of Japan is in-
creasing at the rate of 500,000 a
year. It is now nearly 50,000,000,
exclusive of Korea.

Mexican tobacco is now being
largely purchased for European use,
several large houses of Europe buy-
ing direct.

The department of Fomento is
considering an application of Bravo
Iglesias to develop the big Apurta-
ro waterfall in Michoacan.

There are 48 distinct diseases of
the eye.

Illiteracy among American negroes
is seven times as common as among
the whites.

The use of muslin instead of glass
in dairy windows is said to lessen
the danger from disease germs.

So perfect an insulator is dry air
that it takes 10,000 volts of electri-
city to leap a gap of an inch.

Every locomotive engineer in
Germany who runs trains for 10
years without accident is rewarded
by the government.

More than 8,000 gardens are
maintained in connection with Au-
strian schools, the pupils being in-
structed by horticultural experts at
government expense.

**A clear brain and
Steady, dependable nerves
Can win wealth and fame
For their owner.**

**Clear-headedness and a
Strong, healthy body
Depend largely on the
Right elements in
Regular food and drink.**

**Coffee contains caffeine—
A poisonous drug.**

**Postum is rich in the
Gluten and phosphates that
Furnish the vital energy
That puts "ginger" and
"hustle"**

**Into body and brain.
"There's a Reason"**

Old Fort Hotel
EDWARD ROYER, Proprietor.
Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.
Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties
wishing to enjoy an evening give special
attention. Meals for such occasions pre-
pared on short notice. Always prepared
for the transient trade.
RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

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

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MONUMENTS.**

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Manufacturer of
and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
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in all kinds of
Marble and
Granite. Don't fail to get my price.

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