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LABOR WORLD.
 A temple of labor in Atlanta appears assured.
 The Typographical Union re-elected Lynch at Indianapolis.
 A federation of 6000 miners was recently effected in Wyoming.
 The British trade union congress will open at Sheffield on September 12.
 Chicago bill posters have gained \$3 a week increase and improved conditions.
 Laws have been passed providing for bureaus of labor in Oklahoma and Texas.
 An existing office in South Carolina is changed so as to give it the character of a labor bureau.
 The Bakers' International Union has decided to start the six-day working week in New Orleans, La.
 In Sioux Falls, S. D., there are twenty-seven unions, and Aberdeen, Lead, Huron and Deadwood are all well organized.
 The troubles which recently led to the lockout of many thousands in the Building Trades Council in Germany have been settled.
 Members of the Honesdale (Pa.) branch of the shoemakers' union decided to incorporate a company for the manufacture of miners' shoes.
 The Labor party of Australia carried the recent general elections. That party has a majority in each house of the Commonwealth Parliament.
 Organized labor is fast gaining in Santa Cruz County, California. Recently the bricklayers, cement workers, plasterers and carpenters formed unions.

The bill to license master electricians in New York developed such opposition on the part of the Electrical Workers' Union and kindred organizations that it was killed in committee at Albany.
PROMINENT PEOPLE.
 Mr. Roosevelt, experiencing throat trouble, consulted a specialist in London.
 John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was a luncheon guest at the White House.
 King George in the first act of his reign remitted and reduced sentences of criminals.
 Dalmore, a famous tenor, signed a contract to sing four seasons in America for \$200,000.
 Lewis Nison declared that the United States should not share the use of the Panama Canal with other nations.
 Vice-President Sherman, in a speech at Kalamazoo, Mich., spoke in behalf of the Administration and the tariff law.
 The Duke of Montpensier, brother of the Duke of Orleans, arrived in New York City on a hunting trip around the world.
 Representative William S. Bannet in a letter to Governor Hughes asked the latter's co-operation in facilitating naturalization in the New York State courts.
 Gifford Pinchot, the former Chief Forester of the United States, was a passenger on board the steamer Arabia, which sailed from Liverpool for New York.
 Mayor Gaynor was cheered at the convention of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, New York City, when he said Jews are firm friends of good government.
 Jewell A. Shaver, solicitor for the Interstate Commerce Commission, died suddenly at his residence in Washington, D. C., from heart disease. He was born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1842. He served in the Confederate Army.

American Ambassador Will Live in a Palace Built by Rothschild.
 Austria.—In acquiring a lease of Kowlatz Palace, Richard C. Kerens, the American Ambassador, will be more sumptuously housed than any former representative at this court. The palace was built by Baron Albert Rothschild, for his son, Baron Oscar Rothschild, who committed suicide last July because, it was said, of a love affair with a Chicago girl. The palace has spacious state apartments and occupies a commanding situation on high ground.
SHORTHANDLED.
 Canbusta—"What are your chances?"
 Grey Plamist—"I'll read your hand for one dollar."
 Canbusta—"You ought to do it for ninety cents; I've got one finger missing."—Judge.



Poultry for Profit

FACTS OF BROILER RAISING.
 Although there are many who attempt broiler raising, few make the industry pay to any great extent. Probably there is no other branch of the poultry business which requires as much skill and capital as this special line.
 It is a good idea to have your brooder always a little warmer in the center than in any other portion, with a minimum temperature of 95 degrees, for several days after hatching. From that time on you may reduce the temperature about five degrees each week, until the thermometer registers about seventy. Keep it as near this point as possible. An even temperature is the first step toward success. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of cleanliness in the brooders. In fact, much more depends upon the proper ventilation and cleanliness than feeding. For some time the question of food has been a disputed and experimental question, but all experts are unanimous on the need of cleanliness and ventilation.
 The consensus of opinion seems to be that rather sparing food during the first two or three weeks gives the best results. From the first hour in the brooder, they should have as much cold water as they want. If obtainable, sweet skim-milk in clean vessels is also good. The casein in the milk acts as a wonderful stimulant for their growth and development. So long as starchy, albuminous and green matter, in the nature of seeds, insects, lettuce, etc., is fed, the chicks will thrive. A most important point in feeding is to give them a variety of food. That is, keep them guessing as to what is to come next. They are much like humans in this respect, ever ready to devour the unexpected delicacy with much relish. Keep them scratching and working as much as possible for food. Hang a piece of lettuce or celery just out of their reach so they will have to jump to pick it. And sprinkle bird seed in sand or a litter to keep them busy. Of course, in raising later broilers, it is a good scheme to let the birds scratch out of doors as soon after hatching as the weather permits.
 Remember, when fattening, steer away from muscle and bone making foods. Corn, cooked, mashed, or ground should be fed them every day. Warm potatoes, milk, and a little sugar are also admirable flesh producers for young chicks. Give them fresh water at least twice a day, and hasten the fattening as fast as possible or it will prove a losing operation.—Marshall J. Bailey, in the Indiana Farmer.

BIG AND LITTLE EGGS.
 Few people of the 90,000,000 who eat them know that eggs laid by certain Leghorns are fifty per cent larger than those contributed by games and Hamburgs, says Washington Post. Thirty dozen of the latter are found to weigh thirty-six pounds, while the same number of former weigh fifty-four pounds. Yet both bring the same price on the market. Brahmas and Minorcas produce eggs that weigh forty-eight pounds to the thirty dozen. The average hen of the egg-producing West stands sponsor for a product that weighs forty-three pounds, while the average egg produced in Denmark weighs forty-eight pounds to the thirty dozen.
 If eggs sold by the pound, it would be better business to buy the big ones, for there is less proportionate waste in the shells. Two of the best would weigh as much and contain more nourishment than three of the smallest. When Hamburg eggs were bringing twenty cents, Western eggs would be worth twenty-three, Brahmas twenty-seven, and the best grade of Leghorn, thirty cents. If the eggs of the United States were of the same number as at present, but of the size of the best, their value would be increased \$25,000,000.
 The eggs of Kansas are worth \$3,000,000 each year, and are a great contribution to the health and happiness of the nation. "Candling" eggs upon their arrival in the city results in the throwing out of \$2,000,000 worth each year. Five per cent of them all are called as "dirties" and sold at a reduced price, which means the loss of an additional \$2,000,000. The development of the embryonic chick during the heated season costs the egg trade of the nation \$10,000,000 annually. Shrinkage and deterioration amount to as much more, while eggs that have become so bad as to be useful only for the artificial purposes amount to \$5,000,000.

LOCATIONS.
 A great deal depends upon the location of the poultry farm—the profit, the health of the flock, and the conveniences to the manager. Of course, the profits depend upon all other things combined, but the amount received from shipments depend upon whether the express charges are high or whether the location on the farm is adjacent to a good market. If possible, the poultry man should locate near some good market, and near to a railroad station, so that transportation charges will be small. The location should be within easy access to a railroad station that carries direct to some market, so that the coops, crates and barrels will not have to be handled after they are placed in the car until they reach their destination. This is especially important with large shipments of live fowls.
 The poultry farm should be located on sandy soil, if possible, as that is the best for poultry, and should also be where there is not much around it to keep the fowls in an excited condition. Quietness does much toward increasing egg production. When poultry is made a specialty everything should be done that will be conducive to the welfare of the flock, and also toward their comfort.—S. P. M., in the National Poultry Journal.

FLOORS OF POULTRY HOUSES.
 The floor of a poultry house is a subject that is very interesting to all poultry raisers and is also one that is attracting more attention now than formerly, says American Poultry Advocate.
 Your variety of floor depends wholly upon the location of your buildings. U. R. Fishel says, "Every house on 'Fishelton' is provided with pine flooring. Cement floors are a nuisance. Nothing can equal the pine floor covered with straw for the birds to work in." Mr. Fishel's idea of poultry house floors is based entirely on the conditions surrounding his houses. He must have some other floor than an earth one.
Popularity.
 "Are they popular?"
 "I should say they are. They own an automobile, a summer cottage and a naphtha launch."—Detroit Free Press

Wasteful to Burn Grass.
 The wastefulness of burning grass is perhaps not generally realized. By the burning of dead grass we remove the material which is to furnish humus and bacteria essential for plant growth. Resulting from this burning we have temporarily a small amount of ash, which stimulates a quick and unhealthy growth of grass, but the soluble parts of the ash are rapidly washed away by rains, so that we have not only a great loss from destruction of humus and bacteria but also a loss of part of the small valuable residue. Land subjected to grass fire must therefore quickly "run out" unless manure is added subsequently to take the place of the burned grass, and this is not commonly done.—Robert T. Morris, in the New York Times.

Eucalyptus Trees.
 With reference to the letter of "Old Australian" about eucalyptus trees, would say that I have grown them from seed for a number of years, but have not been able to preserve them for more than two winters. I have only a small greenhouse, with a pipe from the kitchen boiler, and the frost usually kills them. I find the plants good for hay fever or similar nasal trouble.
 In the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx they have a fine specimen of the Eucalyptus Globulus, which is the one I grow, but, of course, they are better able to take care of it than I am. Perhaps "Old Australian" knows of a hardy specimen of the "Globulus" that would resist a moderate amount of cold.—W. MacDonald, in the New York Times.

Over three thousand pounds of rose petals are used in the manufacture of one pound of attar of rose perfume.
 The masculine girl naturally looks buoyant, puns the Philadelphia Record.

THE TERRIBLE BATHOLITE
 By Garrett P. Scripps

There has lately been introduced into scientific nomenclature a most imposing name, representing a conception that almost staggers the imagination.
 It is the Batholite, a term invented by the great German geologist, Eduard Suess, to describe the gigantic intrusions of molten rock which, according to him, bore their way upward through the crust of the earth from the "eternal depths" below, cutting through the strata and folds of the mountains very much as a white-hot soldering iron may be thrust through a plank, burning its way across the grain of the wood as if it were cheese.
 These Batholites lurk deep in the earth, where the temperature is thousands of degrees, and gradually melt their way to the surface above them. Generally they issue in the form of tremendous domes of hot rock, towering up to mountain heights, and often giving birth to volcanoes.
 When a Batholite, as sometimes happens, does not reach the surface, its roof opens in a network of fissures, lava pours out and a whole group of volcanoes appears at that point.
 Suess has recognized the remains of many cooled Batholites on various parts of the earth's surface, and he says that the consolidated crust of the earth, even at the present day, may be exposed to these mighty intrusions from below.
 The Batholites bring up with them many metals from the interior of the planet, and rich mines are often opened in the dykes that are thus formed.
 Suess describes the rock about Boulder, Colorado, as an ancient Batholite, which covers 5,000 square kilometers of surface. But there are others still more prodigious in extent.
 Sometimes they have been worn down nearly to the general level, but near Elkhorn the old Batholite yet towers up to an elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea.
 The diamond dykes of South Africa have thus been thrust up from the profound depths of the earth, where there exists a laboratory of nature in which she performs what seem miracles to the petty inhabitants of the planet's surface.
 The face of the moon shows us most clearly what Batholites are capable of. The vast circular plains ringed with steep mountains, which make its surface so marvellous to look upon with a telescope, have, according to this view, been formed by intrusions of colossal Batholites, and Suess calls them by the startling name of "smelting furnaces"—furnaces thousands of square miles in extent—in which the frame of that little world has been melted and dissolved like a snow bank lying in the path of a flow of molten iron.
 And if we could remove the sedimentary accumulations of ages from the face of our world, says this astonishing German savant, we might find now hidden under our feet a network of the seared skeletons of ancient Batholites, grander than any on the moon! Truly science has found a new word to conjure with!—From the New York American.

A Country Doctor's Record.
 Dr. James Morris, who was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Scotland, has just died at Dumfries. When he celebrated his jubilee as a doctor some ten years ago he made this statement: "During my 50 years in practice I have attended 50,000 patients, administered chlorine 10,000 times with absolute immunity from fatal results, had 5,000 births, 1,000 consecutive cases without a death, made about 1,000,000 visits and traveled about 500,000 miles." Not a bad record for a country medical man. — Westminster Gazette.

Robbing The Cradle.
 Senator Beveridge was speaking to an early morning crowd in Huntington, Ind., School had not been called because of the Senator's visit, and the school children were there with the grown-ups.
 Two or three disgusted Democrats walked by, scolding to stop and listen to the arguments.
 "Huh!" sniffed one. "Now what do you think of that? They had to let out school to get a crowd."—Saturday Evening Post.

No "Papoose" In His Vocabulary.
 Teacher—An Indian's wife is called an squaw. Correct. Now who can tell me what an Indian's baby is called?
 Bright Pupil—I know, miss—a squawker.—Boston Transcript.

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A Tame Devil.
 Logler, the baker, bent over his counter, working away with a pencil and a piece of wrapping paper, when Mrs. Liscum entered for a loaf of bread.
 Noticing on the paper a lot of familiar names, Mrs. Liscum asked: "What are you figuring there, Mr. Logler?"
 "Well, ma'am," says Logler, "I'm just putting down the names of all my friends that I can lick."
 "Is Harvey Liscum's name there?" asked Mrs. Liscum.
 "Yes," said the baker. "Yes, I got it down."
 Mrs. Liscum went home and told Harvey. He hastened to the bakery. "Logler," he said, "is it true I'm on the list of men you can lick?"
 "Yes," said Logler calmly, "I've got you down, Mr. Liscum."
 "Why, you little shrimp," roared Liscum, "I could eat you alive!"
 "Are you sure you could?" asked the baker.
 "You bet I'm sure!" said Liscum, showing his fist in Logler's face.
 "Well, then," said the baker sadly, "I guess I'll cross you off the list."—Chicago Evening Post.

Children And The Grass.
 One of the numerous good acts of Mayor Gaynor's rule is that of pulling up the "keep off the grass" signs in 30 New York parks and opening these bits and patches of greensward to walled-in and housed-up children of the great city. The signs of the children will probably do no injury to this New York grass, and if some of the turf is killed it could not die in a better cause. The probability is that the New York grass will be actually gladdened by the pressure of romping feet.
 It is one of the merits of Washington that it has so many acres and half acres of grass and so many miles of trees. There is greenery for all eyes and turf for the feet of little children. The games that give joy to youth are mostly forbidden on the public lawns, but tots can toddle on the grass and play hide and seek among the shrubbery. Boys cannot play ball, "piggy-back," duck-pond, leap-frog, hare andounds, etc., in the city gardens. Parallels bars, swings, rings, ladders, jumping frames and the like are limited to the playgrounds.—Washington Star.

Educating Royalty.
 Divinity may or may not hedge a king. If we think it does, it does; if we think it doesn't, it doesn't. The German people hold one opinion; Colonel Roosevelt, a strenuous and aggressive minority, holds another. Between these divergent opinions the German Emperor is having the time of his life.
 Europe lives in a hot-house atmosphere of convention. It is Colonel Roosevelt's office to smash a few panes and let in the fresh air. He has smashed a number at Berlin, as at other places, and the stifling grandees so far from resenting it, rather relish it.
 To ignore vain ceremonial, to brush aside empty forms, to come down to the bedrock of essential fact and to appraise the value of the reality behind the trappings and the show—all this is a service that only an American could perform for an old society. The German Emperor is a little likely to suffer from this direct approach and clean-cut method as any other man in Europe—a fact which helps explain the friendship which has been struck up within the past few days.—Chicago Record-Herald.