

The days of chivalry are not past. A lady entered our office the other day and we took our feet off the desk.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

A bachelor girls' club is an association of women who think they are more likely to get husbands by pretending not to want them.

For HEADACHE—RICKS' CAPSICUM
Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsicum will relieve you. It's liquid-pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

Women seem to live faster than men. Many a man has lived to flirt with the daughter of the woman he came near marrying.

Pneumonia and Consumption are always preceded by an ordinary cold. Hamlin's Wizard Oil rubbed into the chest draws out the inflammation, breaks up the cold and prevents all serious trouble.

Not a Bad Chap After All.
Hawks—Oh, well, Jones isn't such a bad fellow, after all.

Taylor—What makes you say that?
"Well, he wouldn't lend me the \$10 I asked him for, but he didn't take advantage of the opportunity to give me good advice."

Made Him Ridiculous.
Joseph Leiter, in an interview on his yacht Chanticleer, said, with a smile:

"Please quote me accurately. In an interview, you know, the slightest inaccuracy can make a man ridiculous. It is like the Frenchman, who thought he had a very fair knowledge of English, nevertheless, said to a father: "Aha! Your son, he resemble you. A chip off the old blockhead, hein?"

On the Senators.
The wit of Bishop Seth Ward amuses Nashville frequently.

Bishop Ward, in company with two senators, came forth from a Nashville reception the other day and entered a waiting motor car.

"Ah, bishop," said one of his companions, "you are not like your master. He was content to ride an ass."

"Yes, and so would I be," Bishop Ward answered, "but there's no such animal to be got nowadays. They make them all senators."

All in Good Time.

Seven-year-old William had become the proud owner of a pet pig, and insisted upon having all the care of it himself. After a few weeks, as the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him:

"William, I'm afraid you are not feeding your pig enough. It does not seem to be fattening at all."

"I don't want him to fatten yet," William replied, knowingly. "I'm waiting until he gets to be as long as I want him, then I'll begin to widen him out."—Tit-Bits.

Note From the Basswood Bugle.

Somebody took the rope off the bell in the fire engine house to use for a clothesline, and now, when there is a fire, the constable has to climb up into the tower and ring the bell with a hammer. Somebody took the hammer the other day, and when Hank Purdy's cornered ketcher fire, the constable had to hurry down to Hilliker's store for to borrow a hammer. Hilliker had lent his hammer to Deacon Renfrew, who lives four miles out in the country, and by the time the constable had got there and hunted around in the barn for the hammer and got back to the engine house, the angry elements had done their worst and Hank's cornered was a mass of smoldering ruins.—Judge's Library.

At the One Horse.

Jere L. Sullivan, the head of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International alliance, said in Cincinnati, apropos of labor day:

"Our American hotels are better than they used to be, and for this betterment my organization deserves no little credit."

"We have today no such hotels as the One Horse of Tin Can, where, if you asked for a bath, they used to give you a shovel and tell you to go down to the hollow and dam the creek."

"An English earl once visited the One Horse hotel. The landlord without ceremony led him outside, pointed to a window on the fifth floor, and said:

"'Thar's yer room.'"

HEALTH AND INCOME
Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding-house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time."

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts food which I did, making it a large part of at least two meals a day."

"Today, I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an over-worked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THANKGIVING RECOLLECTIONS

By GERARD CHADMAN



When the winds of bleak November
Down the chimney moan and sigh,
Stirring into life each ember
Till the flames roar fierce and high
Then my thoughts revert to boyhood,
When Thanksgiving Day drew nigh.

In the flames I see the farmhouse,
And the woodland brown and sere
Where the sportsman's rifle echoed
As that day of days drew near.
Scenes which ever shall be cherished
In the burning logs appear.

I can see the deep old cellar
Where the apple bins, piled high,
Overshadowed heaps of pumpkins
Golden as the sunset sky,
And the casks of new fall cider
Stood along the wall close by.

As the old-time scenes are fading
While the fire slowly dies,
Visions of a groaning table
Are presented to my eyes,
And I almost scent the fragrance
Of the mince and pumpkin pies.



KEEPING THE FEAST

TRUE MEANING OF LESSON OF THANKSGIVING.

Should Be Time of Rejoicing for All, Those Who Have Abundance Sharing With Their Less Fortunate Brethren.

The sober joyfulness of the first New England Thanksgiving did not exhaust itself in a single day. Governor Bradford after the first scanty harvest made deliberate provision for three days' feasting and rejoicing, during which the infant colony entertained more than its own number of visiting Indians. It is true that these guests contributed venison for the feast, as they had earlier contributed corn for the use of the colony, but the heart of the feast was in the hospitality which made them welcome.

It would be hard to imagine a greater contrast than that which must have existed between the sober garb and quiet manners of the Pilgrims, schooled in persecution and privation, and the fanatic dress and unrestrained impulses of Massachusetts and his people. The Indian could be dignified enough upon occasion, but his uncareful self-indulgence even more than the colonists' hospitable unbending was the sign of an unusual confidence. That mutual confidence and good understanding, to the continuance of which these days of thanksgiving and feasting evidently contributed not a little, procured those necessary years of peace and security which enabled the weakness of the Pilgrim colony to harden into strength.

We call Thanksgiving day especially a home festival, and its associations are most delightful in family reunions and home pleasures. Yet the precedent of Plymouth hospitality has never been and never ought to be neglected. It is a time when those who are blessed with home joys take pleasure in sharing them with the homeless. Families enlarge themselves to include not only the scattered next of kin, but those also who are far from their own home circle. A touch of the blessed spirit of home joy and mutual helpfulness stretches beyond the limits of the family to include those for whom the day would otherwise be lonelier than others days for privation of home companionships.

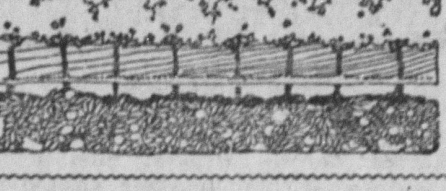
This gracious hospitality of the Thanksgiving season brings home memories to many guests. It ought to have its teachings for many others—young men and women in our towns who dream of homes yet to be earned or realized—in keeping them in touch with the true home spirit. There is no selfishness in true home love. It is not merely as a refuge for our

PROOF POSITIVE



Chick—it looks to me as if I were an orphan.

HORTICULTURE



JOINING LIMBS OF A TREE

Select Two Small Branches Growing Opposite and Twine Them Together Horizontally.

When a tree is small, but with sufficient growth, select two small branches growing opposite and as near the crotch as possible, as shown at A in the sketch, and twine them together horizontally, one overlapping the other as a rope is twisted, leaving the ends free as in B. It will take about a year for nature to join them, writes D. English in Popular Mechanics. Then prune the ends off smooth and in time as the bark expands through the growth of the tree the connection will become as one solid piece, C, thereby binding the limbs together. This method may be used several times in one tree. Trees



Limbs Joined Together.

treated in this manner will not split through rapid growth or by the wind. This method can be applied to all fruit trees except the peach tree.

NO SURPLUS OF GOOD FRUIT

So Great is Demand for Best Grades of Stock That It is Always More or Less Scarce.

(By C. R. BARNES.)
It is an interesting fact that the great extension of fruit growing in all parts of the country has been attended, not by a decline in prices, but by a very considerable advance. The question whether or not the multiplication of orchards and berry patches will have the effect of producing a glut, so as to render profligate the labor and expenditures of the fruit grower, seems, then, very likely to meet a negative reply.

In the first place the demand for all the fruits of North America is world-wide. The world's appetite for them is insatiable; and as the facilities for distributing them are better systematized through intelligent cooperative arrangements between growers and transportation agencies, and selling agencies in the city, it seems as though the problem is to be, not how to get rid of surpluses, but how to get enough of any kind of good fruit. In years of great abundance in American apple orchards, good apples have sold in Mexico at 15 cents apiece. In London they have retailed at 25 cents apiece. Other fruits, capable of bearing transportation for long distances, have commanded proportionately high prices. Of course, their prices have been readily obtainable for choice apples.

Such exceptional prices are not, however, necessary as a basis for profitable fruit growing. The moderate prices paid by the mass of American consumers are sufficiently high for that.

It would seem then, that the grower need only see to it that his fruit is of good quality, attractively put up and intelligently marketed, to be certain of a reasonable reward. But the day when neglected orchards and bushes could be depended upon to produce salable crops has passed. The grower of today must be equipped by study for battling with insect pests; must be insistent in cultivation and in the use of the sprayer; and must, in short, give as close attention to his trees as the stockman does to his cattle.

The Pig and the Orchard.
The two go together well. The pig struts up the soil about the trees, getting in the sunshine and moisture to the roots and fertilizing them, while devouring many grubs that would otherwise prey upon the fruit. But many orchards cannot be fenced and many owners of fenced orchards, even, would like to have the pig confine his efforts around the trunk of each tree. To secure this have four fence panels made and yard the pig for a short time in succession about each tree.

Many Dangers Menace Trees.
The apple tree has a hard time of it, surely. The Maine station enumerates as many as 33 insects that injure apple trees. Some of these are more serious than others; for instance, San Jose scale and the codling moth do more damage than the plant lice. When the various fungous diseases are counted in, this is a pretty strenuous existence for the apple tree.

SEVERAL ENEMIES OF APPLE

Bitter Rot or Anthracnose Seriously Impairs Both Eating and Keeping Qualities of Fruit.

Bitter Rot or Anthracnose.—In recent years this fungus has been investigated and its survival in the nursery fruits and cankered branches proved. This bitter-rot is also a ripe rot and the disease develops in the later season and seriously impairs both the eating and keeping qualities.



Attacked by Bitter Rot.

For its control the destruction of all nursery fruits and attention to branch cankers are necessary in addition to the application of sprays. Since we know the life history of the fungus better it has been possible to control bitter-rot successfully under orchard conditions as the annual sources of infection by nursery fruit and cankers have been mastered.

Fly-Speck Fungus.—This disease in ordinary seasons appears chiefly upon apples grown in low, moist situations. During wet seasons some varieties are liable to be spotted by this parasite whatever may be the location of the trees.

Aside from selecting high, sunny situations for the apple orchard, spraying with Bordeaux mixture will prevent this disease.

Storage Rots.—These rots of the apple are extremely various since apples infected before storage are liable to develop during storage the forma of rot due to that infection. Even bitter-rot may not be overlooked in this way and much more commonly still, black-rot and the rots which develop from the gradual invasion of



Attacked by Fly-Speck.

molds. It is found, furthermore, that bruises upon the apple or any tendency to sun scald phenomena give dead tissues in which various organisms that normally hasten decay will do their work with rapidity. It is understood, of course, that the temperatures of storage will regulate or control more or less perfectly the rate of this development.

Growing Berries.
You must not forget that all berries are forest fruits, and generally grow in the shade and are great lovers of moisture.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Now is a good time to apply manure to raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc.

As long as the soil remains unfrozen, continue to hoe and cultivate the strawberry bed.

All weeds and dead branches should be cleaned out of the small fruit gardens and burned.

Where ground freezing is to be expected straw mulch will protect the roots of the orchard trees.

There is scarcely a farm apple orchard in existence that cannot be renovated to a profitable purpose.

Brush and rubbish left in the orchard is a hiding place for insects, let alone being unsightly and untidy.

Young trees will grow later in the fall than older ones, and the sap-run should be checked as early as possible.

A covey of quail in an orchard will prove a good friend to the grower, because they eat a tremendous number of insects.

Attractive flower beds add much to the charm of the flower garden. Coleus, salvia and phlox are well adapted for bedding purposes.

In the extreme north fruit growers find that it is much better practice to cultivate the orchards from the beginning to the end of the season.

In filling apple barrels, fill until the last layer stands an inch above the chine of the barrel. This ensures solidity when the head is pressed down carefully.

When the ground freezes hard enough to hold up a wagon, is the time to mulch the strawberry bed with straw or marsh hay. Don't be in too big a hurry.

Late in the fall plow a furrow down through the orchard between every two rows of trees if the ground is apt to be wet. The trees will do a great deal better for this drainage.

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