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The Ingenuous Miss Davis

By Bartley Jones

The ingenuous Miss Davis came aboard the Baltic at Southampton with her father to make the trip to New York. She was a young lady of 18, and her father was a venerable man of 55. We all felt sorry for them the moment they stepped on board. First, they had not secured their passage in the regular way, and next, the father had just received a telegram recalling him to London. The steamer was full-up with passengers and for a few minutes it seemed that Miss Davis would have to go ashore with her father or take quarters in the steerage. Then Mr. Edgar Greenleaf, a young man from New York, who had been seeing Europe and wasting a good deal of money to bring back loud clothes and high collars, caught sight of the handsome girl and the problem was solved. He would double up with some male passenger, and give her his stateroom. She protested and her father protested, but young Mr. Greenleaf would have it so. When the girl smiled on him, the venerable father patted him on the back and made the necessary financial arrangements with the purser, and the big steamer began to plow the waves.

Miss Davis struck a good thing. She had a good stateroom all to herself—she was by all odds the best looking girl on board—she made herself a favorite almost at once, and if the 20 or more young men on the Baltic were in love with her inside of three days, it was nothing to be ashamed of. It is to be doubted if any young lady ever crossed the Atlantic alone who was made more of. She was nominally under the captain's charge, but bless your soul, he would have had to lock her up to keep the crowd away. She could sing, recite, mimic, pitch quoits, play ball and bring the sweetest kind of music from the piano, and you may add a melodious voice, a handsome face and a perfect figure to that. The story she told was that she and her

father had been to London to lay claim to a vast estate. Their claim had been recognized, and there was every prospect of its being allowed, when they would have millions at their command. They were merely going home after some papers that had become necessary to the case. No one doubted her story, but it served to make some young men rather shy of her. They became afraid of those millions. With them in her pocket she could have her pick of lords and dukes and counts and barons and sirs.

Young Mr. Greenleaf naturally held the best cards up to a certain point. He had done a nice thing by giving up his stateroom, and of course Miss Davis was properly grateful. In a way he became her cavalier. That is, he headed the list and monopolized most of her time. On the third day from Southampton, a notice was posted up that Mr. Greenleaf had lost a valuable pearl and diamond pin. Some few questions were asked, but no one took any great interest. The loser could have told the purser that he missed the pin half an hour after sitting in a cozy corner on deck with Miss Davis at his elbow, but he didn't go into particulars.

On the next evening young Mr. Thompson, who had left his mother alone, in order that no one should chide him when he smoked too many cigarettes and drank too many cocktails, gave his arm to Miss Davis for a walk. She had a slight favor to ask of him. Her dear father had left her plenty of money, but it was in \$100 bills. Would he kindly give her small bills in change? He would. He went to his stateroom and got the money, and she thanked him, but did not hand over the hundred. It was a case of absent-mindedness, of course, and he did not call her attention to it. She played the same trick on two other young men before she left the deck. They could have told each other of it and arrived at a conclusion, but they said nothing.

At noon the next day a whisper went through the ship that a Mrs. Graham, returning from Europe, and feeling herself competent to take care of her own, had been robbed of \$600

in cash and \$1,500 worth of diamonds. If she had'n't been a woman with a loud voice and a determined spirit we might not have heard of the affair. She at once laid her loss to a stewardess, and the stewardess promptly denied it and asked to be searched. This was done and nothing was found. Then the most of us agreed that Mrs. Graham had left her cash and diamonds behind her when she sailed, and she got even by calling us a lot of idiots and sticking to it that whoever robbed her had used a false key to open her trunk. Only 12 hours after, a bachelor made a complaint to the effect that a gold watch set with diamonds had been taken from his room. It now became evident that there was a thief aboard, and things were made very uncomfortable for all. In the excitement we almost forgot Miss Davis, but she did not forget herself. She it was who suggested a search of all the staterooms and proffered her key. In so doing she got herself disliked by an old chap who was in the calico printing business in New York. He said he had been turning out calico warranted to wash for the last 40 years, and he'd be hanged if he'd have his honesty called in question at this late day. This put a quietus on the proposition to search, but it left a most uncomfortable feeling throughout the ship. Some one was stealing, but the passenger who suspected another might be in turn himself suspected. The captain and purser did their best but struck no clew. That evening Mr. Greenleaf and Miss Davis had a quiet confab together on deck. Their scheme was to lay a trap for the thief. The young man had a very handsome diamond and emerald ring on his finger. It had a history, and while he was relating the history he removed the ring and Miss Davis took possession of it. When the talk had been concluded he held out his hand for the jewel, but it was not to be found. She contended that she had returned it almost at once, and that he must have dropped it on deck. She even led the search for it, and when it could not be found she criticized young Mr. Greenleaf for a careless fellow. He was rather infatuated with her, but he had a grain or two of common sense left and he decided to make a change in his program.

There was one more alarm. That evening about \$1,000 worth of jewelry was taken from another stateroom. There was a row over it, but the officers of the ship could do nothing except to station sentinels in the passage-ways thereafter and make every person identify himself on going to his stateroom. Mr. Greenleaf said nothing about the loss of his ring. No doubt he wanted to, but of what use? It was noticed and commented that he and the ingenuous Miss Davis had quarreled, and many theories were advanced as to the cause, but none of them came within 40 rods of the truth.

His withdrawal gave the others a better chance, and they were not slow to take advantage of it. In the smoking room, in talking over the mysterious thefts, a man from Passaic, N. J., was imprudent enough to observe that Miss Davis ought to be suspected as soon as any one. He had scarcely uttered the words regarding the young lady when nine young men called him a liar and a horse thief and fell upon him and beat him until he looked like raw beef. Of these nine, two got change for hundred dollar bills and three lost rings or pins before Miss Davis had got through thanking them. The others were coming home dead broke, and thus escaped.

Miss Davis had a surprise for us when the steamer was finally dragged and pushed into her slip and the passengers began to disembark. She told us down at quarantine of the surprise: She expected her Uncle Joshua to meet her, and she wanted to play a trick on him. She therefore dressed up as a Salvation Army lass to go ashore. She made a clipper, but no one could have possibly recognized her as the girl who had boarded the Baltic on the other side. Uncle Joshua was there with a cornfield smile on his face, and she got into a hack and disappeared within a few minutes.

That was the last any of us saw of Miss Davis. The rest of us read in the newspapers. Her supposed father was a forger, and they were fleeing from England when they boarded the Baltic. The telegram was from a confederate and caused a change in the program. All the stealing aboard could be laid at the young lady's door, and she had brought over a large sum of money besides. There were detectives at the dock, but she outwitted them. They were on her trail for weeks and weeks, but did not succeed in arresting her. For an ingenuous young lady she was a hummer. You not only have the statement of a steady, conservative old bachelor for that, but the various impetuous and infatuated young men who lost rings and pins and ran to change hundred dollar bills are ready to furnish corroborative testimony.

Business Proposition.
"Doctor," said the apprehensive looking man, "is it true that there are people with nervous trouble that throw them into prolonged and unconquerable laughter?"
"There are such cases."
"Well, if you'll go through the hospitals and collect some I'll pay them good money. I'm the author of a new farce."

Too Deliberate.
A judge in remanding a criminal called him a scoundrel.
The prisoner replied: "Sir, I am not as big a scoundrel as you"—here the culprit stopped, but finally added—"take me to be."
"A little less deliberation!" exclaimed the judge.—Tit-Bits.

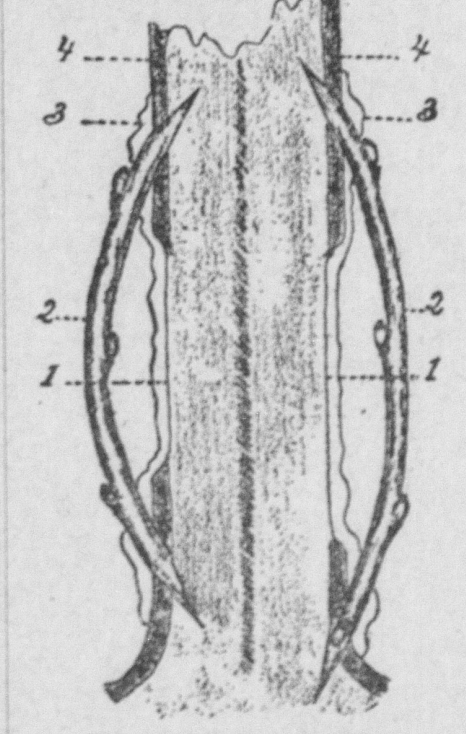
Horticulture

GIRDLING OF ORCHARD TREES

Loss and Injury Done by Mice, Rabbits and Woodchucks Estimated at \$1 Per Acre Yearly.

(By H. F. BALLOU.)
Little data is available which would render possible anywhere near a correct estimate of the loss of and injury to trees, young and old, through the work of mice, rabbits and woodchucks. While the loss is confined principally to newly-set orchards, replants in older orchards and the younger plantations generally, this loss, in the aggregate, is considerable. It certainly would not be far beyond the bounds of conservatism to figure the loss and injury at one dollar per acre per year including all ages and conditions of apple, pear and plum orchards.

The rate of loss would be less than



this in the large commercial plantations, even where the grass-mulch method of culture is practiced; for the commercial planter generally takes into consideration the various sources of danger and makes provision to meet these with effective means of protection. With the average home orchard the danger is greater than in the large plantation, and the possible means of protection more generally disregarded or overlooked.

If young trees be girdled in late spring just as growth is beginning, they may be successfully treated by binding about the wounded parts a heavy covering of smooth tenacious soft clay. A new bark will sometimes form beneath the clay if the inner bark or cambium be not entirely destroyed. It is safer, however, to insert a few long scions.

This is called "bridge-grafting." The sap circulation of the tree, cut off by the wound made by the rodents, is resumed through the scions which become a part of the tree—enlarging and growing together until, in after years, only a slight enlargement or "bulge" on the trunk of the tree thus treated will be noticeable.

In bridge-grafting, the wounds should be made clean and smooth with a sharp knife and covered entirely with grafting wax. The scions should be cut a trifle longer than the span to be bridged so that when they are inserted, their curving form will tend to keep them firmly fixed in position. The two ends of the scions are cut to a thin, wedge form. Incisions are made in the bark with a narrow chisel—those above the wound sloping upward and those below sloping downward. Insert the scions firmly and wax heavily and securely all wounds made in the operation, especially care being exercised to press the wax in firmly and neatly about the point of union of scions with the body of the tree.

To make grafting wax melt together four parts (by weight) of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow. Pour the mixture into a pail or tub of cold water. As the mass begins to cool so that it can be handled, grease the hands with tallow and pull and work the lump of wax until it becomes quite light in color. Form into small balls or sticks for convenient use. This wax will keep in good condition indefinitely.

When to Spray.
The proper time to spray fruit trees can be determined only by watching the fruit buds and weather. The first application should be made before the first rain after the blossom buds have been exposed, but before they have opened; the second, after two-thirds of the petals have fallen, being sure to get the mixture on ahead of the rain; and the third about two weeks later. Watch the fruit buds and the weather.

Wounds on Trees.
For wounds on trees, melt rosin and pour three parts into one part of previously warmed crude petroleum. This will not run in warm weather nor crack in cold.

PRETTY VARIETY OF TULIPS

Clusiana Grows to Height of 18 or 20 Inches With Flowers Measuring Two Inches Across.

Some varieties of tulips are well adapted to the flower pot. The Clusiana grows to a height of 18 or 20 inches, with a slender stem. The leaves are long and narrow and the flower sometimes measures two inches across. This variety is of the funnel



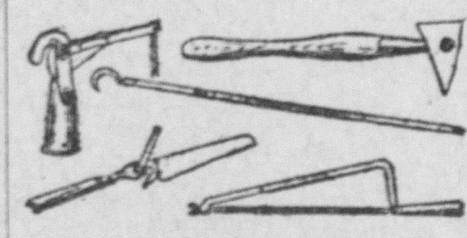
form with bright lemon-yellow flowers, with light shading of green or white, sometimes streaked with pink. It is very fragrant and when properly cultivated is one of the most beautiful of all the tulip family.

The tulip is easy to cultivate, as it thrives well in either heavy or light soil. It does better, however, in rather light soil, well drained and fairly rich. Those grown in heavy, black soil produce smaller flowers and the colors are not nearly so bright.

EQUIPMENT FOR AN ORCHARD

No Implement So Well Adapted for Pruning as Common Meat Saw With Swivel Arrangement.

Every progressive orchardist has a surgery equipment for his orchard. The deterioration of an orchard can be checked materially by the use of sharp implements in pruning operations and the application of paint, cold tar preparations or even cement when large amputations are made. Many kinds of pruning saws have been invented and are on the market, but according to prominent horticulturists there is none so well adapted for all-around work in the orchard as a common meat saw, says the American Agriculturist. Combine the regular



butcher's saw with a swivel arrangement at various angles and you will have the ideal orchard pruning saw.

Care for Injured Trees.
The careful orchardist will see that a tree which has been injured in any way receives prompt attention.

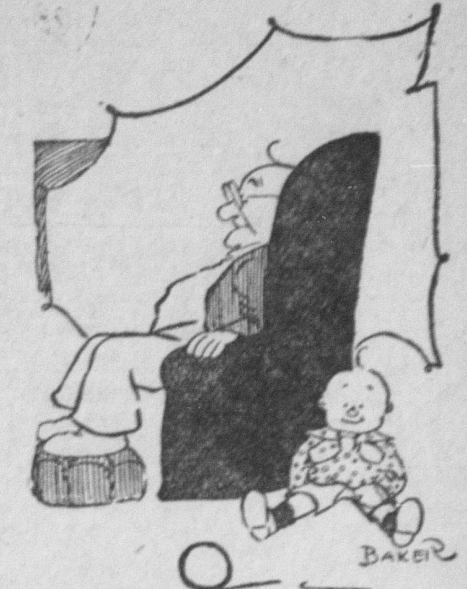
HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Sow petunia seeds indoors.
Start the elephant's ear bulbs. Put them in small pots.
Good apple lands must be deeply and thoroughly drained.
Let us spray that we may have a bounteous crop of apples the coming season.
Probably one of the greatest secrets of success in apple-growing is to spray the trees at the right time.
Rich land that is wet the year around will not raise apples. It may raise apple trees but they bear little fruit.

To get the biggest head of hardy hydrangeas, cut the canes back heavily. It blooms on the current year's growth.
A system of orchard heating, often called "smudging," is one which is used as insurance against the loss of the crop.
Prune the hardy roses—climbers, rugosas, and hybrid perpetuals. The teens and hybrid teas should not be pruned until April.
Plant trees only in ground that has been under cultivation for at least two or three years and is in a thorough state of cultivation.
Raspberries should occupy the ground six or seven years, and it should therefore be rich naturally or else made so with manure.

The ground on which the new orchard is growing need not be left bare, but the crop grown there should not be one that will injure the trees.
Currant and gooseberry bushes should be pruned every year. If they are pruned in tree form they bear larger and finer fruit, and not be so apt to mildew.
Sow poppy seeds at once, no matter if frost is in the ground. Just sow the seeds on the surface. They will be much earlier than if you wait to work the ground.
If you have blackberries that winter kill down to the roots every year, do not destroy them, simply give them a good heavy mulch to protect the roots from too hard freezing.

PA'S ANSWER.



"What is an indeterminate sentence, pa?"
"Matrimony, my son."

SCALES ALL OVER HER BODY

"About three years ago I was affected by white scales on my knees and elbows. I consulted a doctor who treated me for ringworm. I saw no change and consulted a specialist and he claimed I had psoriasis. I continued treatments under him for about six months until I saw scales breaking out all over my body save my face. My scalp was affected, and my hair began to fall. I then changed doctors to no avail. I went to two hospitals and each wanted to make a study of the case and seemed unable to cure it or assure me of a cure. I tried several patent medicines and was finally advised by a friend who has used Cuticura on her children since their birth, to purchase the Cuticura Remedies. I purchased a cake of Soap, the Ointment and the Resolvent. After the first application the itching was allayed.

"I am still using the Soap and Ointment and now feel that none other is good enough for my skin. The psoriasis has disappeared and I everywhere feel better. My hands were so disfigured before using the Cuticura Remedies that I had to wear gloves all the time. Now my body and hands are looking fine." (Signed) Miss Sara Burnett, 2135 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1910.
Cuticura Soap (25c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston, for free book on affections of the skin and scalp.

Popular Publicity.
"That tall water seems to be very much in demand."
"Yes; he never opens a bottle of champagne without attracting the attention of everybody in the room."

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM
Take the OLD STANDARD GROVES' TASTELESS HILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out the malarial and the iron builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 30 years. Price 30 cents.

A Sign.
"Is your wife still treating you coldly?"
"Is she? Gave me ice pudding for dinner."

For COLDS and GRIP
Hicks' 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.

It has always appeared to me that good manners are almost as valuable an asset in commercial as in diplomatic affairs.—Lord Cromer.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough and all throat and lung troubles. At drug stores, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

Occasionally or oftener people lead a man to believe they admire him when in reality they are only trying to work him.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. Tiny sugar-coated granules.

Men astonish themselves far more than they astonish their friends.—John Oliver Hobbes.



For POULTRY AILMENTS.
If your chicks are worth 25 cents buy a bottle of Mustang Liniment and be ready. A few drops will overcome Pip, Gapes, Roup, Canker, etc.
Mrs. Sadie Duns, Ilwaco, Fla., writes: "I am using your Mexican Mustang Liniment on my chickens. I had one chicken with cancer in the throat; I did not notice her at first. When I commenced to doctor her I had no idea that she would ever live. It took me nearly three weeks but I saved her. I have another now with sore head and am using the Mustang on her."
25c, 50c, \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores.