A "CORN-SHUCKING"

AWAY DOWN IN GEORGIA IN OLD PLANTATION DAYS

The Gathering Hosts-Choosing a Leader-Keeping Time to Song and Chorus-Popper Joe's "Blessin' "-- The Banquet Table.

[M. M Fils m in Valdosta (Ga.) Times.] I suppose our Yankee friends would call it a "husking bee," as they are wont the call other such gatherings "paring bees," "quitting bees," etc., etc. But we call it a corn shu king. You must imagine that it is early autumn. The foliation of the call between the call and a baye taken. age of the distant woodlands have taken on all the variegated colors of the rainw. There are gum trees and maples whose tops are one sheet of flame, and towering hickories crowned with a mass of orange and golden colored leaves. The persimmon trees are loaded with their in ci us fruit and the late summer gra; es hang in rich purple clusters along the lence rows next to the swamp. The pines alone are not affected by the change They rise, gaunt and grim, the somber foliage taking on a deeper tint by the contrast of colors.

The broad fields of cotton are white as sn .w. and only the "slip shucks" remain on the stalks where lately hung pendant the justy ears of golden corn which are now piled in a semi-circle inside the barnyard. I av after day the loaded wagons have deposited their precious freight on the growing pile, until now it forms a ram; art high enough to conceal a man, and long enough to allow 100 men to seat themselves along its line. Invitations have been sent to all the neighboring farms, and as the dusk deepens and the first timid stars raise the purple curtain and gaze timidiy down on the beautiful earth, they begin to drop in, singly, in pairs and in small parties. They are mostly big, brawny darkies with phenomenal lung power, intermixed with a fair spr nkling of hardy farmers and "young massas" who have either received permission, or have run away to enjoy the festive

Now there is considerable discussion about a leader. Every big farm has an acknowledged leader, and each party steutly maintains the excellency of its own favorite. Charlie Green is finally chosen, and seizing a long car of corn he mounts the corn pile, pulls his hat and bows low to the "boss" and to his auditors and followers, and then strikes up his wild song:

*O! dey's one ting a po' man sildom eber do,
Frow out de cle co'n to frow in de new.
O! ralley roun' de co'n pile
Hoo jolly ho!
Hoo jolly ho!"

All hands doin in the chorus, and the rustling of the shucks, and steady pattering of the clean ears as they are tossed into the open space in front, makes a spirited accompaniment to the weird music. Up and down, back and forth, the leader treads the corn pile, singing at the top of his voice and swaying hands and arms, head and body, in time to his mausic. All are careful not to hit him. and he seems to pay no heed to the shower of ears that is flying around his head.

From Sat'd'y night twell Sunday, De gals is on my min',
But Monday mornin bright an' soon,
De white man get me a gwine.

Oh! git er long down de road, Oal git er long down de road, Come git er long down de road, my lub, Come git er long down de road.

The pile of rough corn diminishes rapidly, the shucks are being carried away by the boys who have some high old the shucks are being carried times practicing gymnastics on the yield-ing pile, the glistening ears fall thick and accumulating pile of clean

There has been an increasing light in the east for some minutes, and now the full autumn moon arises above the tree tops, and glides up the purple sky in all her majestic and bewildering splendor. By her light we see the dusky faces, and the fantastic movements of the long row of brawny arms that are busily working, all unconscious of the hardness of the labor, so interested are they in the songs of

the leader.
Suddenly, at a signal from Charlie, all hands stop, and the "Old Marster" approaches the leader with a fat looking brown jug and a tin cup. He speaks a word to Charlie, who makes obeisance, and in a loud voice, calls out: "Silence! Gem'len an' friends: I drinks

dis to de healt' ob de good marster, de mistis, de young marster, de young missies: may dey lib long an' be happy!" Amid prolonged cheers the toust is drank first by Charlie, and then the jug is passed along the line, each man drinking his "spec's to de marster and de mistis;" should the first give out another is put in the hands of the servitor and particular pains is taken to see that all are treated alike. Then the leader

Faty weight o' Johnny cake, Fifty weight o' cheese, A big pot o' hominy, An'a little pot o' peas.
O! Jenny, ain't yo' ash cake done my darlin'?

Jenny ain't yo' ash cake done, my deah? Away they go, and the laugh and song,

included with jests at the expense of the leader, who is sure to be ready with a fit-

Then comes the sug of war. For some time there has been wafted on the breeze, from the great kitchen a most delicious aroma. Now the tables are laid with a bounteous repast for the white neighbors in doors. For the darkies, who are largely in the majority, long tables have been improvised beneath the great trees in the yard. Large fires are kindled so that the tables are well lighted, and buxom servant maids cast long sideglances at certain bashful-looking swains of dusky hue, as they move around briskly piling up and arranging the loaves of brown bread and the dishes of meat, potatoes, vegetables and other etceteras. Charlie directs the and other etceteras. Charlie directs the movements of the banqueters, and they are soon ranged along each side of the

"Hats off, boys, an' 'tention while Popper Joe axes de blessin'," A venerable negro whose woolly locks are scant and gray, approaches the head of the board, blowly and reverently he lifts his palsied and withered hands. All heads are instantly bowed in reverence.
"O! Heabenly Marster! Bress de gib-

ber of dis feas'. Bress 'im in baskit an' in store. Bress 'e fambly, an' 'e servants, an' e' prop'ty and all dat am his'n. An' grant, oh: good Lerd, to sanctify dis food to de good ob our pe ishin' bodies an' feed our souls on de bread ob life, fo Jesus sake. Amen'"

"Now, des' he'p yo'selves boys," cries Charlie, and straightway they proceed to devour the tempting vlands. After sapper, in response to a request from the master, they sing a few of their wild plantation songs, and then disperse in all HINDOO RELIGION IN CALCUTTA

A Dirty Devotee-Sacrificing Goats-Edueation, Cremation, Cleanliness. [Calcutta Cor. G.aszow Herald.]

The Hindoos are great in religious processions, and you can hardly be long in the street without meeting one of them. An idol dressed in gaudy muslin and tinsel is carried along to the sound of the tom-tom—a melancholy sort of drum—and accompanied by quite a crowd of idlers, evidently bent on amusing themselves. We followed one of these groups toward evening one day, and found that they ended by throwing the idol into the Another time we found a crowd following a devotee, a dirty-looking fellow, holding his right hand on high in a rigid position. We saw that the ust had been clenched in so long that the nails had grown through the hand, and stuck We had out at the back fully an inch. read of such a thing, but thought it no longer existed; but there it was, in a crowded street in Calcutta, not a stone's throw from the schools of the church mission, and hundreds of natives following the man in admiration and reverence.

Superstition is rampant here. Temples are in every street. They are in general poor erections, with tawdry decorations and hideous gods and symbols of worship. Brahmin priests are waiting about, and crowds constantly going in, not in reverence or silence, but with a continual chatter which is perfectly deafening. At one temple which we visited they were sacrificing goats: The head of the poor beast was stuck in between two sticks and held down with a pin, and then chopped off with one blow of a heavy knife. This was done to about twentyfive goats while we were there. These are the substitutes for the human sacrifices that at one time were made to the idol Kali, and we believe that more than 200 goats are daily sacrificed in this temple. As the heat was great, and the whole place very untidy, the smells were most disagreeable. Whatever may be the prin-ciples of the Hindoo religion, we formed the very lowest opinion of its practices.

There are many excellent educational institutions, both governmental and private, in the native part of Calcutta, and large numbers of natives speak English, but the great bulk of the common people seem sunk in ignorance. Cremation is practiced by the Hindoos, and you will often see a couple of coolies trotting along with a bundle suspended from a bamboo pole. This is a dead body being taken to the burning grate, which is an inclosure by the river side. Here the bodies are placed on piles of wood, the legs tucked under to shorten the pyre, and the fire is lit, while a few seeming indifferent spectators stand about. The ashes are afterward gathered in a basket and thrown in the river. The scenes along the banks of the river are very interesting. There are numerous ghats, as they call the flights of steps, usually ornamented with a colon-

nade at the top.

Here great numbers of people are con zinually bathing and washing their scanty garments, all ages and both sexes mixed promiscuously together. The Hindoo women of the lower classes do a great deal of out door work. They mix lime and carry bricks for the builders and bear great loads of produce from the country on their heads. They never wear strees but some of them paint their feet so as to resemble them. They all wear great quantities of cheap jewelry-anklets, They all wear great about as heavy as horseshoes, bracelets, armlets, ear-rings, and nose rings, and rings on the fingers and on the toes. raiment is of the thinnest-white, red and yellow principally-is gracefully folded round the person and throw over the head. No Hindoo woman ever wears a hat or a cap. The better class of females, we suppose, are secluded in the zenanas, as we never saw any, although many closed carriages are to be seen in the streets and drives, which we suppose contained Hindoo ladies.

What a Sick Infa at Must Encounter.

The mortality among infants seems to have attracted some attention among the doctors, and they are concerting a campaign against the summer complaints of this class of population. In the local medical journal of this city appears some suggestions from The Medical Age to physicians about to take the field in the interest of babies against the colic and other infant difficulties. After devoting some space to describing the foe, his numbers, courage, and the like, the address proceeds to inform the army of doctors as to the ammunition with which they are to supply themselves when they

commence the campaign. It says:
"The armamentarium which I would suggest in going out to cope with the summer diarrheas of infants comprise the following drugs and remedies: Castorprepared chalk, calomel, creosote, salicylic acid, opium, strychnine, vegeta ble astringents, ergot, belladonna, chamomile, bromide of potassium, sulphuric acid, subnitrate of bismuth, oxide of zinc, cocaine, the spice poultice, and warm and cold baths."

There are further methods of attack in case the enemy still holds out, but it will be hardly worth while to go into these, for the reason that it must be evident to every one that by the time the attack has gone thus far the child must be dead. People who have been surprised at the fact that a majority of children die under the age of 2 years will no longer be sur-prised when they learn what the infant has to encounter.

Powd r d Crab as a Medicine.

A Russian paper says: "During the last fifteen years the inhabitants of a malarial locality in Kharkoo government in Russia have used the crab powder with great success against the fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep, when they are put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases, a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded glass of aloc brandy, as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine."

I ace and Climate.

[Chicago Times.] Next to the New Englander the true Englishman displays contempt for his climate. Some of his favorite attributes are "beastly," "too cold," "too hot," "horried east wind," and "disgusting snow." Perhaps the most contented o of their severe winters, and the western. ers, who rejoice in the possession of such a big thing as a first-class termado.

Microscopes in Nineveh.

Exchanga 1 Lenses of rock crystal taken from the ruins of Ninevel," said a member at the meeting of the inicroscopists in Cleveland the other day, "suggests that microscopes thay have been used in those days." No one knows, indeed, who did invent the magnifying glass.

TIMELY WARNING.

THE RISK THAT IS RUN IN CHECK-ING PERSPIRATION.

What Killed a Noted Orator-How Cold Is Taken-A Few Individual Cases Which Teach a Significant Lesson.

[Hall's Journal of Health.] Edward Everett, the finished scholar, the accomplished diplomatist, the orator, the statesman, the patriot, became overheated in testifying in a court-room on Monday morning, went to Fancuil hall, which was cold, sat in a draft of air until his turn came to speak; "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. this condition I had to go and spend three hours in the court-room." He died in less than a week from this checking of the perspiration. It was enough to kill

Professor Mitchell, the gallant soldier, and the most eloquent astronomical lect-urer that has ever lived, while in a state of perspiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment, and died the same night.

If while perspiring, or while something warmer than usual, from exercise or a heated room, there is a sudden exposure in stillness to a still, cold air, or to a raw, damp atmosphere, or to a draft, whether an open window or door or street corner, an inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matters, which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some other channel and break through some weaker part, not the natural one, The idea is presented by saying that the cold has settled in that part. To illustrate:

A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing first to get an orange at a fruit-stand, she ran up the bank of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was summer, but there was a little wind on the water, and the clothing soon felt cold to her. The next morning she had a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A stout, strong man was working in a garden in May; feeling a little tired about noon he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep; he woke up chilly; inflammation of the lungs followed, ending, after two years of great suffering, in

A Boston ship owner, while on the deck of one of his vessels, thought he would pulling off his coat worked with a will until he perspired freely, when he sat down to rest awhile, enjoying the delicious rise, he found himself unable, and was so stiff in his joints that he had to be carried home and put to bed, which he did not leave until the end of two years, when he was barely able to hobble down to the wharf on crutches.

A lady after being unusually busy all day, found herself heated and tired toward sundown of a summer day. She concluded she would rest herself by taking a drive to town in an open vehicle. The ride made her uncomfortably cool, but she warmed herself up by an hour's shopping, when she turned homeward; it being late in the evening, she found herself more decidedly chilly than before. At midnight she had pneumonia (inflamma-Mon of the lungs, and in three months had the ordinary symptoms of confirmed

A lady of great energy of character lost her cook, and had to take her place for four days; the kitchen was warm, and there was a draft of air through it. When the work was done, warm and weary, she went to her chamber and laid down bn the bed to rest herself. This operation was repeated several times a day. On the fifth day she had an attack of lung fever; at the end of six months she was barely able to leave her chamber, only to find berself suffering with all the more prominent symptoms of confirmed consump-tion; such as quick pulse, night and morn-

ing cough, night-sweats, debility, short breath and falling away.

A young lady rose from her bed on a November night, and leaned her arm on the cold window sill to listen to a seren-Next morning she had pneumonia, and suffered the horrors of asthma for the remainder of a long life.

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one of two ways; By busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing them-selves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps in a room without a fire; or by removing the outer clothing and perhaps changing the dress for a more common one as soon as they enter the house after a walk or a shopping. The rule should be invariable to go at once to a warm room and keep on all the clothing at least for five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk and ride on any occasion, do the riding first.

And It Always Will Be.

The truth is that "personal politics" has been a feature of every nation's poli-tics since long before the Athenian cast his clam-shell ballot against Aristides because he was tired of hearing him called "the just." The personal morals of a candidate have been and always will be justly a feature of politics, because the personal character of a man is as important as his political principles.

Beef Shootings in Georgia.

[Chicago Times.] Beef shootings are popular amusements in rural Georgia at this season of the year. The marksmen make up a pool to buy a steer, which is slaughtered, skinned and dressed, and a shooting match is then begun, with shotguns, at forty yards, the quarters being the first four prizes and the hide the fifth.

Why Some People Take Cold Readily.

[Hall's Journal of Health.] The more clothing a man wears, the more bed covering he uses, the closer he keeps his chamber, whether warm or cold, the more he confines himself to the house, the more numerous and warm his night garments, the more readily will he take cold, under all circumstances.

Female Population of Large Cities.

The growth of the female population in the large cities is a remarkable feature of the census of the time. New York has a surplus of about 25,000 women, Boston of 18,000, Baltimore of 17,000, and so on through the whole list of cities in the

An Explanation Wanted. Two New England pastors exchanged pulpits, and one delivered a sermon which the congregation had within a month heard from the mouth of the Discourtesy of the Type-Writer. Chicago Herald.

That young woman who the other day sent her "young man's" letter back and dismissed his suit at once and for all be-cause the youth was thoughtless enough to address her with a type-writer ought to be regarded as a pioneer in a much needed reform. She certainly will be commended in many quarters for grasping boldly an evil and setting her foot on it. The type-writer is no doubt a useful and labor-saving machine, but it is gradually becoming an implement of discourtesy, all the same, and its power for evil in this re-spect needs to be checked. While there are thousands of business men and others who make constant use of these machines there are also many other thousands who do not, and who retain the old-fashioned idea that in a correspondence of a semifriendly or confidential nature no eye should fall upon it but the two partic-

Nothing is so exasperating to a person who does not use a type writer or employ an amanuensis as to write an autograph letter to a friend on some topic of a halfway private nature, and receive in reply a sheet covered with the cold, mechanical imprint of the keys. He realizes then that the nature of his business is known to at least two others besides the one who alone has a right to know it, and he chafes under it, and naturally resolves that the next time he has occasion to communicate with that friend he will go and see him

Again, the type-writer, except with letters of the most formal business character, is discourteous, because it carries with it a suggestion of indifference, and nothing can be more impolite than to so regard a friend's communication. As was before said, the type-writer is useful, but those who employ it so universally should be cautious and mindful of the courtesies and amenities that should always govern correspondence. Petween business men, business correspondence may be done by machinery, but between friendly acquaintances, on matters not wholly relating to business, a reply by type writer to an autograph letter can be considered little less than an affront. It certainly is a discourtesy.

Unharmed by Thronging Sharks.

[Trinklad Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.] When a whale is captured off the Bocas the blowing of horns heralds its approach to one of the whaling stations in the isl-ands of the Bocas. We at once determined to follow the whaling boat which we saw rounding a point, rowed by eight vigorous whalemen; and towing a huge, shapeless mass. The capture of a whale off the coast of Triniflad is altogether dif ferent from an occurrence of the same kind in northern and Arctic regions, owing to the swarming of countless sharks about the defunct monster and their ferocious attacks on his carcass.

We followed in the wake of the whaleboat and quite close to the whale. Already the sharks, with an instinct rivaling that of carrion birds, were gathering round their prey and increasing in numbers We reached Monos, another island in the Bocas, and there at the whaling station, situated at a flat point on shallow water, the lifeless whale was hauled in close to the shore. Now began the work of cutting up the whale and carrying the blubber masses to the caldrons. At this stage the sharks a tually grew frantic, and would jump out of the water to seize on some pieces of blubber they thought within reach.

These otherwise dangerous fishes are, on an occasion of this kind, perfectly harmless to man, and this is well known to the whalemen. One of them having dropped his knife in the water dived to recover it in the shallow water, and was left unmolested by the swarming monsters, whom he almost touched at every moment. Numbers of sharks are also harpooned with the greatest facility on these occasions, and the oil which is obtained from their livers is said to be superior to cod-liver oil in therapeutic

Lawless Character of English Spelling,

"Learning to read the English language," says Frederick A. Fernald, "is one of the worst mind stunting processes that has formed a part of the general education of any people. Its evil induences arises from the partly phonetic, partly lawless character of English spelling." He further says: "The spelling of each word must be learned by sheer force of memory. In this work the pupil's reasoning powers can not be utilized, but must be subdued, while his memory is sadly overworked. In the affairs of the child's daily life the logical following out of rules is rewarded. In learning to spell it brings him only discomfiture and bewilderment

And again: "On the other hand, the child who has difficulty in learning to spell may be expected to develop strong logical faculties. Thus, a boy who had long been at the foot of his spelling class was one day given the word ghost, and, making a desperate attempt at the sort of spelling he had oftenest heard succeed, he spelled it g-h-o-g-h-j-s-t. This bringing upon him shouts of laughter, he said, with clinched fist and tearful eyes: 'You needn't laugh; you all spell homelier 'n that.'"

> Occupation and Short Sight. [Paris American Register.]

Some time ago the Breslau oculist, Dr. H. Cohn, on examining the eyes of seventy-five watchmakers, found that scarcely 5 per tent, of the number was affected with short-sightedness, which result seemed to justify the belief that the use of the loupe was an excellent protection against myopia. Quite recently the same oculist examined the eyes of fifty watchmakers in a Freiburg watch factory who had for years, without using a loupe, worked the fine parts of watches, and of whom, nevertheless, only two were slightly short-sighted. From this Dr. Cohn concludes that

watchmaking is an industry not injurious to the eye, while considering the fact that his extensive examinations among stu-dents had established an average of 56 per cent, among compositors of 51 per cent. and lithographers of 37 per cent. atticted with myopia, he comes to the conclusion that reading, writing, composing, and drawing are more injurious to the eyes than the constant exercise of the visual organ in connection with fine stationary

The Split Bank-No'e Fraud. [Chicago Herald.]

The latest swindle relating to spurious money is the split bank note fraud. A \$20 bank note is taken, and by some ingenious method the note is split in two, and the raw side is "doctored up," and each half is passed off as a genuine \$20 note. The work is done so artistically in most cases that it is difficult at first to detect the fraud.

> Judicial Wigs and Gowns. [Exchange.]

The supreme court of British Columbia is the only place in America where the judges and lawyers wear the wigs and gowns of English usage.

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CHEESE,-Finest full cream cheese at 16c per pound.

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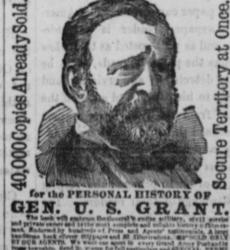
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Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. I would be pleased to have you call, and examine specimens of work. Instructions given in Painting.

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S. C. Brown Leghorns a speciality exclusively. I bred prize winning birds last season. All my hens are from prize winners. Special attention given to mating to pruduce the best results. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for Merchants generally. circulars. Address Cr

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cheaper than the very low priced goods.

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THROAT. The greatest known remedy for Colds, Consumption, Coughs, Hosrseness, Asthma, Sore Throat, Croup, Spitting Blood, and all Diseases arising from an irritated throat and Inflamed Lungs. This Balsamic Compound has been used in private practice over twenty years, gaining reputation for curing all Lung and Throat effections with those who have used it. It is a sad reality, yet true, that two-thirds of the deaths within our midst are caused from bad colds becoming deeply scated in the vital portions of the lung tissue through neglect and improper care or treatment. When health is desiroyed all enjoyment of life is lost. Then, because of these treacherous colds, which suck the life-blood by degrees, and leave the poor emaciated sufferer with no chance for relief, the reliable way is to thoroughly eradicatethe destroyer from the system

By Using Ryman's Pure Vegetable Remedy.

You will find it imparts health and vigor the whole system, acting on the Mucous membrane of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes, greatly facilitates expectoration, breaking up a troublesome cough in a marvelous short period, at the same time increasing the appetite, causing an enjoyment of food, enables the stomach to properly digest it, purifies the blood and imparts a healthy complexion.

Ryman's Carminative. For Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Chol-CORN. Seed Corn from Gen. Beaver's farm and other varieties of Seed Corn. ed on just-medical principles, is the most positive remedy offered to the public; hundreds have been cured by it when other remedies have failed. A fair trial will prove its efficacy. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, it is the most pleasant, reliable and safe reme-Pains, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, &c., now before the public. A frial will prove the truth of this assertion. No mother should be without it. FOR DYSENTERY. The most violent cases of Dysentery have speedily yielded to the magic power of carminative. If taken according to directions success is certain. DR. RYMANS CELEBRATED

> CARMINATINE for children teething greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamotion-will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, Mothers' it will give rest to your-selves and RELIEF and HEALTH to your INFANTS We have prepared and sold this valuble Medicine for many years, and can say in confidence and truth THAT IT HAS NEVER FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. We have never known of dissatisfaction by any one who used it, on the contrary all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of heighest commendation of its magical effects and Medical virtue in almost every instance when the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the CAR-MINATIVE is given. This valuable Medicine has been used by MOST EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES with never-failing success. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomache and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it is the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea whether it arises from teething or from any other cause, and say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the fore-going complaints, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and relief, that will sure to follow the use of RYMAN'S CARMINA-TIVE. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

A trial of the Carminative will recommend it.

Price 25 cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists and Country

H. A. Moore'& Co., prop'rs. Howard, PA.