

FATHER'S BRUTAL CRIME

Kentucky Farmer Threatened With Lynching For Killing Son.

HE KICKED THE BOY TO DEATH

Becoming Alarmed, Murderer Took His Daughter and Fled to Mountains. Girl Returned Barefoot and Ragged and Testified Against Her Father.

Inez, Ky., Nov. 3.—Pleasant Sprading, held for killing his four-year-old son, and whose 15-year-old daughter is missing, is threatened with lynching. Sprading's family consisted of his wife, three daughters and a son. With his daughters and boy, the father was herding sheep last Friday. The boy was unable to keep up with the others. The father placed him on a stone beside a spring, telling him to wait until his return. The boy, becoming tired, began to peel the loose bark off a tree that overhung the spring. When the father returned he asked the boy who had stripped the tree. The boy replied that he had. "I would rather have you dead than raise you to destroy everything on the farm," is the reply the father is said to have made, and then, it is charged, he picked up a stone and struck the boy on the head, knocking him down. Then it is alleged, he kicked the prostrate boy in the head until he had killed him, and, turning to his daughters, threatened them with a like fate if they ever told what had occurred. Afterward he went home and said that the boy, while chasing sheep had run against a tree and killed himself.

Becoming alarmed, Sprading took his eldest daughter and went to the mountains. His wife hired neighbors to bury the body of the child and then went to Judge E. Hensley. She told him of the death of her son, and said she suspected her husband, who told her he was going into the woods to hunt squirrels, and added that at different times he had threatened to kill the whole family. Judge Hensley presented the case to the grand jury. One of the little girls told the jury that her father had kicked the boy to death. Shortly afterward a sheriff's posse captured Sprading in the woods, but his eldest daughter was not with him. Sprading's 15-year-old daughter has reached here barefoot and ragged, after her escape from her father in the mountains. She was immediately taken before the grand jury and testified that her father killed the boy, threatened her life and that of her mother. She testified that he would have brained her before but for the interference of neighbors.

PRESIDENT AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN

Mr. Roosevelt Held Informal Reception On the Battlefield.

Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 3.—President Roosevelt passed several hours yesterday afternoon on the battlefield of Cedar Mountain. Accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the president drove to the site of the sanguinary struggle and there received from an eye-witness and participant an account of the fighting. The president, accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Judge D. A. Grimsley and two or three ladies, arrived at the battlefield shortly before 3 o'clock. They were followed by a procession of carriages containing people from Culpeper and the surrounding country. In the very heart of the battlefield President Roosevelt greeted many people who had gathered, and after Judge Grimsley had described the battle the president received informally those who had assembled on the field. During the reception the president was photographed by Mrs. Frances Boddie, of Culpeper, both alone and in a group with Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey and Judge Grimsley. Subsequently the president was given a shell, which had been dug up on the battlefield, as a memento of his visit.

Czar's Uncle Dismissed From Army.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The dismissal from the Russian army of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, uncle of the Czar, which was officially announced Sunday, was due to his recent marriage to the Baroness Astoloff, with whom he has been acquainted for the past three years, and who got a divorce from her husband in order to marry the grand duke. It is said that the grand duke has also been banished from the Russian court for ten years. He will settle at Cannes, France.

Queen Emptying the Jails.

Lisbon, Nov. 4.—Queen Amelia, who is acting as regent during King Don Carlos, absence from the country, has been inundated with petitions for the pardon of prisoners. The queen's kindness and tenderness of heart have made it easy for friends to secure pardons, and a number of criminals have accordingly gone free. The government officials are now interfering, as they fear the queen will empty all the jails before the king's return.

Three Killed By Exploding Locomotive.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3.—Three trainmen were almost instantly killed yesterday by the explosion of a boiler of a Baltimore and Ohio locomotive at Halethorpe, seven miles west of this city. Traffic was delayed about three hours by the accident. Those who were killed were: Engineer E. W. Biggs and Fireman O. W. Hunt, both of this city, and Brakeman C. O. Stallng, of Plane, Md.

REJECTED LOVER'S REVENGE

Chicago Family Blown Up By Dynamite Bomb and Two Killed.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—A dynamite bomb, the weapon of a deranged assassin, blew up the home of Joseph Kordeck, in Chicago Heights, yesterday, killing two of the family outright and injuring several others, one fatally. The house was set on fire and burned, while that of a neighbor caught fire and was also destroyed. The dead are: Joseph Kordeck, arms and legs blown off; Lucy Kordeck aged two years, body blown to pieces.

The explosion occurred while the family was asleep. The father and mother, with the daughter Lucy, occupied a room in the front of the cottage. On the other side were rooms occupied by the rest of the family. The cottage stood two feet from the ground on wooden posts. The bomb was placed under the room occupied by the parents, and the impact of the explosion tore a hole in the floor, blew the bed to pieces, dismembered Kordeck and scattered into fragments the body of Lucy, who was sleeping with her parents. Pieces of flesh the size of a man's hand were the largest remnants of the child's body that could be found. The force of the explosion was directly upward, and tore a piece of flesh from Mrs. Kordeck's side and blew her through a window. The noise aroused the rest of the family, and they had hardly time to escape from the flames, which soon destroyed the cottage. Kordeck's body, torn to shreds, was found in the debris after the fire.

Charles Smith, a former boarder at the Kordeck house, who was paying attention to one of Kordeck's daughters, has been arrested, charged with the crime. The Kordeck girl was to have been married to another man next week. Smith declares he is innocent, but neighbors declare that he made threats to them that if the girl refused to be his wife he would blow up the entire family with dynamite. Smith was absent from his room at the time of the explosion.

LAURA BIGGAR SURRENDERS

Actress, Accused of Fraud, Had Trouble to Get Into Jersey Jail.

Freehold, N. J., Nov. 4.—Miss Laura Biggar, for whom a warrant was issued for attempted fraud in connection with the will of the late millionaire Henry M. Bennett, experienced considerable difficulty in gaining admission to the county jail here when she appeared at the sheriff's office yesterday and announced that she desired to surrender herself. The difficulty arose over the fact that the warrant was in the hands of a constable at Asbury Park, and the sheriff declined to take the responsibility of locking the would-be prisoner up until the document had been formally served on her.

JOKED, GASPED AND DIED

Old Conductor Expired in the Barber's Chair.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—John S. Smith, for 32 years a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was being shaved in Miller's barber shop Saturday afternoon, when he noticed a lad in the next chair with a rather short hair cut. "That youngster's head will get frosted," said Smith. As a general laugh went around the shop Smith gasped and straightened backward in his chair. Miller, the barber, ran to his side, but life was extinct. Heart failure, superinduced by rheumatism, is given as the cause. Smith formerly lived in Hackettstown.

Course at Naval Academy Shortened.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The order issued by the navy department decreasing the academic course at the naval academy from four to three years, beginning with the present third class, which will graduate in June, 1904, does not reduce the statutory length of service of a midshipman. By law the course of instruction of a "mid" is six years, two of which have heretofore been spent at sea. The new order contemplates a three years' course at the academy and three years at sea. In 1904 two full classes will be graduated, one in February and one in June. The shortening of the academic course has resulted in a considerable rearrangement of the curriculum for the purpose of crowding the advance studies into a three year course. The change is made necessary by the pressing need of naval officers.

Submarine Boat Tested.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The Holland submarine boat Grampus had her first surface trial trip yesterday, and so far as the test went proved a success. She made nine knots, a knot more than the speed contract calls for, and so far as steering gear and diving machinery are concerned gave every satisfaction.

Searching For Contraband Goods.

New York, Nov. 4.—Immediately on the arrival at quarantine last night the Wilson line steamer St. George, from Antwerp, was boarded by customs officers, who will make a thorough search of the ship for contraband goods which it is alleged are on board.

ANOTHER MINE VISITED

Strike Commission Inspected the Audenried Colliery.

ASKED MINERS MANY QUESTIONS

Recorder Wright Sent to All Operators a Copy of the Miners' Statement As Presented by President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 4.—The anthracite strike commission spent yesterday in the Lehigh Valley region, visiting one mine and several of the mining villages. While most of the commissioners were looking over the territory, Recorder Wright was kept busy on the train in attending to the correspondence of the commission. Among the matters he disposed of was the sending of a copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case which was filed with the commission on Sunday night before its departure from Scranton for this region, to all the coal companies involved in the present controversy. The statement was mailed from this city, and should be in the hands of the companies today. Under the agreement made before the commission at Washington the operators will make a reply in three or four days.

The trip of the commission through this region was an interesting one, the conditions of mining being somewhat different from those existing in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley. At Upper Lehigh the arbitrators visited one of the homes of the miners, the first they have been in since they have been touring the region. Drifton was the next place visited, and there a crowd gathered about the commission as Superintendent Smith, of Cox Brothers Company, whose mines are located there, explained the trouble between the company and its men. All the miners employed at these mines are still on strike because the company insists upon them returning to work as individuals and not in a body. At Jeddo John Markie, the independent operator, joined the party and escorted the commissioners to the mining village of Oakdale, near Jeddo. Mr. Markie showed them the club house which he maintains there for the benefit of the men. On the run into Hazleton, where the breaker of No. 40 shaft was inspected, Messrs. Markie, Duffy and Gallagher had a spirited discussion over the differences existing at the Markie mines. None of the men at the Markie colliery have returned to work for the same reasons as those which are keeping the men out of the Cox mines. Mr. Markie told them he was running the Markie Company, and would maintain discipline.

The entire afternoon was spent in the Audenried mine. The commissioners were lowered into the workings, 350 feet below, through an 1,100 foot slope. One of the new "physical features" they saw was a vein of coal with a very steep pitch, which was difficult to mine. While they were inspecting this a blast was fired in a nearby chamber, and the lights carried by those who remained in the gangways below were extinguished by the rush of air. Some of the party were timid for a moment, wondering what had happened, but they were quickly reassured that there was no danger by men familiar with the mine. While underground many questions were asked of the miners at work by the commissioners. After they came to the surface the arbitrators visited a "stripping," which is a place where the coal lies so near the surface that the earth can be taken off with a steam shovel, exposing the coal and thus making its mining an easy matter.

The commissioners spent last night at the Central Hotel, and left for Shamokin at 7.45 this morning. Today was spent in that vicinity, and tomorrow will find the commission in the Panther Creek Valley. On Thursday the arbitrators will visit the region around Pottsville, and that night the commission will adjourn until November 14.

Protest Against Sliding Scale.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 4.—President Mitchell's protest against the sliding scale, as filed with the investigating commission, meets with the approval of all the miners. At strike headquarters the opinion is that the re-adoption of the sliding scale would be a step backward, and instead of the miners gaining anything by their strike they would be the losers.

Chinese Way of Fulfilling Obligations.

London, Nov. 4.—Giving an instance of the Chinese way of fulfilling treaty obligations, a Peking correspondent notes the issuance of an imperial rescript, in response to a request made by the governor of Kwang-Si province, of elevating fourth grade officials to the rank of first grade mandarins, for their patriotism in smuggling into Kwang-Si 1,000 Mauser rifles and 300,000 cartridges, which were placed at the service of the governor for the suppression of rebels. This was done, says the correspondent, although an imperial decree, issued in August, 1901, in accordance with the protocol, forbade the importation of arms.

Two Found Dead in Baltimore Hotel.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3.—Joseph W. Murray, 30 years old, of Baltimore county, and Kenneth Steed, 20 years old, of Henderson, N. C., were found dead last night in a room in a small hotel. The gas jet had been left turned on by one of the occupants of the room to which they had been assigned early yesterday morning.

SOME GOVERNMENT RULES.

Carrying Bundles Into the Capitol and Out of the Treasury.

Among all the departments in Washington the most strict is the treasury. A citizen may carry anything that he likes into the treasury building, but when he undertakes to carry anything bulky out of the building he is apt to get into trouble if he does not explain with readiness.

A visitor to Washington the other day carried a fairly large package into the building. Nobody said a word to him about it when he was going in, but when he started out with the package he was held up, made to open it and to explain all about himself and his business. The good sense of the rule is apparent.

At the capitol it is against the rules to carry any sort of a bundle into the building. The fear is that somebody will carry in a bomb. The rule was never enforced rigorously until the senate took up the Sherman repeal bill. At that time the public mind became so influenced against the delay in the senate that violence was feared, and the rule was put into active operation and continued for some years.

Then it dropped out of sight until the Spanish war excitement came on, when it was again enforced, as it has been more or less rigorously ever since—New York Mail and Express.

Snowballs Brought Water.

"Speaking of drinking water," said one of a group of men waiting for a shower to pass over, "the best I ever drank was on my uncle's farm."

"We lived on top of a clay hill and had a well very deep, sixty feet, I reckon, but it never had any water in it until ten years ago. A heavy snow fell that winter, and uncle filled the well with snow. He rolled up balls until they were large enough to go into the well cleverly and then dumped them in until it was packed to the top. They were packed so closely that they did not melt until late the following summer, but when they did they produced a supply of water I never saw surpassed for purity, softness or coolness. It was delicious."

"Strange to say, this well, always dry before, has produced a plentiful supply since. The water, while not as good as that from the snowballs, is still excellent and celebrated throughout the neighborhood."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gall, Not Heart, In China.

The Chinese, says the Shanghai Mercury, lay stress on the amount of gall a man has and not on the amount of heart. Thus we read of Hon King, who was governor of Honan in the sixth century, that he once captured a rebel named Li Cheh, brought him into the market, chopped off his hands and his feet, ripped up his heart and cut out his vitals. The victim, however, continued to jest, with his features undistorted and his countenance unchanged. His gall bladder was then seen to have the capacity of a pint measure, which completely accounted for his stoicism. In 1645, when the armies of the Manchus were gradually overrunning China, one Wu Han Chao made head against them in Anhui, but he finally fell into their hands. The historian records that his gall was three inches long.

After the Strike.

He tried the door with his key, but the thing was locked on the inside—locked and bolted. And just as he was about to apply the knocker a voice, stern and admonitory, reached him from above: "Hello! Who are you? What do you want?" "My dear," he called, "isn't that a trifle gratuitous? I want to come in. D'ye see?" "Where have you been till this hour?" "Club, my darling. Been down discussing the strike."

"Very well, then. Now you can go back and discuss the lockout. Does it still rain?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Sponge Fishing.

Sponges are gathered by means of a long pole with a hook attached to the lower end, with which the sponge fisherman is very expert. He lies upon his stomach in the stern of a boat looking through an ordinary water bucket with a glass bottom, which does away with the glare from the water and allows him to survey the bottom leisurely while the boatman rows or sculls the boat. A schooner lies at anchor near by, from which half a dozen or more of these small boats fish. It returns to port when it is loaded, or at night, as the case may be.

Nothing Much Happened.

In his "Story of the Cowboy" Emerson Hough gives the following quarterly report of a foreman to an eastern ranch owner, which constituted his most serious labor of the year: "Dear Sir, we have brand 800 coves this roundup we have made sum hay potatoes is a fare crop. That Englishman yu lie in charge at the other camp got to fresh an' we had to kill him. Nothing much has happened since yu left. Yurs truly, JIM."

Her Unintended Satire.

"Charley, dear," exclaimed young Mrs. Torbins, "the paper has a sketch of you as a rising young reformer." "Yes, I thought that would surprise and please you. What did you think of the biography?" "Oh, Charley, dear, it is too good to be true!"—Washington Star.

The Palmlike Nipa Tree of Tropical Asia Has a Sap Exceedingly Rich in Sugar, but so Salty that its Utilization has not been Found Profitable.

It is enough excuse for a spendthrift that he is not a miser.—Atchison Globe.

LUCK GOOD AND BAD.

SOME SIGNS AND OMENTS THAT ARE ATTENDANT THEREON.

Queer Superstitions That Take Root In the Mind of Man, With Some Observations on the Way They Work Themselves Out.

Superstition is the one thing that Christian and unbeliever unite in attacking; yet, despite the onslaught of pulpit, press and platform, it survives, not perhaps as openly, but none the less strongly, even if shamefacedly feared.

The Witch of Endor may be but a classical remembrance, and civilization may have convinced the Salemites of the futility of the brand and the fagot as an exorcising medium, but few of us have not some hoodoo or some belief, however slight, in fate and fortune.

The literature of superstition as expressed in the proverbs of every land is not usually given the attention it deserves. These maxims, representing the tested and accumulated experience of mankind, have had their effectiveness destroyed by familiarity. But take the majority of the aphorisms, and it is not difficult to trace them back to a superstitious origin or forward to a superstitious moral.

"The more haste the less speed" finds expression in the belief that it is un lucky to turn back from a journey. The individual who has been half way to his work with a few minutes to spare and has had to turn back for some essential he had forgotten realized the ill luck when he was "doxed" for being late. The man who hurries to catch a train or to see a show and leaves his money or his ticket in his other clothes also adorns the illustration.

If a man walks under a ladder and the careless painter above upsets the paint pot upon him, the victim promptly forgets both his religious teaching and his materialistic reasoning, and all the preachers in the world could not convince him that it was not unlucky to do as he had done.

Spilling a box of matches is a sure sign of a row in many households. If it is the man of the house who does the spilling, the row doesn't tarry on the way while he picturesquely blames his better half for leaving them upside down or placing them in an awkward corner. Spilling the salt was long regarded as so unlucky that unspillable salt shakers were invented to dodge it.

The cat has long been the symbolic superstitious animal. The black cat which crosses the path of the pedestrian brings him ill luck. This is especially true if the threatened victim tries to ward it off by shooting the cat back to its lair. With one's eyes on the cat one may easily trip up on obstructions and break a leg or a neck. But the cat is not always an omen of evil. If he or she squats at your door and meows lustily at night, it means good luck to all within the house. To chase such a cat away is to chase away one's luck. It is terrible to think of the amount of luck that has been chased away.

The dropping of a knife in many houses is regarded as so certain an indication of the arrival of a man at the house that preparations are at once made to evade the ice collector and the installment man or to be out when the tax collector calls. The dropping of a fork equally foretells the visit of a woman, and the lady of the house immediately darts to her boudoir to primp up.

All people do not know that the dropping of a comb while combing the hair indicates that the person dropping it will soon hear of a death. An instance of this occurred not long ago. The comb was dropped on a Tuesday. Friday a friend of the family, writing from Ohio, incidentally mentioned the death of the mother of the grocer the family used to buy from. The comb was thus corroborated, despite the fact that the deceased was otherwise entirely unknown.

The barking or howling of a dog at night is a sign of death. It ought to be that of the dog. An old lady was much concerned over the fate of somebody because of a dog howling under her window one night and expressed her convictions that it meant something unfortunate. During the day she triumphantly pointed out in a newspaper the account of a man dying in Philadelphia.

For a friend to meet or pass you and not recognize you means that you will be married within a year. The fact that you are already married does not matter presumably. You must get a divorce and make the prediction good. Fortunately this axiom is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Opening an umbrella in the house is unlucky. Any person who has hoisted his or her umbrella in the house and in so doing has knocked off a lamp globe or shade never doubted the wisdom of the proverb-maker. Dropping an umbrella presages a disappointment. He who has tried to brush the mud off his many of them before he gets it cleaned again. There is, however, no ill luck attached to dropping the subject.—Kansas City Times.

Unsettled For Remarks.

A city man wrote to the editor of a horticultural paper asking what plants would be suitable additions to dried grasses for winter ornaments. The editor replied: "Acroclium, A. album, Gomphrena globosa and Groseum globosa carnea." When the man read this, he fairly boiled over with rage and immediately sent a note ordering his paper to be discontinued. He said that an editor who swore in that way just because he was asked a simple question should have no support from him.—London Standard.

SASH WINDOWS.

Probably a Dutch Invention of the Seventeenth Century.

The history of sash windows is somewhat obscure, but the probability is that they were a Dutch invention and that they were introduced into England soon after the revolution of 1688. The derivation of the word "sash" in this sense is the Dutch "sas," a sluice—old English "sasse." In Queen Anne's reign they were yet so comparatively uncommon as to be mentioned as a special feature of houses that were advertised as "To let." In the Tatler, for instance, No. 178, May 27-30, 1710, there is this advertisement: "To be let, in Devonshire Square, near Bishopsgate, a very good Brick House of 3 Rooms of a Floor, and a good Hall, with very good light and dark Closets, the whole House being well wainscoted, and snsh'd with 30 Sash Lights, a very pleasant and convenient Office below Stairs," etc.

From England they passed into France, where the first to put them up was Marshal de Lorge at his new house at Montmartre. Speaking of this, Lister in 1699 writes in his "Journey to Paris": "We had the good fortune here to find the marshal himself. He showed us his great sash windows, how easily they might be lifted up and down and stood at any height, which contrivance, he said, he had out of England by a small model brought on purpose from thence, there being nothing of this kind in windows in France before."—London Standard.

Pa. R. R. Excursions to New Orleans.

On account of the meeting of the American Bankers' Association, at New Orleans, La., November 11 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New Orleans and return, Nov. 8 to 10, good to return within eleven days, including date of sale, at reduced rates. By depositing tickets with Joint Agent at New Orleans on or before November 18, and the payment of a fee of 50 cents, an extension of the return limit to November 30 may be obtained.

For specific information regarding rates and routes, apply to nearest ticket agent.

He Learned a Great Truth.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for this same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Green's Pharmacy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- THOS. J. SEXTON, Attorney-at-Law.—Office on second floor of Eagle Block, Allegheny Street. Money to loan; houses for rent and for sale. Collections and all other legal business given careful and prompt attention.
FORTNEY & WALKER, D. F. Fortney and W. Harrison Walker, Attorneys-at-Law.—Office in the Furst building, opposite court house. Prompt attention to all legal business.
H. S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law.—Office in Temple Court. Tax collector of Bellefonte borough. Collections promptly attended to.
J. K. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law.—Office 4th floor, Temple Court. Practices in all the courts.
S. D. GETTING, Attorney-at-Law.—In Fruer Building, English and German. Legal business promptly attended to.
J. A. B. MILLER, Attorney-at-Law.—Practices in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. Office with Reeder & Guigley.
KLINE WOODRING, Attorney-at-Law.—Office with "Fortney & Walker." Prepared for all branches of legal service. Surveying and engineering.
N. B. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law.—Office on 2nd floor Crider Exchange. District attorney.
W. C. HEINLE, Attorney-at-Law.—In Crider's Exchange, 2nd floor. Consultation in German and English.
JOHN M. KEICHLIN, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace.—In opera house block, opposite Court House.
J. C. MEYER, Attorney-at-Law.—In Crider's Exchange, 2nd floor, Crider's Exchange, German and English. Prompt attention to all business.
JOHN J. BOWER, Attorney-at-Law.—Office in Eagle block. Practices in all the courts. English and German.
WILLIAM J. SINGER, Attorney-at-Law.—In Temple Court building, room No. 21, fourth floor.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys-at-Law.—In Fruer's building. Practices in all the courts. German and English.
J. H. WEITZEL, Attorney-at-Law.—Office in Crider's Exchange. Special attention given to surveying and engineering.
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STOP THAT COUGH!

Don't let it hang on! Don't do it! It's terribly hard on your throat. Besides there's no use in letting it run. It's a tax on your strength, and pulls you down. Take a hint—our

PECTORAL BALSAM

will stop coughing if anything will. There may be a few complicated cases, which it will not cure, but such cases are so rare that they are scarcely ever heard of. Price 25c.

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