

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

There is a farmer who is Y Y's Enough to take his E E's And study with his I I's. He hears the chatter of the J J's. As they each other T T's. And C C's that when a tree D K's It makes a home for B B's. A yoke of oxen he will U U's. And their mistakes he will X Q Q's. When plowing for his P P's.

Success is generally a case of doing things first. The religion of many a man never takes its coat off.

It doesn't pay to make a \$10 bet over a 10-cent argument. It's small consolation for a man to realize that he isn't as bad as he might be.

The fisherman generally sees to it that his lines are cast in pleasant places. No matter how hard times are, 50 years hence these will be the "good old days."

Many a fellow tells a girl he isn't worthy of her, and the girl believes it—at the time. Of course the wealthy philanthropist is fond of the poor. He made his fortune out of them.

The rich man's idea of a socialist is a man who wants to make everybody else as poor as he is. Laugh and the world laughs with you, unless you happen to be laughing at your own jokes.

Many a man who complains that he never had half a chance wouldn't recognize a whole one if he saw it. It makes some fellows positively sick to lose at poker, which is the reason so many of us have to sit up with a sick friend.

Not on Your Life. An Irishman obtained a position in a skyscraper that was being built. He had to carry mortar up to the top floor one day he went up, and couldn't find his way down. The boss missed him and called up to him: "Pat," said the boss, "why don't you come down?" "I don't know the way," said Pat. "Well, come down the way you went. With an 'I' word," said Pat, "for I came up head first."

A Wonderful Woman. At the international Sunday School convention, at Louisville, in answer to the roll call of states, the reports were verbally given by the various state chairmen. When the Lone Star state was called, a brown specimen of manhood stepped out into the aisle and with exceeding pride said: "We represent the great state of Texas. The first white woman born in Texas is still living—She has now a population of over three million."

There was a pause of bewilderment for a moment, and then a voice from the gallery rang out clear and distinct: "Send that woman out to Wyoming—we need her."

An Economical Funeral. A negro went to the station agent in his little town, back in the woods from Memphis, Tenn., and asked solemnly: "Boss, how much you all going to charge to fetch a corpse from here to Memphis?" The agent told him. "How much to fetch a corpse on a round trip from here to Memphis?" The agent again told him, but added, "I never heard of carrying a corpse on a round trip." "Well, boss," said the darky, "it's this way. This here corpse is my brother, and we got a lot of kin folks up in Memphis. All them kin folks would come down here to look at the corpse and eat me out of house and home. I thought I'd save money by fetching this corpse up there and letting them take a look at him. Then I could bring him back quiet and peaceful."

Conservation of Boys. Recently one Matthew Buckley, 21 years old, walked into a police station at Kansas City, Kan., and confessed that he was a chicken thief. This is a penitentiary offense in Kansas, and Buckley's design was to secure his commitment to state's prison in order that he might learn a trade. A wanderer for 16 years, he had never been anything but a man to work. Though he had made repeated efforts to secure employment as an apprentice in various crafts he received no encouragement. At last he resorted to the desperate expedient related.

In some details Buckley's case is rare, but to the discredit of the system in vogue in the United States his experience in the main is only too common. Not enough attention is paid by parents to the importance of the conservation of boys by equipping them with a useful and dependable trade. This is another argument in favor of manual training in our public schools.

State Teachers' Act. The State Teachers' League of Pennsylvania, in its annual session at Harrisburg on Friday passed resolutions that all teachers who have taught five years or more in the public schools of the state should be elected during good behavior and not be removed except after full hearing or trial by school boards.

The league spent several hours in discussion of measures affecting teachers and Saturday was passed upon a number of suggestions for insertion or change in the school code which it is planned to present to the legislature of 1911. A general retirement fund bill for the entire state was also under discussion, a measure having been presented by a committee named at the June meeting.

Miss Katharine Longshore, of Hazleton, is president, and twenty counties are represented at the convention. Lost His Right Arm. William Hurlin, aged 19 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hurlin, of Pleasant Hill, west of Philadelphia, while at work on Thursday in the Gulon mine, had his right arm badly mangled by a fall of rock, and received also painful injuries to one of his legs.

The young man was taken to the Cottage hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate his arm near the shoulder. He is getting along as nicely as could be expected. The father of the unfortunate young man is confined to his home, having had a foot crushed two or three weeks ago.

Dix Nominated. John A. Dix, of Washington county, was on Thursday night nominated Governor of New York by the Democratic State convention, receiving 434 votes to 16 for William Sulzer.

STATE MUSEUMS.

Centre County Should Be Well Represented With Its Products.

This is the motto of the state that has been established exclusively for the public, and for the benefit of every citizen in the commonwealth. It is the State Museum at Harrisburg, where a collection is being made of every kind of mineral, animal, bird, insect, flower, specimen of tree, and historical relic from each county of the state.

Centre county should be well represented in this institution, which is laying a foundation invaluable for future years. The purpose of the various divisions of the museum is as follows:

Divisions of Zoology. Where can be seen the animals in their respective haunts and natural surroundings; many valuable features of the agriculturist, where information may be obtained in reference to the birds, insects and animals of the locality that are helpful or destructive to crops.

Divisions of Geology. Since Pennsylvania is rich in minerals, there should be placed before the people of the commonwealth one of the best state mineral exhibits found in the Union. This should include mineralogy, paleontology and industrial geology. Each county in the state should be well represented by its respective minerals, the coals, irons, oils, clays, glass sands, building stones, etc., with maps and charts showing where located. The educational and industrial should be closely allied to be of use to the commonwealth. There should be maps, charts and fossils of the geological era, portraying the earliest formations known, including the glacial period, upheavals, mountain and valley making, rivers and lakes of the state, with relief maps and models showing strata formations, etc.

A Division of Botany with specimens helpful in learning the different species of trees, their uses and their wood; the care of forest preserves, as well as the flowers and plants used for beautifying or for their chemical and medical qualities. Many fossil plants of the coal fields of Pennsylvania are on exhibition at the Museum. With the realization of the Capitol Park extension, it would be pleasing to see every tree, shrub and plant native in the state planted and labeled, as far as practicable, within its grounds.

A Division of Archaeology. Pennsylvania should be well known by a collection from the contents of the mounds that have been unearthed, which tells of an early people inhabiting the state, antedating the American Indian. These implements of history, arts and crafts should be gathered at the Museum, that our people and future generations could have a more definite knowledge of these early peoples. Following this, the American Indian collection should be rearranged and preserved. There are several good collections in the state, now obtainable, and in a few years these may be scattered and lost. They should be arranged to show their manner of living; arts and crafts in war and peace; monuments; implements; inscriptions; relics; dwellings; clothing and food obtained from their surroundings, each properly shown in its relation to the other.

Maps of their paths over the state; origin and meaning of the many Indian names of cities and towns, rivers, etc., throughout the state. Then follow with the customs and arts of the early European settlers, and the implements of their arts and crafts, etc. This influence was the nucleus around which the moulding of our early history of the state was formed. The early publications, German pie plates, and the hand printing should also be shown.

There are historic relics of war and peace in which the state is very rich. Many good collections are scattered throughout the state, and should find a home in the Museum. There are also many unmarked historical spots in every county of the state which should not be neglected. Either the state or historical society of each county, should see that these are authentically and intelligently labeled, even if only with a small bronze tablet on a boulder, so that they may not be lost to posterity.

Useful and Fine Arts. Pennsylvania from its earliest times has produced articles from the looms, print shops and the forge. The Museum wishes to make a fine collection of the articles, including those of exquisite make of the present day. These will include printing, book-binding and photography; Textiles in cotton, wool, silk and linen; pottery, glass, terra cotta, porcelain, mosaics, ceramics and glazing. Articles of metals, bronze, leather and wood. All of these articles to be of Pennsylvania make only.

There are many persons in Centre county having relics pertaining to Pennsylvania, which they wish to preserve for posterity; there is no more fitting place to preserve and display these to the public than at the State Museum at Harrisburg, where they will be well cared for and displayed. The Museum will be glad to receive any such material, either permanently or as a loan, in the following subjects: flora, fauna, minerals, geology, archaeology, arts and history. These should be well labeled with the name of the specimen, location or any brief historical incident connected with it; the name and address of the donor should also accompany it.

Address State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa. Eight Months for \$5. Any person who cannot get their strength back in the four months which constitute a \$5 treatment of Sixine Pills is entitled to the free treatment of four months more. Sixine Pills are absolutely guaranteed for all forms of nerve weakness in men or women. Address or call at C. M. Parrish, Bellefonte, Pa., who will sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

35,000 Autos in State. State automobile tags for 1911 will be yellow and with figures and letters in black, the Keystone and other distinctive features of the present blue and white tags being retained. It is expected that about 35,000 tags will be required for next year. Friday the 32,000 mark was passed. This figure is ahead of any previous year, but two have had to be revoked. Both were in Scranton. It's The World's Best. No one has ever made a snave, ointment or balm to compare with Buckley's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum, For Sore Eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands, or Sprains. It's supreme. Inhibits for Piles. Only 25c. at Green's Pharmacy Co.

WHY PRICES HAVE INCREASED.

When the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, the Senator from P. George G. Gibson, at his reputation that if the measure was passed extreme high prices would follow.

The prophecy was fulfilled. Average prices rose more than 17 per cent, from June to December, 1909. The prices of steel trust common stock more than doubled in six months in 1909.

It is the history of all protectionist countries that tariff revision upward means increased prices. It is not generally realized how rapidly the price of tariff-protected articles rose after the passage of the Dingley law in 1897. From July 1, 1897, to January 1, 1900, the first three years following the Dingley law, the cost of living advanced 31 per cent or at the rate of 9 per cent a year. More trusts were formed during this time during any other similar period in our history.

The price of wire nails rose from \$1.36 a keg, in August, 1898, to \$3.53, in December, 1899—150 per cent in 16 months. The price of barb wire rose from \$1.65 per 100 pounds, in August, 1897, to \$4.13, in December, 1899—150 per cent in 2 years.

The price of window glass rose from \$1.75 a box, in April, 1897, to \$4.80, in April, 1901—175 per cent in 4 years.

The Dingley tariff made the trusts, and the trusts put up the prices. But few, if any, trusts were formed during the three years of the comparatively low duties of the Wilson bill.

When the German government introduced its tariff law of 1902, it published an explanation which contained the frank statement that "inland prices are raised, so far as a consideration of the circumstances of the last ten years will allow us to judge, in proportion to the duties."

In France, Italy, and some other European countries a part of the municipal revenue is raised by duties on goods of foreign origin. The number of such towns there is an official who collects this tax, and it is found that the difference in prices of articles purchased outside of the towns and within the towns is in nearly every instance exactly the amount of the duty. The same happens in trade between nations.

The reason the sugar trust, the steel trust, the lumber trust and the harvester trust are willing to contribute large sums to the campaign funds of President Taft and republican candidates for congress and are willing to contribute to the funds of Democratic candidates, is that the Republican party is the party of excessive protection. Tariff revision upward means increased prices.

The republicans promise to make public the source of their campaign contributions—after the November congressional election. The report of the standing Republican members of the Ballinger investigating committee is to be made public—after the election.

Nothing further is to be said of the \$5,000,000 Taft-Humphrey ship subsidy grab bill—until after election. The soft pedal is to be applied to the Oklahoma Indian lands thievery—until after the November election.

Nothing further is to be done with the Lorimer investigation—until after election. No step is to be taken in the sugar trust-farrier lands Philippine scandal—until after the November election.

And, last but not least, from the standpoint of relative importance, the National Monetary commission, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, will not make its report recommending a central government bank—until after the November election.

Another Case of Larceny! The national republican platform of 1892 contained the following paragraph: "We denounce the efforts of the Democrats to enjoin the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead, and lead ores."

Times have changed. Republican candidates for Congress, upon the advice of those of exquisite make of the present day, are advocating and promising tariff revision "piecemeal" with the intention that the schedules enumerated will be the first ones tackled. In other words, the Republicans have adopted another Democratic idea.

Horseback Through Mountains. Manuel Walls, member of the Spanish legion, at Washington, D. C., has been a guest at the handsome country home of Theodore Boal and his son, T. Al Boal, of Boalsburg. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thompson and Harold Foster, of Gettysburg, Pa., the party were out for five days, a supply train being constantly following up the rear. The route followed was from Boalsburg across the Tussey Mountain, through the Bear meadows, to Milroy, down the Kishacoquillas Valley, to Greenwood furnace, to McEwansville, Fort and returning across Tussey mountain, and through Pine Grove Mills. Mr. Walls is a friend of the Boal family and is a guest at the Boal home, at Boalsburg. The trip was arranged to give him some idea of Pennsylvania mountains and proved to be a very enjoyable event.

Gamblers Have to Quit. For the first time in fifty years the doors of gambling houses in Nevada have been barred by the law. Under the recent action of the Legislature of Nevada gambling in that state will be prohibited on and after October 1. Despite traditions, influence, argument and politics, the law stands and the old line gamblers have bowed before it.

Although another day of grace remained to them, the wheels that have upon since the days of the characters of Bret Harte and Mark Twain are still and the faro tables have been stored away. Gambling is dead and Carson City, where fortunes have shifted on the turn of a card, is "closed."

A decision rendered by Attorney General Stoddard on Friday places what, bridge whist, "five hundred," solo and all other card games played for money, property or the representative value under the ban. Slot machines are banished. The law that became operative at midnight, Saturday day aims the death blow at every game of chance in Nevada.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AFFIRMAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:

That section 26 of Article V, which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly shall have power from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution, in the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts, be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but, notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have power from creating new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any court now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same whenever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof: That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote in elections, subject however to such laws relating to the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. If he shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have resided in the State for three months), immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

A true copy of Resolution No. 2. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:— That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The number of judges of said court shall be ascertained as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 3. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:— Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 1. Amendment to article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:— "Section 8. The debt of any county,

city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction and wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts at the annual installment necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted. Provided, That a sinking fund for the cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4. ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John Marshall Heverly, late of Howard borough, dec'd. Letters of administration, cum testamento annexo, in the above named estate have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and all persons having claims against the same without delay to present the same without delay to: W. D. ZERRY, Adm'r. Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE. Public Notice of Dissolution of Partnership. Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between George C. Meyer and W. C. Meyer, of State College, Centre County Pa., under the firm name of George C. Meyer & Co. was dissolved this tenth day of September A. D. 1910, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said W. C. Meyer, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. G. C. MEYER, W. C. MEYER.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE. Estate of Robert E. Cambridge late of Unionville borough, dec'd. Letters of Administration in the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre County Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same duly substantiated without delay to: ELIZA A. EASON, Executrix. Fleming, J. A. B. Miller, Atty.

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Our Price. Reg. Flour \$1.31 1.40 Fine table syrup 39 50c Bakers Chocolate .19c 25c Salt-Sack 3c 5c Green or Black Tea 25c 40c Vanilla per bottle, 8-10c 10-25c Bannet Lye 3 for 25c per can 10c 17 lb sugar, \$1.00 1 lb. Bk. Powder, 19c 30c 25 lb. Dairy salt, 20c Macaroni 8c 10c 5 gallon Oil, 58c 75c Rice 4 lbs for, 25c Soda lb. 10c 20c A cut of 10c doz. on all jars. We pay 25c doz for Eggs 25c for Butter Potatoes Wanted.

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