

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Centre Hall, borough, in said county, on SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: Catharine B. Boomer, deceased, to-wit: All that certain lot of ground situated in Centre Hall borough, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the west by Pennsylvania Avenue, otherwise known as the Bellefonte and Lewistown Turnpike, on the north by an alley, said alley being the dividing line between this property and that of the late Michael Derstine, on the east by an alley and on the south by lot of Mrs. M. B. Richards. Containing one-fourth of an acre, net measure, thereon erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable and other outbuildings.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—The undersigned, the surviving executor of the estate of Daniel R. Weaver, deceased, will sell the real estate of said decedent on the premises one-half mile south east of Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 2 p. m.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—There will be exposed at public sale on SATURDAY, JULY 25, 2 p. m. on the premises, one and one-half miles south of Spring Mills, an improved tract of land known as the Hiram Cain farm, containing about one hundred acres, about seventy-five acres of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation, balance wood land. Thereon erected a frame house two and one-half stories in height, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. Also fine, young apple orchard and other fruit; running water at the door.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer at private sale a two-story dwelling house, four rooms upstairs and two down stairs, summer kitchen, stable, quarter acre lot, located on Church street, Centre Hall, and known as the John Neff property. This property is in good condition, is weatherboarded and painted, and needs no repairs. Good fruit, and running water. This property must be sold and adapted to the growing of peaches and other fruit.

PUBLIC SALE OF PENN'S CAVE.—There will be sold at public sale on the premises all that certain message, tenement and tract of land situated in Gregg Township, Centre county, Pa., three miles north of Spring Mills, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad.

TRACT NO. 2, PENN'S CAVE. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading to Farmer's Mills, thence along said road and land of George Long north 61 1/2 degrees east 88 perches to stone, thence north 25 1/2 degrees east 20 perches to stone, thence south 61 1/2 degrees west 45 perches to stone, thence south 25 1/2 degrees east 20 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres more or less, together with all the privileges in and under the ground as far as the same is hollow or can be reached by entering into said Cave, thereon erected Penn's Cave Hotel, stable and outbuildings.

DESCRIPTION OF PENN'S CAVE. Penn's Cave is a beautiful summer resort, situated three miles from Spring Mills, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad. The Cave itself is a subterranean cavern fully one-fourth mile in length, the interior of which surpasses description. The walls and ceiling are decorated with myriad of stalactites, and the projecting irregular rocks are studded with stalagmites. Penn's Creek, which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna river below Sunbury, rises at the mouth of the Cave. The crystal, pure water flows through the cave and can be navigated by a boat, carrying from twenty-five to forty passengers, the entire length of the Cave. The Cave ends abruptly, the entrance being only large enough to carry away the water. The entrance of the Cave is gained by descending numerous easy steps. The Cave has been known since the discovery of gold, and this remains in its natural beauty.

DESCRIPTION OF PENN'S CAVE. Penn's Cave Hotel is a frame structure 30x52 ft., three stories in height with twenty-five rooms; kitchen, 16x21 feet, stable, 30x50 feet. The buildings stand immediately over the Cave. The location is strictly rural; the climate is all that could be desired; hunting and fishing nearby.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Catharine B. Boomer, late of Centre Hall, borough, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George W. Lohmeyer, late of Spring Mills, borough, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James J. Price, late of Harris Township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent a blacksmith shop and dwelling house, at Centre Hall. Terms reasonable.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase lumber from Thomas Keen, of Potter township, as the timber saved by him is the property of the undersigned.

BROOD SOWS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale two brood sows. One due for third litter, July 30; the other due for first litter September 15.

WANTED.—SEVERAL PERSONS OF CHARACTER and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$2.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. Enclose self addressed envelope.

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation, and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

GRANGE FIRE INSURANCE.

Some Statistics Relative to This Feature of Grange Work.

While there are financial benefits accruing to members of the grange, these are not set forth as inducements to secure membership. However, some facts concerning grange fire insurance are worthy of consideration. In Michigan thirty counties of the state are organized under county and district plans and also a company covering all territory not otherwise organized. The aggregate value of farm properties carried by these companies is about \$10,000,000. The average annual cost of insurance upon each \$1,000 is not far from \$1. Pennsylvania has eight grange mutual fire insurance companies carrying risks aggregating over \$15,000,000. Some of these companies have been doing business more than a quarter of a century. The aggregate cost has been about one-half of what the same class of risks costs in other companies. In Maine, with almost \$6,000,000 in risks, the fire losses of 1902 in the Androscoggin Patrons company amounted to only \$8,000, and the average assessment on \$1,000 for seven years, ending Dec. 31, 1902, was only \$2. The Oxford County (Me.) Patrons Insurance company carries \$1,774,328 at an average cost per year for twenty-three years of \$3.00 per \$1,000.

In New York state the risks carried by grange insurance companies is, for 1901, last report published, \$58,225,000. Losses were \$104,000, or \$1.80 per \$1,000, and expenses \$24,000, or 40 cents per \$1,000. Cost of insurance per \$1,000 was \$2.20. There were twenty-three companies reporting. In the Jefferson and Lewis county Patrons Fire Relief association New York state risks amount to \$10,249,803, and with losses for the year much above the average the cost of insurance was only \$1.81 on each \$1,000. In Herkimer county the grange insurance in force Jan. 1, 1903, was \$2,518,780. In Steuben and Livingston counties association policies in force Jan. 1 amounted to \$3,170,300 and cost to the insured for three years past has been only 53 1/2 cents per \$1,000.

The Columbia and Dutchess association carries \$3,184,000 in risks, of which amount \$1,000,800 was written in 1902, and the total cost to the insured for five years was \$1.84 per \$1,000, or about 65 cents per year per \$1,000. The Catawagus county association wrote \$200,000 insurance in 1902 and has over \$1,000,000 in force.

The Ohio Grangers' Mutual Insurance company has been in operation twenty-three years. There are now 3,286 policies in force, the amount of the insurance being \$3,100,616. There have been twenty-one assessments for 186 losses during the twenty-three years, and the average cost of insurance per year has been \$1.43 per \$1,000.

In Massachusetts the grange companies wrote \$407,008 insurance in 1902, and total risks are \$735,598. Receipts for premiums were \$32,272, while the losses were only \$150. This is a remarkable showing, for while good fortune has certainly attended the company it is also evidence of carefully selected risks.

Hervin lies one of the chief reasons for the excellent showing made by grange insurance companies—care in selection of risks, then economy of administration and careful supervision.

GRANGE CONFERENCES. Michigan Taking the Lead in a Most Valuable Line of Work. Michigan state grange, under the careful direction of its worthy master, George B. Hudson, is stepping into the front rank as an excellent farmers' organization. More now granges were organized in that state last year than in any other. It has more grange halls owned by the granges. It is proving of vast benefit to the farmers in matters of legislation. The latest idea is to hold grange conferences throughout the state, much after the custom of the farmers' institutes. Assignments have been made for a series of nearly 200 meetings in aid of uniformity in grange work and to assist all granges, new and old, in the way of essential methods to grange success. These conferences are supposed to be so located as to be convenient for all members from all granges to attend. In behalf of the state grange a proficient conference conductor will assist at each meeting. A considerable portion of each programme is to be made up from assignments to local people, and discussion will be general.

All conferences are intended to be closed sessions. All parts of grange work will be considered. The idea is a good one for adoption in every state.

What the Grange Stands For. The grange is the strongest and most enduring farmers' society in this country, if not in the world. Other farm organizations have sprung up and flourished for a time, only to wither or die. After a hard struggle and slow early growth the grange lives, a powerful yet conservative element in American farm life. We may safely say that no other organization so fairly represents the American farm freholder.

An honest expression of grange opinion may be accepted as a fair statement of the views held by the better class of farmers who own their farms and live on them. If there is any organization better qualified to give voice to the views of this class, we do not know what it is.—Rural New Yorker.

A noble trinity—the church, the school and the grange. All are laboring for the uplift of humanity.

The advisability of organizing a national grange life insurance company is under consideration by a committee appointed by the national grange to support at its next meeting. The committee consists of W. K. Thompson, South Carolina; G. S. Ladd, Massachusetts; N. J. Bacheider, New Hampshire.

A \$25,000 railroad station is to be built at Lewistown.

GRANGE WORK FOR 1903.

National Lecturer Bacheider Has Arranged a Fine Programme.

National Lecturer N. J. Bacheider has issued the following excellent programme of timely and important topics for grange discussion in 1903:

First Quarter—General Topic, Organization.—January, To what extent is the organization of capital justifiable? February, To what extent is the organization of labor justifiable? March, To what extent is the organization of farmers justifiable, and what is our duty in protecting the people from unjust demands of organized capital and organized labor?

Second Quarter—General Topic, Education.—April, What influence can be exerted by the grange for the improvement of rural schools? May, What influence can be exerted by the grange that will secure the proper recognition of agricultural matters in agricultural colleges? June, What can be done by the grange to aid and improve the farmers' institutes?

Third Quarter—General Topic, Farm Management.—July, What are the advantages from the use of improved farm machinery? August, What of the importance and necessity of restoring soil fertility removed by crops? September, What farm crops are the most profitable in this locality?

Fourth Quarter—General Topic, Character Builders.—October, What influence has home life upon the young in the formation of character? November, What influence has the grange in the formation of character? December, What should be the relation of the grange and church?

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS

Saving the Wastes on the Farm an Important Matter.

Some one has said that if he could have what was wasted on an average American farm he could live in comfort. This, I fear, is only too true of the average farmer. He does not make a study of his business. While hundreds of dollars' worth of the best liquid fertilizer is running to waste in his barns, or under the eaves of it, he is buying commercial fertilizer at \$30 to \$40 per ton to enrich his land. While nature has given him rich and fertile land he too often gets an alluring bag of gold in the bountiful yield of hay and does not realize that he is robbing his land of fertility when he sells hay.

These and a thousand other wastes on the farm are brought to the farmer's notice by the discussions in the grange, and the farmer must be dull indeed who does not reap some benefit from them. A fair and just exchange of the commodities of the farm for those of the factory, the mine and the professional man must come about through better business methods. The farmer should act with others of his own profession and at least devote as much energy to marketing his crop as to producing it.

There are many causes to remove before agriculture will receive a fair and just return for the capital and labor invested in the industry, but the removal of these causes lies in the hands of the farmer himself. He must co-operate with others in improving his business methods and must apply the same thought, energy and business ability to agriculture that are applied to any other industry.—George A. Fuller.

Rural Free Mail Delivery. At no distant day the rural free mail delivery service will require 40,000 carriers. This is a large number. When we consider the brief time this service has been in operation, its success may be considered phenomenal. During the past year over 12,000 petitions have been filed at Washington for this rural service. This proves that the farmers are waking up to their privileges. All this is gratifying to the members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, for theirs was the first organization that attempted to secure the establishment of the free mail delivery service. Indeed it is the direct result of their efforts.

Special Grange Week. The Pennsylvania state grange at its recent session recommended that a "special grange week" be set apart in February by the master of the state grange and that every subordinate grange in the state be urged to make special effort during that time to increase its membership. It is a good plan and worthy of general adoption.

The title "lecturer" of a grange does not necessarily signify that he must be its best talker. He has other duties of more importance than lecturing. He has charge of all the literary and educational work of the grange, and his position is as responsible a one as the master's.

The grange is shaking itself together and is moving to the front. It is beginning to appreciate the magnitude of its responsibility, the largeness of its opportunity. It is doing things and getting ready to do even greater things.—American Grange Bulletin.

The three grand purposes of the grange are the social elevation, the educational advancement and the moral improvement of the farmer's family.

A live, flourishing subordinate grange that is living up to its possibilities is worth \$1,000 to any town.—Governor Bacheider, New Hampshire.

New England granges pay more attention to the ritualistic work of the order than those of other states. So one said who knows.

The grange teaches the farmer to think.

We strive to make happy homes.

Centre Reporter, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

OBJECTS OF THE GRANGE.

Its Elevating Influence on the Farmer's Life and Occupation.

When'er a noble deed is wrought, When'er is spoke a noble thought, Our hearts in glad surprise To higher levels rise.

The objects of the grange are ennobling. Its results are many a noble deed has been wrought, and many a noble thought spoken, and hearts and minds and thoughts of many a farmer and farmer's wife have arisen to a higher level.

Selfishness, narrowness and backwardness have no place in America today. The American farmer, more than any other class, should be above these things, and, thanks to the grange, he is rising above them.

We are all of us students, and all should be anxious to develop the noble instincts of our natures, and nowhere else can we find so good an opportunity for development as in the grange.

In the great industrial development of the present time we observe with more or less of concern the tremendous organization of capital, which will not be stopped by public opinion and cannot be controlled by legislation. We see the ironclad organization of labor which rises above the power of injunction or the force of bayonets.

In this great crisis the great middle class, the agriculturists, "the hope and strength of the nation," inspired by noble thoughts to the doing of noble deeds, can well band themselves into an organization like the grange, whose object is the bettering of themselves and the world.

The same forces that lead to organization of capital and impel to industrial union point plainly to the social, business and fraternal co-operation of the farmers.

As the future of this republic depends upon a successful agriculture and a successful agriculture depends upon a thorough knowledge of the business and an understanding of our relations to each other and to the world, then it is not so much a selfish desire as patriotic impulse that leads us to take up the work of the grange, and as the grange is developed along the lines it has marked out for itself so will there be developed a higher manhood and womanhood. Nobler deeds will be wrought, nobler thoughts will be spoken, higher levels attained, and in the enlightenment and general improvement we will share with the rest and our reward will be sure and certain.—W. N. Giles, Secretary New York State Grange.

An Important Decision. National Master Jones made an important decision at the session of the Maine state grange and settled a point that has caused much discussion. The decision was in regard to the reading of the records and was as follows:

"The minutes of the meeting of a subgrange should be received and adopted at the close of the said meeting. At the opening of the following meeting the record should be read for the information of those present. No other action should be taken."

A Popular Adage. A man said the other day, "I don't believe in the grange," and he evidently was sincere. It is a popular adage, "It makes no difference what a man believes so long as he is sincere." Let us see. I take a train for the north, firmly believing that it is the train for the south. Will I bring up at the south just the same? It makes all the difference in the world whether we believe in anything because we have investigated it or whether our belief is founded on ignorance. Our belief in anything does not make it so if it is not truth.—G. A. F.

A Foundation Principle. "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves" is one of the foundation principles of the grange. When we begin to look around us to see how we can lighten the burden on some other shoulders, then it is that we begin the development of a truly higher type of manhood and womanhood within ourselves. If we can put some touches of rosy sunset into the life of those about us, then we may feel that we have not lived in vain.

Objects of the Grange. "United by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind." Nothing narrow or hidebound in that declaration of the object of the grange organization! How many of us fully realize what it means to labor for the good of some one besides ourselves? Let's try this year to make that our motive for being in the grange.

Our farmers have two great problems in their business—one to produce their goods at less cost and the other to find wider markets.—Aaron Jones.

The secretary of the Pennsylvania state grange, J. T. Allman, says that in many sections the notion still prevails that the grange is the avowed enemy of the middlemen. This is not correct. We oppose only a surplus of middlemen, endeavoring to shorten as much as possible the route from the producer to the consumer.

Some time ago, when prices for beef were so high as to be almost prohibitive, the members of some of the granges in Berkshire county, Mass., co-operated in defying the high prices of the meat trust and getting their own fresh meat at a low price. Some of the farmers raising young stock agreed together to kill off stock as it was needed to supply meat, taking turns and distributing to each other and to other members of the grange at a lower price than meat was selling for in the market. Two important grange ideas were thereby illustrated—fraternity and co-operation.

Send the news to the Reporter.

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A fine full line of . . . LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES. A Complete line . . . MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES. Please do not forget our . . . FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

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P. V. S. STORE. Goods exchanged for Produce. . . **C. A. KRAPE.** Spring Mills, Pa.

IN THE LAND OF THE DAKOTAS.

Why not? It is easy. Good lands at \$8.00 per Acre and up. Lands sold on long time payments. One crop often pays the entire cost of the land. A large majority of . . . Eastern Tenant Farmers Would Better their Condition By taking Advantage of this Opportunity to Buy Low Priced Farm Lands And making their Homes in the Dakotas.

P. O. STIVER, Freeport, Illinois. NATIVE HOME, POTTERS MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The Lamp of Steady Habits

The lamp that doesn't flare up or smoke, or cause you to use bad language; the lamp that looks good when you get it and stays good; the lamp that you never will part with, once you have it; that's **The New Rochester.** Other lamps may be offered you as "just as good" — they may be, in some respects, but for all around goodness, there's only one. **The New Rochester.** To make sure the lamp offered you is genuine, look for the name on it; every lamp has it. **Old Lamps Made New.** We can fill every lamp want. No matter whether you want a new lamp or stove, an old one repaired or refinished, a vase mended, or other make of lamp transformed into a New Rochester, we can do it. Let us send you literature on the subject. We are SPECIALISTS in the treatment of diseases of Lamps. Consultation FREE.

THE ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 38 Park Place & 38 Barclay St., New York. Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. . . The Standard Scale works are being removed from Bellefonte to Beaver Falls.

Very Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea. "About six years ago for the first time in my life I had a sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea," says Mrs. Alice Miller, of Morgan, Texas. "I got temporary relief, but it came back again and again, and for six long years I have suffered more misery and agony than I can tell. It was worse than death. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for physicians' prescriptions and treatment without avail. Finally we moved to Bosque county, our present home, and one day I happened to see an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with a testimonial of a man who had been cured by it. The case was so similar to my own that I concluded to try the remedy. The result was wonderful. I could hardly realize that I was well again, or believe it could be so after having suffered so long, but that one bottle of medicine, costing but a few cents, cured me." For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

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MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. G. STROHMEIER, CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN. Manufacturer of and Dealer in HIGH GRADE . . . MONUMENTAL WORK in all kinds of Marble and Granite. Don't fail to get my prices.

Cholera Infantum. This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, as directed with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.

For a lazy liver try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They invigorate the liver, aid the digestion, regulate the bowels and prevent bilious attacks. For sale by C. W. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills.