

Democratic County Ticket.  
 For Congress: W. HARRISON WALKER  
 For Assembly: J. CALVIN MEYER  
 For Sheriff: FRED F. SMITH  
 For Register: G. F. WEAVER  
 For Recorder: F. PIERCE MUSSER  
 For Treasurer: J. D. MILLER  
 For County Commissioners:  
 C. A. WEVER  
 J. L. DUNLAP  
 For Auditors:  
 J. W. BECK  
 JOHN L. COLE

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Paragraphs Picked from Exchanges of Interest to Reporter Readers.

Millheim Journal—

Dr. J. G. Spangler, of Mapleton Depot, Huntingdon county, proprietor of the Millheim water plant, spent Monday night and Tuesday in this place.

Mrs. C. F. Garret and two children, Mary and Glenn, started for Hanover, York county, Tuesday morning on a visit to her parents, also to attend the Woman's Missionary convention at Red Lion, Pa., to be held next week.

Dr. J. Frank Raine, a former editor of the Journal, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends in this place. Monday morning he left for Baltimore, Md., to transact some important business, before returning to Sykesville, where he has been located for about three years.

Special services were held in the Lutheran church in Millheim Sunday evening. It will be remembered by the congregation as "note-burning services," on account of all notes that were held against Fairview cemetery having been paid, they were publicly burned. The cemetery is now free of debt. Rev. B. E. M. Sheeder preached a sermon suitable to the occasion.

Democratic Watchman—

Mart. B. Garman this week bought the Nichols property on east Curtin street now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lukenbach. He expects to make it his future home but will not move there until next spring.

At a meeting of the state Eclectic medical society in Harrisburg last week Dr. W. S. Glen, of State College, was elected president, and Dr. R. H. Meek, of Avis, who by the way is also a Centre countian, secretary.

It is very probable that D. Buck, of Unionville, who is one of the stockholders, will succeed the late Edward L. Hoy as manager of the Bellefonte lumber company, giving about four days a week to the business and the other two to his home interests.

Note from Illinois.

Mrs. Philip Mersinger, of Joliet, Illinois, a few days ago, in making a remittance to the Reporter, writes as follows, which will be of interest to the Reporter readers:

I look forward to the day I receive the Reporter as I do for an old friend's visit. It has been a welcome guest in our home for more than eighteen years.

We have had a great deal of rain this spring, but have had ideal weather the past week. The farmers and gardeners are a busy set of people. With good weather now we will have good crops. The hay, or grass, has never looked better than it does now.

I continued the business just as Mr. Mersinger and I had worked together since I came in 1890 and have a very good trade. I have three good men employed and we are all kept busy.

With best regards to you and yours, and all inquiring friends (for I will never lose my interest in the Pennsylvania Valley people) I am

Very respectfully yours.

Oak Hall.

George Tressler and wife, of Penna Cave, were guests at the home of Edward Sellers over Sunday.

Mrs. James Ross, of Linden Hall, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cunningham, recently.

OUR PATRIOTIC SONGS

We Are Not as Familiar With Them as We Should Be.

FEW OF US KNOW THE WORDS

How Many Americans, For Instance, Can Recite "The Star Spangled Banner" or "My Country, 'Tis of Thee?" "Dixie" and "Maryland, My Maryland."

Proud as they are of their nation, it is a strange fact that Americans are not so familiar with their country's patriotic airs as are the people of the foreign lands.

Even when they are stirred to the point of singing by bands they find it hard to recollect the words. And it is doubtful whether many are aware of the bits of history attached to some of the land's patriotic airs.

Take "The Star Spangled Banner," for instance. How much can you sing of that song? Yet, if any can be called the national anthem, this is the one. Of course it is unfair to ourselves to say that we cannot sing it, but it must be admitted that we don't know it as generally as we should.

Its author, Francis Scott Key, now lies in a cemetery at Frederick, Md., where an American flag is always waving over his grave. Key wrote the song after an experience he had while a prisoner aboard a British war vessel.

While he was aboard the boat Fort M'Henry, the sole protection of Baltimore, was bombarded, and the song tells of his satisfaction at finding the flag of his country still waving upon the dawn of the succeeding morning.

It is a hymn which all Americans can join in singing, because it breathes the spirit of the whole land and has not one suggestion of sectionalism in it.

Next as a national song comes "America," sometimes known as "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Objection is frequently raised against this because the tune was not original. It is the property of the British empire as much as it is of the United States, and when it is heard from afar one cannot tell whether the band wants to feel the inspiration that is in the words of "America" or in "God Save the King."

The words of the song "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," were written by Samuel Francis Smith. The song was first sung at a Sunday school celebration of the Fourth of July at the Park Street church in Boston. It is an interesting fact that one of the little boys who helped to sing "America" for the first time is now the chaplain of the United States senate, the venerable and revered Edward Everett Hale.

Then we have "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," which has something like an echo of "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." The tune of "Yankee Doodle" is a good one, and we all like to whistle or hum it, but the words unfortunately are not very good and, furthermore, it has been said did not mean a great deal at the time they were written. At any rate, it has not the solemn grandeur that "The Star Spangled Banner" holds.

The origin of "Yankee Doodle" is shrouded in the mystery of a score of conflicting tales. It is generally agreed, however, that the tune came from England, and the words were invented by the British soldiers to be sung in derision of the raw American troops who joined them at the camp on the Hudson below Albany in 1755 during the French and Indian war.

Twenty years later the rebellious patriots played "Yankee Doodle" at the battle of Lexington, and it became the first national song of the United States.

Philadelphia has considerable interest in "Hail Columbia." It was written by Joseph Hopkinson of this city, although the air was one composed by a German who was conducting an orchestra in New York. Hopkinson wrote the words at the time when war was threatened with France in 1798, and for a long while it was the most popular of our patriotic songs.

As for sectional songs, there are some which have mighty good tunes, a case in point being "Dixie." Although this was the battle hymn of the Confederacy, Lincoln enjoyed it immensely and on the day of his assassination asked a band to play it for him.

"Dixie," however, was written long before the civil war and was not intended for the use of the Confederates. It was written in 1859 by Daniel D. Emmett, who was singing with Bryant's minstrels in New York. Bryant's show was dragging, and as failure seemed imminent he asked Emmett to write a negro "walk around" which would stir up some enthusiasm.

"Dixie" was the result. Its adaptation nearly two years later as the war song of the south was an accident. Mrs. John Wood was appearing at the New Orleans Varieties theater in "Pocahontas." On account of the rising tide of war a so-called drill was introduced into the show. The orchestra leader tried over several airs for the march and finally hit upon "Dixie." The war cloud burst the next week, and from New Orleans "Dixie" spread all over the south. At the north Fanny J. Crosby, the hymn writer, wrote a song for "Dixie" which was strongly Union in sentiment, but the other side had pre-empted the air.

Then it was that the north took up "John Brown's Body," which was first put on by a Boston company, and later Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote to this tune "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Another popular southern air is really an old German one. It had been used in America for many years as a vehicle for the old college song "Laudamus Horatius," but it is now universally associated with "Maryland, My Maryland."

This song was considered by James Russell Lowell to be the best poem produced by the civil war, and Mr. Lowell could not have been partial to its sentiments. It was written by James Ryder Randall, a Marylander. At the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Randall was teaching in a small college in Louisiana. When he heard the news of the riots in the streets of Baltimore in April, 1861, he was fired by the intelligence and angry because his native state did not forsake the Union. Under these circumstances he wrote the poem. It was first published in the New Orleans Delta and copied in all the southern papers and, of course, became very popular among Maryland secessionists. One of these, Miss Jennie Cary, suggested adapting it to the air of the familiar college song. Miss Cary was in Virginia just after the first battle of Bull Run. She and a party of friends were serenaded at Fairfax Court House by the Washington Light artillery of New Orleans. Miss Cary responded by singing "Maryland, My Maryland."—Philadelphia Press.

Restaurant Tips.

The Much Vexed Question From the Waiter's Point of View.

"I know by the way you nod your head you think it's pretty hard on the public. Suppose every waiter here got a regular salary, with no chance for extras. Do you suppose he'd be jumping hurdles for a lot of fussy people, all kicking about better things than they get at home? Do you think he'd like to choke, break his neck making everybody comfortable and then listen to their hard luck stories or more painful jokes? No, sir; he'd serve the stuff just as he got it from the kitchen. He wouldn't go back and fight for tiddits and extra hot food. He'd be in no hurry to serve any one and pile up work for himself. The customer would wait because the waiter wouldn't, and probably he'd never come back, and that's where the owner would lose."

"It must take great ingenuity to make the system pay," I mused.

"It does," said Joseph. "The stupid waiter starves. Do you know that in order to hold good waiters the cheap hash slinging joints have to pay higher wages than the swell restaurants? There's not the opportunity for tips in the cheap places, and the waiter must follow opportunity like a bird of prey. He simply has to be clever enough to get tips, and he has no social standing to make him bashful. There are two methods—one is to get them spontaneously, the other to force them out. Most people tip only because they're ashamed not to. I make out better with the first method, especially in a place like this, where most of our patrons are regulars. It isn't the regular who does the complaining. He knows and saves the exertion."

"With strangers it's a gamble. It may be a little party, and the things they order gladden your heart with anticipation. You try to be a gentleman with the service, and then at the finish you get nothing—or maybe a dime. You can't complain; you'd be discharged. But there are ways. You can't blame a waiter who is bunked off if he administers a rebuke in a dignified way, such as, 'Ah, sir, you've forgotten a dime of your change,' or he can call his helper and without a word point to the coin for him to remove."—Robert Sloss in Harper's Weekly.

LAWS OF WAR.

The Code That Governs Hostilities Between Civilized Nations.

The "laws of war" as at present formulated by the civilized nations forbid the use of poison against the enemy; murder by treachery, as, for example, assuming the uniform or displaying the flag of a foe; the murder of those who have surrendered, whether upon conditions or at discretion; desertions that no quarter will be given to an enemy; the use of such arms or projectiles as will cause unnecessary pain or suffering to an enemy; the abuse of a flag of truce to gain information concerning an enemy's positions; all unnecessary destruction of property, whether public or private.

They also declare that only fortified places shall be subject to siege or bombardment; that public buildings of whatever character, whether belonging to church or state, shall be spared; that plundering by private soldiers or their officers shall be considered inadmissible; that prisoners shall be treated with common humanity; that the personal effects and private property of prisoners, excepting their arms and ammunition, shall be respected; that the population of an enemy's country shall be considered exempt from participation in the war unless by hostile acts they provoke the ill will of the enemy.

Personal and family honor and the religious convictions of an invaded people must be respected by the invaders and all pillage by regular troops or their followers strictly forbidden.

No Plot.

The actor, rounded up in Russia with a bunch of others, retaining his composure while his companions in misfortune were giving way to despair.

"I can prove my innocence of complete in any conspiracy to the complete satisfaction of the authorities," he said.

"How can you do that?" one of his companions asked. "You will always be suspected of being connected with a plot."

He smiled confidently.

"Not when I tell them that for years I have been playing in musical comedies."—Baltimore American.

Golfing Sarcasm.

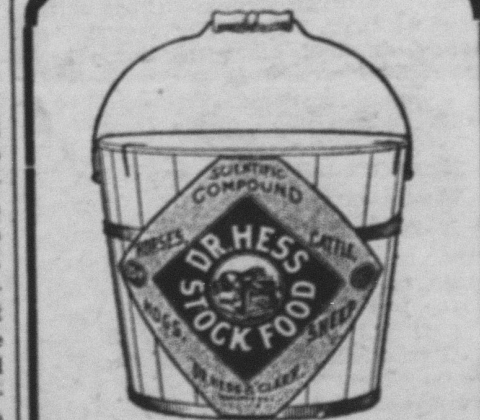
"Caddy, how many strokes is that for this hole?" asked the golfer with the plaid cap.

"I can't say, sir."

"Can't say?"

"No, sir; I can only count up to twelve, sir."—Pick-Me-Up.

Read the Reporter.



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