



### WHO GETS THE TARIFF BOODLE?

A. S. Farquhar, of York, is a manufacturer, and the tariff is alleged to be maintained for the benefit of manufacturers. It ought to be valuable to him, therefore, but it isn't. He makes agricultural machinery, and sells very much of it in foreign countries; and as he can meet foreign competition abroad he can all the more easily meet it in his own country. Besides—and this is the more important consideration—the tariff adds to the cost of all the materials he uses. Instead of being a bounty to him it is a burden.

Mr. Miles, who has charge of the tariff reform campaign of the National Association of Manufacturers, makes vehicles. He says the tariff is of little if any benefit to him or to other manufacturers in his line. He and his associates can make for export now, but the tariff taxes them on their raw materials. Instead of being a bounty it is a burden.

Ex-Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, is a manufacturer of shoes. He says his trade needs no protection, but it does need untaxed raw materials. As we are exporting a million dollars worth of shoes every month it is quite evident that our manufacturers can meet foreign competition, but the tariff increases their costs of production and they would like to have free hides and some other free things.

The woolen manufacturers claim that they are dependent upon a high tariff because of the duty on wool, and there is no doubt that the greater part of the protection they get is offset by a tax on the material.

The net result of it all is that the manufacturers get little benefit from the tariff. Much, and sometimes all, of the protection that they get they have to hand over to somebody else. But the lumber kings and the ore and coal barons and the owners of sheep ranches who have access to the public domain do not have to divide with anybody. They get nearly all the tariff boodle for the gifts of Nature. What the manufacturers of the United States need is free raw materials. A low revenue tariff would be a high rate of protection for them if their materials were untaxed.

### NO HELP NEEDED.

If there is any set of men amply able and willing to take care of themselves, and with this capacity already abundantly demonstrated, it is our farmers. Statistics show that they are wisely using the splendid prosperity that has come to them through their own efforts, co-operating with the favor of nature and location. Their first step has been to pay off their debts, then to better their economic, social and intellectual condition by procuring better machinery and stock, by improving their farms and buildings, by the purchase of such luxuries as books, musical instruments and pleasure vehicles; by the sending of their sons and daughters to school, where, unfortunately, these are even yet commonly educated away from the farm; and, lastly, by travel and the support of gatherings and associations and periodicals devoted to their calling and to the introduction of better methods.

Nearly every State now liberally co-operates with this agricultural uplift movement. The trolley and the telephone and the rural free delivery bring the advantages of the city close to the rural resident, and yet leave him all the good of his country life. The efforts of the National department of agriculture have been directed, as far as a bureaucratic government is capable of doing this, to the dissemination of valuable information and the conduct of such experimentation and investigation as is beyond the scope of the State or the individual.

If it were not for the exigencies of the coming election, it is quite doubtful if the cloud-compelling Theodore would have seen the urgent necessity of doing something for the farmer. The farmer needs no sleek, smug bureaucracy to help him, especially when he knows that such aid is only extended in order to excise the paternalism which is being exercised in behalf of the protected interests by the party of which said Theodore just now is the very anxious head.

A goodly number of the newspapers of the state have fallen into the error of supposing that the constitutional amendments now being advertised throughout the state will be submitted to the popular vote next November. They must be acted upon by the legislature of 1909. If that body approve they will be submitted to the vote of the people in November, 1909. They are published now in accordance with the requirement of the organic law and for public information. If the people believe they should be adopted, or that any of them should be rejected, they have the opportunity of expressing their views to their representatives before the next meeting of the legislature.

### ROOSEVELT'S COMMISSION.

Some of the Crazy Regulations a Commission Would Want to Enforce in Rural Districts.

The commission Roosevelt is talking about will likely attempt to give the farmer a special lift up by prescribing a few simple regulations, and probably among them will be found these:

(1) All farm houses on the west side of the public roads must be painted white; those on the east side red; those on the south side blue, and those on the north side green, the idea being to aid the traveler at all times to know the direction in which he is moving.

(2) The front yard fence must not be over four and one-half and not under three feet in height.

(3) All gates must open to the right; no matter whether leading to front yard, manure yard, or field; there must be uniformity. If there are obstructions in the way, remove them.

(4) Every farmer must keep at least some white animals other than white hogs. While a hog might be of a white breed, the animal itself might not always look white, it being the purpose of the commission to oblige a faithful observance of this regulation in both letter and spirit.

(5) Every farmer must, between the 1st and 31st of January, apply to the commission who will give instructions for the year's crop acreage—the number of acres to be sown to each kind of grain depending upon how many votes were cast for the last justice of the peace elected in that district.

(6) The number of cows to be kept on each farm will be governed by the number of daughters in the family, no matter whether or not the daughters do the milking.

(7) The first and fifth offspring of every herd shall be fed to maturity and sold in the markets, the proceeds to be devoted to defraying the expenses of the commission making these regulations. Failure to deliver at least the value of \$10 each year, shall be sufficient cause to be obliged to forever vote to perpetuate this commission.

(8) No dog of any kind shall be tolerated on a farm of less than fifty acres, unless the farmer is willing to permit him (the dog) unmolested to have his (the dog's) complement of fleas. The commission desires to make these regulations so that no farmer will spend his time at anything that will not bring him in quick returns. No one ever got rich in the past picking the fleas off a dog, and no one ever will in the future. The commission desires to advise farmers on this important topic. Further information will be forwarded on application.

(9) Information has reached the commission that in many parts of the United States farmers have worked out a plan by which many rural homes are connected with business centers by telephone. When desiring to use a telephone, step up to the instrument, turn the crank to the right, (using the right hand) and with the left take down the receiver. The observance of these instructions are very necessary because if you backed up to the instrument, the party at the other end might be shocked. The remainder of the operation is easily learned.

(10) Corn must be planted in the Spring, i. e., in the Spring of the year, to insure a crop. Planting after August 1st, in the north, has in all cases proven a failure. Corn must also be shelled before planting, so planting it in the ear (that is, without removing it from the cob) is waste of seed. Most farmers, especially those who plant corn in rows and cultivate the plants until too large, already know that a corn cob will not sprout.

In order to promote better sanitary conditions in rural communities, these few simple regulations are promulgated by the commission:

(1) Flies are dirty, and coffee in which two or more flies have drowned should not be drunk except by the most robust. If the flies are picked out before the fluttering of the wings ceases no harm may be done by drinking the liquid.

(2) a Buckets used for slopping the hogs must not be used as a storage vessel for food for the family. b The slop barrel is not a fit vessel in which to soak fish. c A butter churn should be washed after each churning. d Children should be obliged to wash their faces every morning, and their feet twice each month, regardless of the opinion of the mother.

And thus along indefinitely. A commission at Washington would be just the thing to undo the farmer. He would be everlastingly dependent if he were regulated by a commission.

### Presbyterian Picnic.

The members of the Presbyterian Sunday school and church will hold a basket picnic in Conley's woods, east of Centre Hall, today (Thursday).

Some people are only tireless in making others tired.

### TELEPHONE COMPANY'S MERGE.

American Union Company Now Reaches From Youngstown to the Delaware.

The American Union Telephone Company, the independent telephone concern which has offices in Harrisburg absorbed the Consolidated Telephone Companies of Pennsylvania, composed of independent lines with offices at Allentown and operating in eight of the eastern counties of the state.

The consolidation gives the American Union lines between Youngstown, Ohio, and the Delaware river. The consolidated companies operated forty-seven exchanges in Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Berks, Montgomery and Bucks counties, the principal ones being in Allentown, Carbonate, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Bethlehem, Slatington and Reading.

There are more than 20,000 telephones and nearly 10,000 miles of toll circuits. The business will be managed from the company's headquarters in Harrisburg.

The following officers were elected: President, Hon. Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte; vice president, F. D. Houck, Harrisburg; secretary and treasurer, S. R. Caldwell, Harrisburg. These officers hold the same positions in the American Union Company. Directors elected were Mr. Orvis, Mr. Houck and the following: S. P. Light, Lebanon; L. D. Gilbert, Harrisburg; B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg; James B. Krause, Williamsport; James Kerr, Clearfield; J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte; Chas. West, Allentown; T. S. Clark, Williamsport; Asbury W. Lee, Clearfield; and William Jennings, Harrisburg. With the exception of Mr. Houck and Mr. West, these directors are all on the board of the American Union Company.

### Notes from Millheim Journal.

Mrs. F. D. Luse and son, Victor, of West Fairview, are visiting relatives and friends in this place and vicinity.

Mrs. W. H. Smith returned Saturday after a week's visit her daughter, Mrs. David Stoner, at Tusseyville.

Rev. Ralph Illingworth and son, of Camden, N. J., spent Thursday and Thursday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Walter.

A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. Walter assembled at their residence Friday evening in honor of Mrs. W. G. Fisher, of Mt. Union, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter. Supper was served on the lawn and a pleasant evening was spent by all who were present.

Miss Mabel Crouse, of Aaronburg, left for Philadelphia Monday where she will remain for the next six weeks. She will be engaged in the large wholesale store of I. S. Custer Sons & Co., dealers in millinery goods, and will return in the Fall with the latest and most fashionable styles in millinery.

### Note from Illinois.

The spring opened early and conditions, or weather features, were favorable up to August first, for rank growth in vegetation. Heavy rain every week up to the last week in July. Since then there has been nearly an entire absence of rain. Corn and late potatoes look well and promise heavy yields, but should have rain. Corn on the low lands is rather poor and weedy as a rule, being too wet earlier in the season to plant or cultivate. Hay yielded heavily and the late cuttings were gotten in store in fine shape. Some timothy meadows yielded nearly three tons per acre of cured hay from the field. It is worth from six to eight dollars per ton on our markets. Corn retails at 80c; new oats, 50c; potatoes, 80c.

Threshing operations are in progress all over the prairies. From a given point one can see from ten to a dozen outfits at work at the same time on the prairies. Another week of fine weather will nearly wind up the threshing season here. Little grain is stacked or housed, nearly all is shock threshing. Grain is yielding well and is of good quality. Fruits of all varieties, save cherries, are a fair crop. Blight injured the cherry crop, causing the leaves to drop and the fruit to wilt.

J. M. STIFFLER.

Freeport, Ill., Aug. 11.

### Brungart-McCool.

Saturday, August 15th, at eleven o'clock, S. Cleveland Brungart, of Rebersburg, and Miss Lettie B. McCool were united in marriage by Rev. W. Henry Schuyler at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McCool, near Centre Hill. Only members of the two families specially interested were present. After partaking of a sumptuous repast the happy couple started on the wedding tour. Both bride and groom have been teaching in the public schools of the county. May their future be happy and useful.

### PICNIC AT RHONEYMEDE.

The Centre Hall-Linden Hall Telephone Company Held Its Annual Outing on Saturday.

The largest of the various branch companies composing the Patrons Rural Telephone Company held its annual outing Saturday at "Rhoneymede," the country home of Hon. Leonard Rhone, the originator of the scheme by which hundreds of farmers in Centre county are connected by wire with the business centers. The company referred to is the Centre Hall-Linden Hall Company, the largest in point of telephone subscribers, and whose stock is worth par value, and has always earned a good dividend, besides giving its holders telephone service at a remarkably low rate per year.

About one hundred and fifty persons attended the gathering, which was in the form of a basket picnic, but when the noon hour arrived a great long table was spread with provisions—the choicest of the land—and the participants like one great family sat down to satisfy a hunger that comes only to the enthusiastic picnicer.

The day was spent in social intercourse. Many topics of local interest were discussed by little groups of men and women here and there, and some of these conferences will no doubt result in action that will be beneficial to the public in general.

The younger people, who have not so fully assumed the weightier responsibilities, devoted the time to playing games suited to their tastes.

### BASE BALL.

A feature of amusement was a game of base ball, the players having been selected from among the picnicers, and were dubbed as Ins and Outs.

Ins—Lycurgus R. Lingle, 2b; Wm. H. Baird, 3b; D. A. Boozer, 1b; Richard Brooks, if; David Taylor, c; John D. Meyer, p; Jacob F. Bitner, cf; S. W. Smith, ss; Ray Durst, rf.

Outs—Harry Reish, c; Samuel Gingerich, p; Sparr Wert, 2b; Elmer Stump, ss; Daniel Stover, 1b; Charles B. Neff, 3b; Adam Smith, if; Cleve Weaver, rf; Earl Cummings, cf. Umpire, David J. Meyer, assisted by Baird, Reish, and Brooks, the latter being the understudy of Alvin Stump, who spends much of his time in reading sporting news, and never fails to witness the National game when on his frequent trips to New York; scorer, Edward Durst; chief roofer, Capt. G. M. Bost; water boys, Masters Danny Wion, Sammy Durst, George Miller; property man, Leonard Rhone.

The best indication that the nines were made up of the most experienced ball enthusiasts is that the score was kept down to 35 to 22, in favor of the Ins. A number of brilliant plays were made on both sides, among these being a high fly almost caught by Boozer while lying on his back, with his feet in the air and neck in a double twist. It was a most difficult feat, and the proud performer could not help feeling it in every muscle for three or four days. Gingerich put the balls over the plate with a speed that would make a professional wish he owned the patent. Pitcher Meyer also worked out curved ball of his own—a dew drop with an up finish—that was always hit, the curve being completed in the right or left field after the ball and bat met. Neff protected third base like a rooster protects his first brood. He pocketed everything that came his way, and had more put-outs to his credit than another man on the field. He made but one continuous error, and that was while at the bat—a simple matter of mathematics in not calculating the correct position of the ball with reference to his bat. Lingle attempted to take a fly with such grace that as a reminder the nail on his index finger was shoved back to the first joint, but afterward he discovered the correct science of protection and permitted the ball to pass through his hands without injury to body or soul.

The Editor of the Reporter made his maiden entry from the rooting line to the diamond, and proved a swatter from away back, never failing to change the direction of the ball whether it was high or low, and never said a word during the entire game. Ray Durst, a retired farmer, of Earlstown, followed on the batting list, and always scored. Durst is a heavy weight and pounded the ball until there were complaints from within the cover. Stump and Stover, both of whom were always satisfied with the rulings of the umpire, were the good natured guys and made light of the weakness in their own team.

A description of this game would not be complete without referring to the extraordinary fairness of Umpire Meyer, who had the same regard for base ball law as the proverbial western highwayman has for the life of a man whose pockets bulge with banknotes. It was the first game he umpired since a student at college.

Send the news to the Reporter. It will help make the paper more interesting to all its readers.

Luck is merely a case of not being found out.

### 55,402,350,113 CIGARETTES SMOKE

Last Year in the United States.—An Average of More than Six Daily for Each Smoker.

There were 55,402,350,113 cigarettes smoked in the United States during the last fiscal year, according to Government statistics just issued—25,000,000 is perhaps a fair estimate of the number of men and boys in this country who smoke tobacco. So, on an average, each smoker consumed 2,216 cigarettes last year, or 6 1-4 a day, the fraction representing the very small but which the cigarette smoker throws away.

But of the 25,000,000 smokers many millions smoke cigars or pipes and some smokers roll their own cigarettes. So the average number each cigarette smoker consumes daily must be much higher than 6 1-4. The Government statisticians are very proud of their accuracy in carrying out a figure so high as fifty-five thousand, four hundred millions to the very last number—13. Perhaps there is a warning to cigarette smokers in these last two figures. Anyhow, the cigarette habit is growing tremendously in this country.

### A Forger Sentenced.

At a term of court called especially for the case, Charles B. Bratton, of Lewistown, pleaded guilty to forgery and embezzlement, and was sentenced by Judge Woods to a term of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

Bratton was the collector for the local Council, No. 1394, Royal Arcanum, and embezzled \$222.40 of the funds. He also forged notes, using the names of relatives, to the amount of over \$1600. When suspicion was cast on him, he packed his grip and left his family. Later he returned, expressing a willingness to plead guilty. The arrest and court proceedings were all gone through within one day, and on the second day he was taken to the pen.

Bratton bore a good reputation in Lewistown, and belonged to a family of influence and the strictest integrity.

### Keith's Theatre.

Many performers new to Keith audiences are on the bill this week at Keith's theatre, Philadelphia, but there are several favorites as well. A head-liner is Stella Mayhew, "The Care-free Comedienne," and Billie Taylor, who always keeps an audience in good humor. R. C. Herz, character monologue king, has been retained for a second week. A first presentation in this house is that of Miss Schrader's comedietta entitled, "The Sand Box." This is the little drama that was played recently at the Plaza Hotel, New York, in the aid of charity, by Mrs. George Gould and her friends, making a decided hit. Eleanor Henry is making a first appearance in a high-class vocal line; Hassen Ben Ali's whirlwind Bedouin Arabs are giving their athletic fantasy of the desert.

### Howard Twp. Farmer Injured.

A number of serious accidents resulting from farmers coming in contact with the knives of mowers and binders, have been reported during the season just past, the latest being from Howard, where Edward Gardner was the unfortunate man. The binder he was operating needed adjusting, and to do so it became necessary for him to stand in front of the cutting bar. While in this position the horses started, and Mr. Gardner's foot was caught between the guards, the knives severing the muscles and flesh to the bone at a point just above the heel. George Hensyl, a medical student, in the absence of both the Howard physicians, dressed the wound.

### Notable Paragraph.

A paragraph of Bryan's speech of acceptance reads thus: Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the Democratic party charges the Republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The Democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only party, having a prospect of success, which stands for justice in government and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

### A Crazy Ruling.

The little despot of the postoffice department is at it again. This time he decides that if a postage stamp is even slightly mutilated it has lost its carrying capacity and the letter upon which it has been used must be held up. There is absolutely no justification for such a ruling. As well decide that a greenback or a national bank note with a minute corner torn off is no longer of any value.

Send the news to the Reporter. It will help make the paper more interesting to all its readers.

### TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

#### HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

A. A. Fletcher, of Howard, has been ill, caused by indigestion.

Mrs. William H. Lee, of Colyer, and Mrs. John Runkle, east of Old Fort, have been ill during the past week.

Harvey Hough, of near Penns Cave, has recovered from sickness that kept him housed up for several weeks.

The relatives and friends of the Tressler family will hold a reunion at Hecla park, Wednesday, August 26th.

H. C. DeVine, of Philadelphia, advertised for a man to solicit subscribers for a morning paper. See the adv. in this issue.

Why should not the Smiths in Centre county hold a family reunion, provided a grove large enough to accommodate them can be secured?

Paul A. Noll has been elected principal of the College Township High School, and Miss Gertrude Wieland teacher for the Oak Hall primary school.

Miss Daisy Heckman, a stenographer in the Engineering building at State College, and Jessie Egleburner, a special student in modern language, were recently married at Salona.

Col. W. C. Patterson, superintendent of grounds and buildings at the College, has been appointed by Governor Stuart as a delegate to the Farmers, National Congress, which will meet at Madison, Wisconsin, Sept. 24.

Edward Bell, of near Lewistown, accompanied by two other young men, tramped to Penns Cave, Centre Hall, State College and other points in Centre county. They had a most delightful time, and said the farmers along the road, from whom they bought food, used them royally.

This is from the Howard Hustler: J. F. Condo, the grocer, says that the story that he has decided to leave Howard and resume his business in State College, which he abandoned to come here is a pure fake, and he has no such idea. Mr. Condo's going would have been regretted, as he is an obliging and fair dealer and a good citizen.

At no time in the past, so far in advance of the opening of the Grange Encampment and Fair, have the arrangements for this great gathering been so completely made. All the important contracts have already been signed, guaranteeing that there is more than the usual interest manifested in the approaching September gathering.

Horace Schenck, of Howard, probably believes there is luck in a horse shoe. The other day several men and boys were pitching horse shoes in the alley at the L. C. Thompson store. When one of the shoes was pitched to a stake it struck something bright and the young man picked it up to see what it might be. Much to his surprise it was a five-dollar gold piece.

Three weeks ago today (Thursday) John C. Bible, at Centre Hill, was kicked on the knee by one of his farm horses. The skin was broken, but little was thought of the injury, and Mr. Bible went about his farm work as usual. Later the injured member became sore and troublesome, and at present he is unable to use the limb at all, the knee being very much swollen and stiff.

As soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made, which include the transferring of the license, the Garman house, Bellefonte, will come under the management of Richard Sheehey, of Clearfield. That gentleman has also purchased the stock, furniture, etc. It is forty-eight years since the hostelry first came under the management of the Garmans, and the house continues under the same name although conducted by Mr. Sheehey.

More graduates of the Lock Haven State Normal School are teaching in the valley of the west branch of the Susquehanna and in the central part of the state than from all other schools combined. It is in a highly prosperous condition. The great scarcity of teachers assures splendid positions to its graduates. An early application for rooms will be necessary for those who expect to enter for the Fall term which begins September 7th. Address the principal for an illustrated catalogue.

Penns Cave, under its new management, continues to attract many people almost every day in the week. It is not unusual to serve from twenty-five to thirty-five persons during week days, and almost any number on Sunday. People are beginning to learn that elaborate meals are served and that there are good accommodations to be had at all times at the Penns Cave house. The installation of the modern acetylene light on the boat that carries passengers into the cavern, adds wonderfully to the pleasures of those wishing to see the cave in detail.