

## ARBOR DAY AT A COUNTRY SCHOOL.



### NATIVE TREES FOR ARBOR DAY



IT is always a matter of pride and congratulation with us that we have the largest and finest flora of native trees known to any country in the world. In view of this fact, it must be admitted that we do not always rise to our opportunities in the Eastern States we see maples and elms planted everywhere and always; and if there are some poplars added in the Western States, it is chiefly because maples do not succeed there. Elms and maples are unquestionably the best street trees for the Northeastern States, but they do not thrive equally well everywhere, and even in New England there are many other species which do well and which ought to be planted for the sake of variety, if for nothing more.

These matters ought to be considered at the return of Arbor Day. Children in the schools ought to learn something about the great wealth which this country enjoys in its native trees. It is quite as important as to learn about rivers, railroads and industries. The tree planting which is done on the school grounds on Arbor Day should be something more than the setting of one elm, or even a row of maple trees. This should be a day for leaving the beaten path and doing something unusual, especially if it be unusually good. Let this be the time for adding to the collections on the school grounds some of those rare and curious trees and shrubs which are beautiful and worthy in themselves, but which on account of their rarity are seldom seen.

The oaks are neglected more in proportion to their deserts than any other native trees. There seems to be a notion current that oaks are very slow-growing trees; but the fact is that all the best species—the red oak, white oak, scarlet oak, pin oak, mossy-cup oak—are all good growers, and will make large, impressive, shade-giving trees almost or quite as soon as maples or even elms. The live oak, of course, enjoys a deserved pre-eminence as a shade tree in its own section.

The native Linden, or basswood, makes a good tree. The buttonwood or sycamore is even better, and in middle latitudes can hardly be surpassed. The tulip tree is good. So is the white ash.

However, attention needs to be called particularly to some of the smaller and still rarer trees and shrubs as being especially appropriate for school grounds and altogether proper for Arbor Day planting. Such is the beautiful red bud or native Judas tree, which bursts into a flame of blossoms at the first feeling of spring in the air. Its beauties come round while the schools are still in session. Another small tree, especially suited to the school grounds, but never planted on Arbor Day, is the flowering dogwood. The prairie crab or native apple (*Pyrus coronaria*) is hardly known even in its own locality, but it is one of the most beautiful trees in blossom that can be found anywhere. It thrives almost anywhere that a common apple tree will grow. The Kentucky coffee tree is a beautiful and curious species which will grow in almost all parts of the country, but which thousands of honest people have never seen.

This list is by no means complete. It is intended only to be suggestive. In the way of shrubs—which ought to be planted even more freely than trees on the school grounds—the opportunity for happy selections is even greater. There are dogwoods, barberries, buffalo berries, native roses, and other sorts galore, some of which can be collected in every neighborhood, and all of which can be easily secured through the plant dealers. These things ought to be on the grounds of every school, especially every rural school; and Arbor Day is the day to put them there.—The Country Gentleman.

**Preserve Arbor Day Annals.**  
Arbor Day annals are the property of the school district and should be preserved by teachers and trustees for future use. Choose a committee of pupils, whose duty it shall be to care for the trees which are planted and report next Arbor Day.

**Can't Understand It.**  
Many a wife is seriously wondering why her mother-in-law ever thought no woman was good enough for her boy.

## THE HEART OF THE TREE.

### An Arbor Day Poem.

What does he plant who plants a tree?  
He plants the friend of sun and sky;  
He plants the flag of breezes free;  
The shaft of beauty, towering high;  
He plants a home to heaven nigh  
For song and mother-croon of bird  
In hushed and happy twilight heard—  
The treble of heaven's harmony—  
These things he plants who plants a tree.

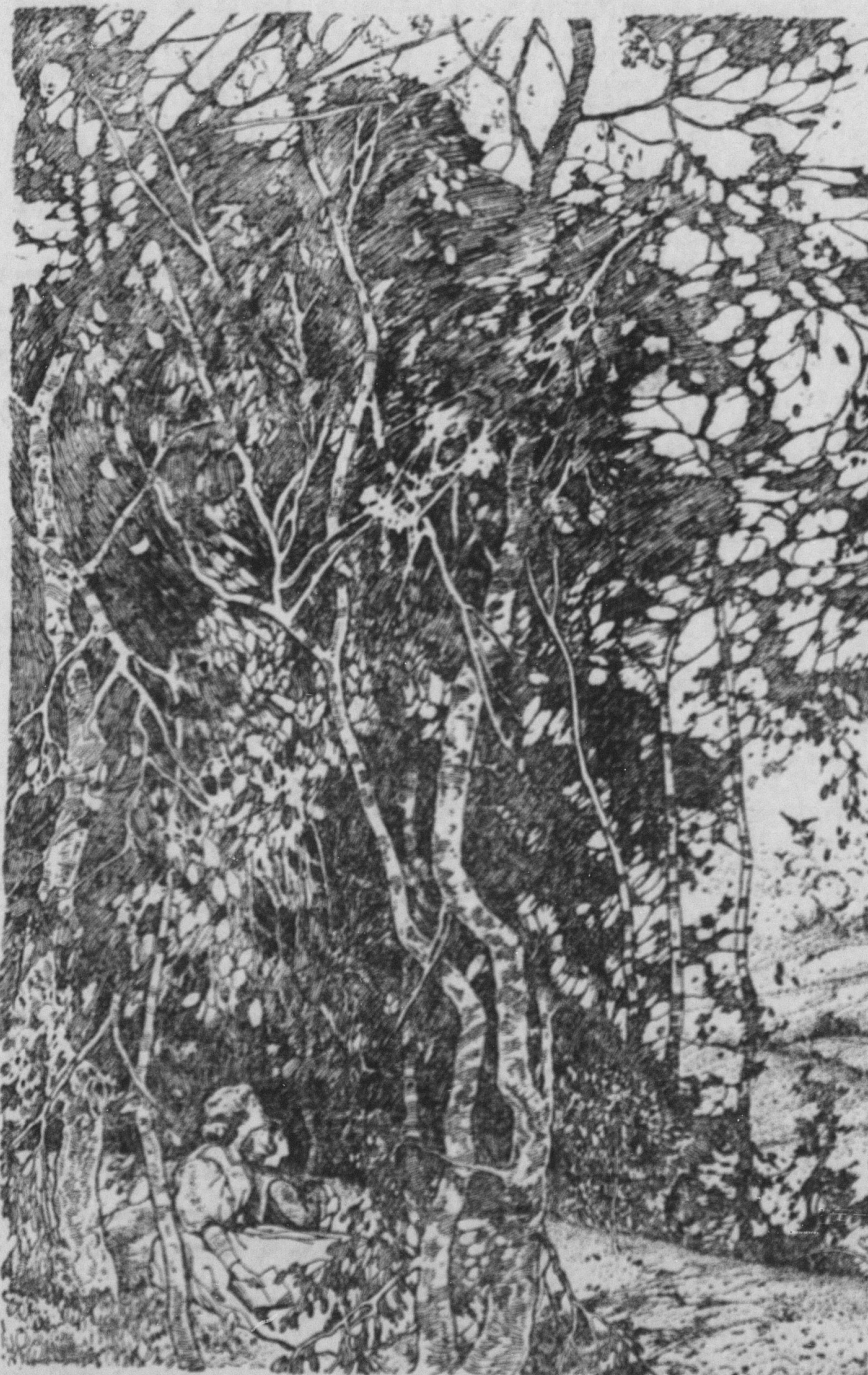
What does he plant who plants a tree?  
He plants cool shade and tender rain,  
And seed and bud of days to be,  
And years that fade and flush again;  
He plants the glory of the plain;  
He plants the forest's heritage;  
The harvest of a coming age.  
The joy that unborn eyes shall see—  
These things he plants who plants a tree.

What does he plant who plants a tree?  
He plants, in sap, and leaf, and wood,  
In love of home and loyalty.  
An far-cast thought of civic good—  
His blessings on the neighborhood  
Who in the hollow of His hand  
Holds all the growth of all our land—  
A nation's growth from seed to sea  
Stirs in his heart who plants a tree.  
—Henry Cuyler Bunner.

### Helpful Bulletins.

The nature study bulletins sent out from Cornell University will help teachers in planning work for their pupils. The literary selections found in the annual or gathered by teachers should be a means of impressing upon pupils that a close observation of nature and her ways has afforded pleasure and profit to people who are widely known through their writings. An exhibition of their drawings and the written accounts of what they have learned from some tree, plant, insect, bird or flower will not only decorate the school room and interest parents, but will make the day of value to the pupils. In a large school it is impracticable to have all pupils appear in a well-arranged program, but it is possible to have each child make some contribution of work.

## IN THE GREEN THEATRE.



—From Outing Magazine.

the roots of his own little elm, and pressing it firmly down. "I'm afraid you're going to be disappointed, if you watch for that 'tee' to grow!"

But, will you believe it, it grew faster than any of the other three—to the amazement of Tom and Joe and Hal! It sent out half a dozen branches before the others had reached the point of sending out buds; and all because Baby Ben had happened to pick up a willow twig with which to celebrate Arbor Day.

It was quite an "experiment," as Tom expressed it, but both he and the other two boys have since discovered that there are several other kinds of wood besides the willow that will often take root and grow quickly when planted with as little ceremony as Baby Ben made use of in planting his first "tee."—W. D.

### Table Talk.

A story in which Webster is said to have figured: The statesman was once asked by a woman at a dinner given in his honor, how he varied in his eating, and what he generally ate.

"Madam," the answer ran, "I vary in eating in this respect; sometimes I eat more, but never less."—Boston Herald.

### England's Oldest Canal.

The oldest canal in England was originally a Roman cutting—the Foss dike—running its eleven miles from Lincoln to the Trent, near Torkey. Deepened in the time of King Henry I, it was allowed to decay until 1840, when the Edinburgh Stevensons both widened and deepened it.

**In a Bad Fix.**  
In ten minutes the battle would begin. The enemy outnumbered them five to one.

"Boys," said the captain, solemnly, "we have hard work before us. See that you are all armed to the teeth." Far down the line little O'Flarity nervously held up his hand.

"Please, captain!"  
"Well, O'Flarity?"  
"—I haven't any tathe."—Chicago News.

### Framboyan Trees Lining the Roadway.



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## COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

### Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:  
"The introduction of the new tariff bill in Congress and the advance of the spring jobbing season toward its close have made for a rather quiet tone in trade this week. A fair business is doing in nearly all lines and the turnover is in excess of a year ago at this date, but conservatism rules. Spring jobbing activity has passed its zenith, buying is only to cover immediate necessities, the results of Easter trade at retail are awaited with interest, collections are only fair and the volume of business done this spring so far is, in some respects, disappointing. Jobbing trade seems to have quieted down at a number of markets East and West. Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, in the West, and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, in the East, reporting some reduction in demand, partly explainable by the advance of the season and the return of buyers to their homes.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending with March 18 were 224, against 254 last week, 303 in the like week of 1908, 157 in 1907, 170 in 1906 and 204 in 1905.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregate 1,864,012 bushels, against 2,289,847 last week and 2,762,021 this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 893,252 bushels, against 930,848 last week and 333,649 in 1908."

### Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 122@123 c.; elevator; No. 2 red, 124 c., f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 125 1/2, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 123 1/2, f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 75, elevator, and 73 1/2, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white nominal and No. 2 yellow, 73 1/2, f. o. b. afloat.

Oats—Receipts, 27,450 bush.; exports, 1,845. Spot quiet; mixed, 26 @ 32 lbs., 57 1/2 @ 58; natural white, 26 @ 32 lbs., 57 1/2 @ 59 1/2; clipped white, 32 @ 40 lbs., 57 1/2 @ 61 1/2.

Butter—Fancy grades in short supply and firm; receipts, 2,936 pkgs. Creamery specials, 30 @ 30 1/2 c. (official, 30); extras, 29 1/2; third to first, 21 @ 28 1/2; held, common to special, 20 @ 28.

Eggs—Firm. State Pennsylvania and nearby, brown and mixed fancy, 21 c.; do., fair to choice, 19 1/2 @ 20; Western firsts, 19 1/2; seconds, 19.

Philadelphia.—Wheat—Quiet but steady; contract grade, March, 121 @ 125 c.

Corn—Quiet but steady; March, 71 @ 71 1/2 c.

Oats—Dull and weak; No. 2 white natural, 58 1/2 @ 59 c.

Butter—Firm; solid packed, 1 c. higher; extra Western creamery, 31; do., nearby prints, 32.

Eggs—Firm, 1/2 c. higher; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 20 c. at mark; do., current receipts, in returnable cases, 19 1/2, at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 20, at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2, at mark.

Cheese—Firm; good demand; New York full cream, choice, 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2 c.; do., fair to good, 14 1/2 @ 15.

Poultry—Alive, firm; fowls higher. Poultry, 16 @ 16 1/2 c.; old roosters, 10 1/2 @ 11; spring chickens, 11 @ 18; ducks, 15 @ 16; geese, 12 @ 14.

Baltimore.—Wheat—The market for Western opened quiet; spot, 124 1/2 c.; May, 1.22 1/2; July, 1.06 1/2, asked. The market was very dull, and after the opening quotations were shaded. Sales—10,000 bush.; July, 1906.

Settling prices were: No. 2 red Western, 124 c.; contract, spot, 1.24; No. 3 red, 1.22 1/2; steamer No. 2 red, 1.21 1/2; steamer No. 2 red Western, 1.21 1/2.

The closing was steady; spot and March, 124 c.; May, 1.22; July, 1.06.

Corn—Western opened steady; spot, 71 1/2; April, 71 1/2; May, 71 1/2. Very little interest was shown in the market and while prices became harder changes were slight.

Settling prices were: Contract, 71 1/2; No. 2 white, 72 1/2; steamer mixed, 69 1/2.

The closing was firmer; spot and March, 71 1/2 @ 72; April, 71 1/2 @ 72. May, 72 @ 72 1/2.

Oats—We quote: White—No. 2, 60 @ 60 1/2; No. 3, 58 @ 59; No. 4, 56 @ 57. Mixed—No. 2, 57 1/2 @ 58; No. 3, 56 @ 56 1/2; No. 4, 55 @ 55 1/2.

Hay—We quote, per ton: Timothy—No. 1, large bales, \$15 @ 15.50; do., small bales, \$15 @ 15.50; No. 2, as to location, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 3, \$11.50 @ 12.50. Clover mixed—Choice, \$13; No. 1, \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 @ 11.50; No. 1, clover, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 2, do., \$10 @ 11.50; no grade hay, as to kind, quality and condition, \$6 @ 9.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 30 c.; creamery, choice, 28 @ 29; creamery, good, 23 @ 25; creamery, imitation, 20 @ 24.

Cheese—Market steady. Jobbing prices, per lb., 16 @ 16 1/2 c.

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## ARRIVALS IN PALESTINE.

On the highland to the east of Es Salt we see a fine herd of horses, brood mares and foals. A little farther on, we come to a muddy pool or tank at which a drove of asses are drinking. A steep and winding path, full of loose stones, leads us down into a grassy, oval plain, a great cup of green, eight or ten miles long and five or six miles wide, rimmed with bare hills from 500 to 800 feet high. This, we conjecture, is the fertile basin of El Buchala, or Bekaa.

Bedouin farmers are plowing the rich reddish soil. Their black tent-villages are tucked away against the feet of the surrounding hills. The broad plain itself is without sign of human dwelling, except that near each focus of the ellipse there is a pile of shattered ruins with a crumbling, solitary tower, where a shepherd sits piping to his lop-eared flock.

In one place we pass through a breeding herd of camels, browsing on the short grass. The old ones are in the process of the spring moulting; their thick, matted hair is peeling off in large flakes, like fragments of a ragged, moth-eaten coat. The young ones are covered with pearl-gray wool, soft and almost downy, like gigantic goslings with four legs. But young and old have a family resemblance of ugliness. They are the most ungainly and stupid of God's useful beasts; awkward necessities; the humpbacked ships of the desert.

The Arabs have a story which runs thus: "What did Allah [God] say when He had finished making the camel? He couldn't say anything; He just looked at the camel and laughed, and laughed!" But in spite of his ridiculous appearance the camel seems satisfied with himself; in fact, there is an expression of supreme contempt in his face when he droops his pendulous lower lip and wrinkles his nose, which has led the Arabs to tell another story about him: "Why does the camel despise his master? Because man knows only the ninety-nine common names of Allah; but the hundredth name, the wonderful name, the beautiful name, is a secret revealed to the camel alone. Therefore he scorns the whole race of men."—Henry Van Dyke, in Scribner's Magazine.

### The World's Highest Monument.

The cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid, on its fine site which overlooks Washington, Georgetown, Arlington and Mount Vernon, by President Polk, July 4, 1848. Its marble shaft rises, in all the dignity of unadorned simplicity, to the height of 555 feet. The base of the shaft is fifty-five feet square, and it gradually tapers, until at the 500-foot point it has diminished to less than thirty-five feet. The monument is said to contain 18,000 blocks of marble, each two feet thick. They were lifted on an elevator run by steam, suspended in an inner frame-work of iron, which was built up at intervals, thirty or forty feet at a time, in advance of the surrounding masonry. The aluminum capstone, nine inches high, was set in position December 6, 1884, thirty-six years and a half after the cornerstone was laid.—Sabbath Reading.

### A Pretty Kettle of Fish.

When the patient called on his doctor he found the good man in a state of great apprehension.

"I've got all the symptoms of the disease you have," said the doctor. "I'm sure I have caught it from you."

"What are you so scared about?" asked the patient.

"Why, man," replied the doctor. "I don't think I can cure it."—Harper's Weekly.

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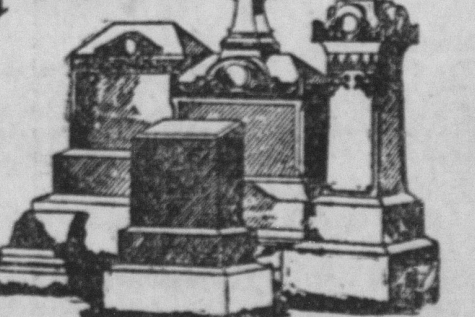
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