

A Dog and a Man.
He was a dog,
But he stayed at home
And guarded the family night and day,
That didn't roam.
He was a dog
He lay on the porch or chased the stray—
The tramps, the burglar, the hen,
away;
For a dog's true heart for that
household beat
At morning and evening in cold and
heat.
He was a dog
He was a man,
And didn't stay
To cherish his wife and children
fair.
He was a man,
And every day
His heart grew callous, its love-
beats rare,
He thought of himself at the close
of day,
And cigar in his fingers, hurried
away
To the club, the lodge, the store,
the show,
But! he had a right to go, you
know.
He was a man.
—S. S. Times.

The Prodigal.

By C. Myra Steele.

It was growing late, the room was bitterly cold, and the fire on the hearth had all died away, leaving only a few dull dead ashes. The wind howled and shrieked around the corner of the house, like old forgotten ghosts calling, yet the woman sat there motionless, staring into the darkness.

And her thoughts went back to the happy days when she had been young and beautiful, and her eyes grew bright, and a shadow of a smile hovered again around the thin lips as she recalled the pleasant times they used to have in that small town.

Now scene after scene of her girlhood days rose before her, the merry huskings, the straw rides and dances, one after another came before her vision, always bringing the face of the one who was her constant attendant at all these sports. Her country lover, they called him, and in truth he had been, caring for her so tenderly.

She could almost see him now as he stood before her that last morning before she went away, pleading that she would become his wife and give up her idea of a famous career. But at that moment life seemed so bright, and the prospect of fame so absolute, that she had merely laughed as she turned away from him.

She could now realize how true were the words that he had spoken that day. Fame cannot come in a day, and alas it could never come for her, for broken in health, with no money for even the necessities of life, she was dragging out a useless and suffering existence.

Oh, why could she not humble her pride and go back to her father. He would surely forgive her, she was yet young and might even be joyous and happy if freed from the terrible grind which she was under to keep soul and body together. Long she sat there fighting with her pride. She had never told of her desperate circumstances at home, and managed to keep her letters bright and cheerful, and they had never dreamed of the terrible struggle which she was making.

At last the longing for home tripped, and rising, she put on her hat and coat, hastily thrust a few articles into a bag and left the room. She knew that she could catch the express that left at 1 o'clock, and hurried down the street, careless of the fierce wind that buffeted, her about and blew through and through her thin garments.

"At last," she thought, "at last I shall find a home and rest."
She spent all but a few cents of her meagre store for her ticket, and finally, seated in the train on the way home, she was appalled at the thought of what she had done—spent almost her last penny for the ticket, when she had no surety of a kind welcome, and might even be turned out again when they learned of her deceit.

As for Paul Darcy, her former lover, she dared not think of him. She knew now that she had always cared for him, perhaps that was why she failed in her career—but did he still care for her? Her heart beat so loudly that it almost frightened her, as she commenced to recognize the names of the stations called, and to realize that she was nearing home.

It was nearly daylight when they came to her station, and as she stepped to the platform, an awful sense of depression came over her. The cold, gray morning, the deserted streets, everything seemed so dreary to her. The stationmaster did not recognize in this broken and worn woman the light-hearted girl that had left there a few years ago, and looked curiously at her as she passed down the empty street.

She paused in front of her old home, and looked longingly at it for some signs of life; and as if in an-

swer to her wish, the door slowly opened and her father came out. She knew he was going to the barn to do the few chores, and she pictured her mother inside, getting breakfast over the shining stove in the big kitchen. The sight of her father so bent and gray, sent a swift pang to her heart, and with a cry she was by his side, her arms around his neck, and her lips pressed close to his, while she cried:

"Father, oh, my father, it is I, your little girl, don't you know your Eloise?"

"Eloise," he cried, and the sound was like music to her starved, sad heart, "you have come back to me," and the poor old man sobbed with joy.

The heavy load was lifted with Eloise's heart, and they went in to see her mother. The welcome was so genuine and their pleasure so sincere, that she cried and laughed through sheer joy.

The tired look left her face, and the old vigor returned to her step in the next few days, while the years positively rolled from her father and mother, and Eloise wondered more than once how she had ever stayed away from this home so long.

The only hard part of her home-coming was the inquisitive glances and remarks of the neighbors, but she felt that she deserved this, and bore it all with a sweet patience quite unlike the old spirit of the haughty Eloise.

Then one night when the old brass knocker sounded, and she went to open the door, a familiar figure stepped into the hall, and she found herself face to face with Paul Darcy. She had not seen him since that morning so long ago when she had thrust back the happiness he offered her, with a laugh. As he turned to her, the lamplight fell full upon his face, and the look she saw there made her turn away with a blush, but not before he had caught the answering gleam in her lovely eyes, and he drew her unresisting to his strong arms, where she lay, content that at last even after many years of suffering, she had found the joy that only perfect love brings.

And in the next room, her mother and father smiled knowingly at each other, and understood, for their child had come back to them, and their pleasure was in the happiness that could now be hers.—Boston Post.

ONE HAT IN A LIFETIME.

Boat of Warrior's Shield—Other Quaint Customs of the Papuans.
Papua is fast altering in these days of settlement and plantation which bid fair to make of Australia's wonderful South Sea colony a rival to Borneo or the Malay States, but still there is much of the country unknown, and a great deal that is remarkable for the quaintest of savage customs.

Gaima, in western Papua, has a tribe of natives who live and die in their hats and in little else. These hats are of plaited fibre, very large, conical shaped and much resembling the Chinaman's headgear on the well known willow pattern plate of the nursery. They are securely fastened to the head with masses of thick, stiff clay, and so far as is known are never removed at all. Strange to say, the sex that clings so obstinately to the matinee hat in civilized lands is not the sex that decorates itself with the permanent hat of Gaima, the men reserving this distinction to themselves.

The enormous rivers watering the rich lands of Papua are very swift, and even the amphibious native at times finds it hard to cross safely. A curious sight was seen recently by a magistrate on patrol duty. Five men carrying large wooden war-shields wished to cross a very wide and rapid river in high flood stream that no white man would have ventured into. The ingenious Papuans put all their goods on a raft, flung their shields in the stream, and bestriding the shields like merman riding on dolphins, worked their way across the torrent with powerful strokes of the legs, driving the raft, the goods and the Government official safely in front of them.

The Papuan does not stop at devices as simple as this. In many parts of the country he builds excellent suspension bridges of strong fibrous creeper hundreds of feet long and spans great rivers and gorges by their means. White carpenters are now at work in the districts around the capital, Port Moresby, bridging the rivers that lie close to the important rubber and coffee plantations with the ordinary material of civilization, but the Papuan, looking on at these new fashioned ideas, declines scornfully to learn from them and returns contentedly to his ancient engineering of "bush rope" and stick.—London Standard.

POI, THE HAWAIIAN STAFF OF LIFE

Peculiar Food of Much Value and Used by Many in Territory—An Acquired Taste by Strangers.

What bread is to the American or European, poi is to the native Hawaiian. No meal is complete without it, and for the great majority of the natives it forms the principal article of diet. While they probably could at the present time live without this accustomed dish, the time once to the islands, that life without it would at least have been precarious.

Poi is made from the tuberous root of the Taro plant, a species of the Caladium family, of which the well known elephant ear plant is also a member. The tuber, which averages in size that of a large sweet potato, is baked and afterwards pounded up with water until a smooth white paste is obtained much resembling a wheat flour paste except that the color is a pale pink or purple, dependent upon the variety of taro used. This paste is allowed to slightly ferment, or sour, when it is ready for use. In olden times each family prepared its own poi, the work being done by the men, as in fact were most other cooking operations. At the present time poi factories in which machinery grinds the taro and mixes it on a large scale have largely supplanted the old hand method. The Chinese of the territory have come to be the leading manufacturers of the product.

Many of the white residents of the Islands eat poi to almost the extent as the natives, but the taste is largely acquired, and strangers seldom care for it. Poi has a high food value, and since it formed the principal article of diet of the old Hawaiians, some persons have credited it with the splendid physical development of the race.

Poi was always eaten from wooden bowls, or calabashes, and was conveyed to the mouth by the fingers, one, two, or three being employed according to the consistency of the food, which also establishes a designation of one, two, or three finger poi. White poi eaters now usually employ a fork or spoon in lieu of fingers, although it is still common even in the highest families to give native dinners, or luau, at which knives and forks are tabooed and fingers only used.—New England Grocer.

WHAT THE GOUTY SHOULD EAT.

Discovery in Diet Made by a Sufferer From Periodical Headaches.
Dr. Haig of London, who has attained eminence in the treatment of certain diseases, came to his theory of the uric acid causation of many cases of so-called neuralgia, rheumatism, gouty twinges and headache as a result of observation on himself. During his student and early professional days he suffered horribly from periodical headaches, losing an average of one or two days of every week in consequence thereof. He experimented with all sorts of drugs and modes of living and finally discovered that the less meat he ate the less headache he had, and he found further that the occurrence of headache was marked by a simultaneous excretion of a large amount of uric acid.

From these two facts he concluded that the headache was due to the presence of uric acid in the blood and that the presence of uric acid in the blood was due to meat eating. From this beginning was developed a complete system of dietetics, having for its object the exclusion of all uric acid containing foods, since if uric acid is really the cause of these troubles no permanent relief can be expected so long as fresh quantities are thrown into the system.

Man is naturally a fruit and vegetable eating animal, he believes, and must return to his original diet as the only means to his sanitary salvation. In other words, Dr. Haig is a vegetarian, and of a peculiar kind, for he does not allow all vegetable foods by any means.

Beans, peas and other pulses are forbidden, since their protein is readily convertible into uric acid, and especially does he eschew tea and coffee, their alkaloidal ingredient, caffeine, being practically the same chemically as uric acid.

The diet of one who would avoid becoming a subject of the uric acid diathesis or who would emancipate himself from the pains of the already existing condition must therefore consist almost entirely of breadstuffs and cereals, puddings, fresh and dried fruits, nuts and the milk products. Water is the only beverage allowed. It is a meagre diet, and must be more or less monotonous, and moreover it is not always efficacious in curing periodical headaches and other supposed manifestations of the uric acid diathesis. An occasional course of it and a habitual more or less close approach to it are, no doubt, of great benefit, but one must not forget that many of the ill credited to uric acid may be a direct result of eye strain to be relieved more by glasses than by diet.—Youth's Companion.

KING EDWARD LIKES CROQUET.

Does Not Now Play Golf, Though He Enjoys Watching It.
The beautiful new croquet ground at Cannes will probably see a good deal of King Edward should he go there, says Madame. Golf, curiously enough, does not suit him and he now scarcely plays at all, although he is fond of watching the game.

There was formerly no croquet ground at Biarritz, but since the King took to going there annually a lawn has been set apart for him adjoining the golf ground and no one else uses it during certain hours of the day.

The King plays remarkably well and adopts the complicated modern croquet, so unlike the game which was looked upon as only suitable for curates and old maids. He is said to be especially skilful at long shots.

A Prayer.

Let us congratulate each other upon seeing the dawn of this year also, and let us unitedly pray that we enter upon it, continue in it, and come to its close under the unfailing blessing of the Lord to whom all years belong.—

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:
Trade conditions are without much change and irregularity is still the leading feature in business and industrial lines. Results of spring business are as a whole disappointing. There is, however, more doing in wholesale lines for next fall and winter, and the tone in this branch is fairly optimistic.

"In the leading textile industries there is little change to note. Cotton goods are reported firm, with most woolen goods strong and raw wool prices hardening. Foreign wools are in increased sale, and Eastern buyers are reported contracting more freely for Western clips. There is a better tone in the leather market, where prices are firmer both for the finished product and for hides.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ended were 247, against 201 last week, 254 in the like week of 1908, 158 in 1907, 177 in 1906 and 193 in 1905.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregate 1,585,778 bushels, against 1,475,506 bushels last week, and 2,417,003 bushels this week last year."

Wheat Markets
New York—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red, 1.40, asked; elevator, No. 2 red, 1.40, nominal; f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duro, 1.29, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 1.29, f. o. b. afloat.
Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 80¢ c. elevator, and 79, f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 80, nominal, and No. 2 yellow, 79, f. o. b. afloat.
Oats—Spot steady; mixed, 26@32 lbs., 57 1/2@58 1/2; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 58 1/2@61; clipped white, 34@42 lbs., 58 1/2@62 1/2.

Butter—Barely steady; receipts, 5,506 pkgs.; Western factory, firsts, 19@15 1/2 c.; cheese firm; receipts, 1,694 boxes; new state, full cream, fair to best colored, 13@15; do. white, 12 1/2@14 1/2. Eggs less firm; receipts, 28,357 crates; Western firsts, 22@22 1/2 c.; do. seconds, 20 1/2@21; Southern firsts, 21 1/2@22; do. seconds, 20@21.

Poultry—Alive steady; chickens, broilers, 25@32 c.; fowls, 15@16. Dressed firm; broilers, 45@50 c.; fowls, 15@15 1/2.
Philadelphia—Wheat—weak, 4c. lower; contract grade, April, 135@137 c.
Corn—Quiet but steady; April, 77@77 1/2 c.

Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, natural, 61@61 1/2 c.
Butter—Steady, fair demand; extra Western creamery, 23c.; do. nearby prints, 30.
Eggs—Firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 23c. at mark; do. current receipts, in returnable cases, 22 at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 23 at mark; do. current receipts, free cases, 21 1/2@22 c.

Cheese—Firm; New York full cream, choice, 15 1/2@16 c.; do., fair to good, 15@15 1/2 c.
Live Poultry—Quiet but steady; fowls, 15 1/2@16 c.; old roosters, 10 1/2@11; spring chickens, 32@36; ducks, 14@15.

Dressed Poultry—Firm; fresh killed fowls, choice, 16 c.; do., fair to good, 15 1/2@15 1/2 c.; old roosters, 12 1/2; broiling chickens, nearby, 45@50.
Baltimore—Wheat—The market for Western opened dull and lower; spot, 1.44; May, 1.34 asked; July, 1.32 1/2.

Settling prices were: No. 2 red Western, 1.43; contract spot, 1.43; steamer No. 2 red, 1.40; steamer No. 2 red Western, 1.40.
The closing was weak; spot 1.42; May, 1.31 asked; July, 1.09 1/2.
Corn—Western opened steady; spot, 78c.; May, 77 1/2; July, 77 1/2. Prices softened on easier conditions West, but there was no trading.
Settling prices were: Contract, 78 1/2 c.; No. 2 white, 78; steamer mixed, 74.

Oats—White No. 2, 60 1/2 c.; No. 3, 59@60; No. 4, 56 1/2@57. Mixed No. 2, 58@58 1/2; No. 3, 57@57 1/2; No. 4, 55@55 1/2.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$15.50; do., small bales, \$15.50; No. 2 timothy, as to location, 14@14.50; No. 3 timothy, \$12@13; choice clover mixed, \$13@13.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$12.50@13; No. 2 clover mixed, \$11@12; No. 1 clover, \$12@12.50; No. 2 clover, \$10@11.50; no-grade hay, as to kind, quality and condition, \$6@9.
Receipts of desirable stock is light and demand somewhat better. Creamery Separator, extras, 29@20, firsts, 28@29; imitation, extras, 23@24, firsts, 20@22.

Cheese—We quote: Jobbing prices, per lb., 16 1/2@17c.
Eggs—Prices were again advanced. Fresh stock in steady demand and the receipts are moderate. We quote: per dozen: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 21c.; Western firsts, 21; West Virginia firsts, 21; Southern firsts, 21; guinea eggs, 10@11.

Live Stock
Chicago—Cattle—Market steady. Steers, \$5@7; cows, \$4@4.75; heifers, \$3.25@6; bulls, \$3.75@5.25; calves, \$3.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.30@5.35.
Hogs—Market 5@10c. higher; choice heavy shipping, \$7.30@7.45; butchers, \$7.25@7.40; light mixed, \$6.85@7.15; choice light, \$7.05@7.25; packing, \$7.10@7.25; pigs, \$5@6.00; bulk of sales, \$7.20@7.40.

Sheep—Market steady; sheep, \$3.75@6.50; lambs, \$5.50@8.10; yearlings, \$5.25@7.35.
New York—Beaves—Feeling steady. Dressed beef slow, at 9 to 10¢ c. for native sides.
Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market steady to strong. Choice exports and dressed beef steers, \$6@6.50; fat to good, \$5.10@6; Western steers, \$4.90@6.35; stockers and feeders, \$4@5.80; Southern steers, \$4.70@6.10; Southern cows, \$3@5; native cows, \$3.25@5.35; native heifers, \$4@6.35; bulls, \$3.25@5.25; calves, \$4@6.55.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Very little kicking in the big leagues so far.
O'Hara, of the Giants, is a graceful worker and a pretty judge of a fly ball.

Frank Bowerman says catchers are slowed up by the constant crouching behind the bat.
The Atlanta (Southern League) Club has released John Kenna and Roy Radabaugh.

"It's a different throw at first base than in the pitcher's box," says Geo. McConnell, tallest of first basemen.

Hal Chase, when he started as first baseman for Los Angeles got \$75 a month. Times certainly have changed in baseball.

Wild Conroy not only is one of the hardest of men to catch napping, but takes a longer lead off first than most base runners.

Smith is proving Comiskey's mainstay in the box, and it is largely through his work that the Sox are up as high as they are.

President Jones, of the Two Atlantic League, has appointed Joseph T. Daly, of St. Louis, an umpire to succeed W. R. Emery, resigned.

The New York Americans thought they had the tallest man in baseball in McConnelly until they ran across first baseman Fox, of Columbus.

"Hal" Chase, first baseman of the New York Americans, arrived home from Augusta, Ga., where he was discharged from a smallpox hospital.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League baseball team, has purchased catcher Livingston, of the Indianapolis American Association Club.

Hans Wagner wasn't always a high salaried athlete. When he was playing with the Steubenville (Ohio) Club in 1895 his stipend was just \$35 a month. Now it's \$1666.67 every thirty days.

NEWSY GLEANINGS

Signal Corps balloon No. 11 alighted in a Maryland field after a trip of fifty-three miles in three hours.

The Australian Government's policy in presenting Dreadnoughts to Great Britain has received influential support.

At Kattowitz, Prussian Silesia, Count Gustav von Bellestrem was killed when his automobile crashed against a tree.

China has protested to Japan in an imperial statement issued at Seoul upon the interference of the Korean Government in the Chien Tao boundary dispute.

Stanleigh Megarjee, of Troop I, U. S. A., charged that graft and gambling were open and rampant on transports plying between San Francisco and Manila.

The Shah of Persia prolonged the armistice at Tabriz to permit the entrance of supplies into the city. His action is ascribed to fear of Russian intervention.

The French Steamship Line seeks to establish direct service between Mexico and Europe, availing itself of the traffic from the Tehuantepec National Railway.

Fifty boys and girls banded together in New York City to escort a fourteen-year-old girl to and from school daily, following a threat to kill her sister in a letter.

A. C. Davis, head of one of the largest cement making firms in England, visited America to study the cement combination for the purpose of duplicating it in England.

The Judges of General Sessions, New York City, issued an order intended to end the collusion between shysters and Tombs attendants where-by graft is wrung from prisoners.

Japan After Our Cattle

Because They Are the Best.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Recognizing the superiority of American cattle over those of any other country, the Government of Japan has sent a representative to the United States to pick out and ship to Tokio cows of the best breeds to be found here. N. K. Yahashi, the Japanese agent, is visiting the Cornell College of Agriculture, and has consulted with the professors in charge of animal husbandry and dairy industry in making his selections.

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