

THE STILL HUNT.

(By Zitella Cooke.)
Hast thou named all the birds with
out a gun?—Emerson.
Wake! Wake! quit your slumbers.
see on the horizon
The morn's rosy banners are burn-
ing to red.
Up! Up! and away, there are visions
in woodland
And meadow, outworth all your
dreaming in bed.
Nay, lose not the moments—the
south wind is searching
The hilltops and thickets unseen by
the sun,
And never was morning more gallant
for hunting
The game to be captured without
rod or gun!
Aye, plenty of game to be found for
the seeking.
Proud trophies the hunter may
claim at his will,
And spoils he may win, of the rich-
est and rarest,
Whose mind is to follow, but never
to kill.
For him is the plaint of the mur-
muring brooklet,
The song that is sighed from the
soul of the pine,
The bird far too high for the range
of the rifle,
The fish beyond reach of the hook
and the line.
The bright, winged fancies that fit
o'er the shallows
And gleam on the breast of the
calm, lilled lake,
The tales whispered low by the gos-
siping grasses,
The secrets that hide in the fern-
tangled brake,
The lore of the punctual birds home-
ward hieing,
The thoughts in the heart of the
wood blossom shy,
The dreams that are haunting the
zephyr-blown treetops,
Or sailing the deep of the soft
summer sky.
Brave hunter is he of the woods' an-
cient wisdom,
Doff angler who bobs for the water-
falls' tunes,
The trapper who snares from the
rock and the river
Their shadowy legends and mysti-
cal runes.
Then up and away to the chase that
is bloodless!
Away to the streams without tackle
or pole!
The noblest of game is for angler
and sportsman
Who hunt with the eye and the
ear and the soul!
—Youth's Companion.

Miss Eulalie's Secret.

BY MARGARET E. DONNELLAN.

Paul ceased his speech. "Our
Honored Dead," brimming over with
pathos and patriotism, and made his
triumphant bow. As usual the Acad-
emy students went wild over their
popular orator and he took his seat
amid a tremendous outburst of ap-
plause.
Agatha Garvey, though she admir-
ed and listened, was deeply disap-
pointed.
"His is insincere; he is talking for
effect," she told herself. "He knows
his voice has power to charm people
and his soul is not in what he says."
Then because she was so truthful
herself she could not go forward to
shake his hand, although she saw him
look in her direction as he stood,
flushed with success, receiving the
congratulations of teachers and pupils.
The students scattered to their re-
spective rooms in orderly confusion,
and Rose Merton leaned across Aga-
tha's desk and said, "Wasn't Paul
Seavoy wonderful?"
"Perhaps because she cared so much
and the disappointment was so keen,
Agatha flashed out:
"His had been a thousand times
more wonderful if he wasn't so con-
fident about it."
"Thank you," a voice behind her
answered.
All the anger died away as she
saw Paul's face, lips tightly closed,
eyes cold as steel, all the happy flush
of triumph gone save a flaming spot
of red on either cheek. They looked
at each other for a moment, then
he turned and took his seat and Aga-
tha read something in his eyes which
said he would not easily forgive.
That was an uncomfortable day for
Agatha. Paul had disappointed her,
but she had blundered in her criti-
cism. The next day was much the
same, and then day by day those
good friends passed each other with
a coldly polite nod.
The preparation for the dedication
of the soldiers' monument, the me-
morial to the soldiers of Springdale
who had gone forth between '61 and
'65 was going on, and the Academy
proudly received the news that Paul
Seavoy was asked to repeat his
speech, "Our Honored Dead," at the
dedication.
The day before the event Rose
Merton whispered to Agatha, "Paul
Seavoy isn't going to speak at the
dedication."
"Nonsense," said Agatha nervous-
ly, "of course he is."
"I heard him tell my brother Frank

he wasn't going to get up on that
platform and make a fool of himself,"
Rose persisted. "Anyway, he starts
to-morrow morning for a three days'
fishing trip with Frank."
Agatha walked from school bewild-
ered and low spirited, for she felt
herself to blame for Paul's decision.
"Whatever will the Academy think of
him?" she asked herself.
She was passing Miss Eulalie's
house and a sudden impulse led her
to seek comfort here where it had
never been denied her.
Miss Eulalie listened to her story
and, as she finished, half sobbing,
"I don't see why a few words I said
should make him act that way; all
the others were praising him. I
should think he would hate to dis-
appoint them."
Miss Eulalie patted her hand gen-
tly. "Yes, my dear little girl; but you
were truthful, and because Paul
knows in his heart you are sincere,
those few words of yours counted
more than the praise of the others,
and because he has disappointed you
he doesn't care whether he disap-
points the rest of the academy or not.
But it's not too late yet, Agatha;
perhaps I can help you. Now don't
say anything to anybody about it."
Miss Eulalie watched her go down
the road. Looking back over the
years she saw another girl with
hopes and fears and ideals, and when
she turned from the window there
were tears in the eyes where people
rarely saw but laughing or sympathy.
Paul looked earnestly at the dag-
gered type, a young soldier hardy
more than a boy. "This was my
brother, Miss Eulalie?" he said gen-
tly, and picking up the other from the
table, a handsome, laughing face,
"and this was Maurice?"
She nodded.
"My brother is buried in the ceme-
tery, but they were not able to iden-
tify the body of Maurice, so he lies
in an unknown grave." She strug-
gled bravely with her voice, vibrant
with emotion, for it was not easy to
share this precious secret.
"You see, Paul, what 'Our Honored
Dead' means to an old woman like
myself. I never see our glorious flag
but I think of those two who left me
to defend it; yes, died for it. I
thought it might help you to know
you are the age of Maurice and much
as he was, and to-morrow you speak
at the dedication; both their names
are on the tablet." Brave as she
was she could say no more, but Paul
shook her hand, a new manliness
aroused within him, and a great love
and respect for this grand old lady.
"Miss Eulalie, you have helped me.
I see now how unworthy I am even
to speak in their praise, but I will
do my best."
The academy expected something
fine of Paul at the dedication. He
never failed them, but they were
hardly prepared for what he gave.
Perhaps the strongest tribute was the
silence which followed his speech, a
silence only broken by a low sob,
but afterward came the applause,
sincere and lasting, and Agatha sat
beside Miss Eulalie with a heart sing-
ing with joy, for Paul had touched
the undefinable something, the soul
of it.
It was a different Paul, who received
the congratulations of the people,
and as soon as possible he found his
way to a little old lady and anxiously
took her two hands in his. Her words
of praise were sweet to him and
somehow she felt her precious secret
was safe in his keeping.
Then he looked beyond her to
where Agatha stood watching them.
He felt encouraged, for as their eyes
met he saw there were traces of
tears on the proud, sensitive face.
"Are you going to congratulate me,
Agatha?" he said, pleadingly.
"Oh, Paul, it was beautiful, beau-
tiful, 'Our Honored Dead,'" she said
reverently.
Miss Eulalie caught the low words.
She raised her eyes to the flag draped
across the platform. "Our Honor-
ed Dead," she whispered to herself.—
Boston Post.

Smallest Store.

What is believed to be the smallest
store in the world was opened for
business recently at Front street and
Bigelow court, Worcester. It consists
of two shelves, fourteen inches long,
attached to the building owned by J.
Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the
State Board of Agriculture, and the
space given up to the display of a
few handfuls of fruit and peanuts
contains 280 square inches.
For more than a quarter of a cen-
tury the corner was the site of a news
and peanut stand, but when the city
extended Bigelow court from Front
street to Mechanic street, it was seen
that the stand encroached on city
land. It was demolished to allow the
street to be extended and the new
line goes to within fourteen inches of
the Ellsworth building.
Louis Oriente has rented these few
inches from Mr. Ellsworth and started
to do business, keeping his stock in
trade in a little structure
about the size of a dog house in the
rear of the Ellsworth building. When
Mr. Oriente makes a sale he has to
stand on the sidewalk.—Boston Globe.

The Battery.

There had again been trouble in the
O'Hagan household, and O'Hagan had
the word of sympathy when he next
met his neighbor.
"Isn't much of a team ye make,
ye and yer wife," said O'Hagan.
"An' that's where yer wrong,"
said O'Hagan. "Tis the foine team
we make entirely. Me Wolfe pitches
an' O' catches."—Puck.

TAFT REMEDIES TO CURE TRUSTS
AND ABATE RAILROAD ABUSES

FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Favors a "United States Court of
Commerce," Limited Railway
Pools, Increased Protection to
Shippers, Added Power to Com-
mission Over Rates, Limited
Railroad Acquisition of Interest
in Competing Corporations, and
Forbidding Unauthorized Issu-
ance of Railway Securities.

FOR CORPORATIONS.

Urges Federal Incorporation of "In-
dustrials," With Prohibition of
Holding Companies—Interprets
Anti-Trust Law as Permitting
Combinations Not Oppressive—
Declares Purpose to Push Prose-
cution of All Suits to Dissolve
Monopolistic Concerns—No
"Good" and "Bad" Trusts.

THREE COURSES OPEN TO CORPORATIONS UNDER
LAW AS OUTLINED BY PRESIDENT TAFT.

The decrees of injunction recently adopted in prosecutions under
the anti-trust law are so thorough and sweeping that the corporations
affected by them have but three courses before them:
First—They must resolve themselves into their component parts
in different States, with consequent loss to themselves of capital and
effective organization and to the country of concentrated energy and
enterprise; or
Second—In defiance of law and under some secret trust they must
attempt to continue their business in violation of the Federal statute
and thus incur the penalties of contempt and bring on an inevitable
criminal prosecution of the individuals named in the decree and their
associates; or
Third—They must reorganize and accept in good faith the Fed-
eral charter.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft
sent to Congress his long delayed
message on interstate commerce and
anti-trust legislation. In it he strikes
at the existence of holding corpora-
tions and oppressive trusts. He rec-
ommends the formation of a Court of
Commerce to review railway cases
and a Federal corporation bill to regu-
late trusts.

The President does not advocate
the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust
law or of the Interstate Commerce
law; on the contrary, he believes in
strengthening and amplifying both
these laws.

The President comes out flatly for
complete Government control and
supervision of railroad corporations
and trusts. He announces that it is
his purpose at an early date to in-
struct the Department of Justice to
investigate all trusts with respect to
which there is a reasonable suspicion
that they were illegally formed or
are being illegally conducted.

The President, however, enjoins
caution on Congress lest it disturb
the confidence of the business com-
munity and produce a halt in pros-
perity.

The President deals in this com-
munication with the two great issues
omitted from his annual message, the
Interstate Commerce and Anti-Trust
laws. In a message of some ten thou-
sand words he deals exhaustively with
both subjects. Leading recommendations
as to the former include:

A "United States Court of Com-
merce," to have original jurisdiction
over classes of cases which are spec-
ified, thus relieving the Interstate
Commerce Commission of certain
labor and an incongruous combination
of functions.

Permitting limited railway pools,
subject to all the provisions of the
Interstate Commerce act.

Protection of the shipper in the
matter of rate quoted for proposed
shipments, by financial penalties for
refusal or omission by carrier to
quote proper rate.

Authority to commission to act, on
its own initiative, in investigating
fairness of rates or practices, and to
pass on classifications of commodities.

Power to the commission to hold
up for a limit of sixty days proposed
increases of rates until it shall have
passed upon their reasonableness;
and if found unreasonable, to forbid
the increase or fix a maximum.

Giving shippers the right to design-
ate through routes over which their
shipments shall pass.

Forbidding railroads to acquire in-
terest in any competing railroad or
other competing corporation; but
with certain provisos affecting owner-
ship already secured.

Forbidding issuance of railway
stock or bonds unless par value has
been received for them—or, if at less
than par value, the reasonable market
value as ascertained by the commis-
sion; the same to apply where the
consideration received is services or
anything other than money. Also
preventing improvident or improper
issue of notes.

Giving the Interstate Commerce
Commission power to determine upon
uniform construction of safety ap-
pliances on railroads, and facilitating
the serving of process in suits under
the Employer's Liability act.

As to the Anti-Trust law, the Pres-
ident recommends:
Voluntary Federal incorporation of
interstate industrial concerns, with
prohibition of the "holding company"
evil.

Government does not intend to lessen
in the least degree its prosecution of
suits to dissolve combinations which
are to-day monopolizing the com-
merce of the country, and seeks only
to foster and encourage "reasonable"
concentration of capital—necessary
to the economic development of man-
ufacture, trade and commerce. He
also points out that the worst of-
fenders in monopoly must accept Fed-
eral incorporation, face criminal
prosecution, or dissolve themselves
into their component parts in the dif-
ferent States.

In industrial combinations called
trusts, the President says, the inter-
state and foreign business far exceeds
the business done in any one State.
This fact, he says, will justify grant-
ing of Federal charters to such com-
binations under such limitations as
will secure compliance with the Anti-
Trust law.

To this end he recommends a grant-
ing of Federal law for the charters
to corporations engaged in interstate
commerce, protecting them from un-
due interference by the State and re-
lying on National supervision to pre-
vent abuses which have arisen under
State control.

Such a law would subject the real
and personal property only to the
same taxation as is imposed by the
States and would require complete
reports to be filed at regular inter-
vals. Holding companies will be for-
bidden.

The President declares the Sher-
man Anti-Trust law does not need
amendment, and that the series of
decisions by the Supreme Court renders
a strong reason for leaving the act as
it is.

The public, the President says,
must disabuse itself of the idea that
any distinction between "good trusts"
and "bad trusts" can be introduced
into the statute.

The President declares that mono-
polies must be restrained and pun-
ished until ended.

TAFT REMOVES PINCHOT.
Chief of Forestry Bureau Dismissed
For Insubordination.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft
dismissed Gifford Pinchot, Chief of
the Forestry Bureau, and the fight
between the Roosevelt radicals and
the conservative wing of the Repub-
lican party is on in earnest. The
President's action came after a Cab-
inet session that lasted practically all
day. When it broke up, just before
dinner time in the evening, there was
issued at the White House a copy of
a letter sent by the President to Mr.
Pinchot. In this letter, after sum-
ming up the acts of the forester that
led him to take such action, Mr. Taft
said:

"By your conduct you have de-
stroyed your usefulness as a helpful
subordinate of the Government, and
it therefore becomes my duty to di-
rect the Secretary of Agriculture to
remove you from your office as For-
ester."

Secretary Wilson was swift in car-
rying out the decision of the Presi-
dent. He addressed to Mr. Pinchot,
to Overton W. Price, Associate For-
ester, and Albert C. Shaw, assistant
law officer of the Forestry Bureau,
letters substantially identical.

INSURGENTS DEFEAT CANNON.
They Combine With Democrats and
Regular Republicans—149 to 146.

Washington, D. C.—For the first
time Speaker Cannon and his organ-
ization were defeated in the House.
The vote was 149 to 146. Twenty-
three insurgent Republicans, three
regulars and 123 Democrats turned
the trick against 145 regular Repub-
licans and one Democrat.

The Speaker and his organization
admitted defeat and made no further
attempt to frustrate the will of the
majority. The insurgents won on the
issue for which they have contended
consistently since their movement
was organized; they took out of the
hands of the Speaker the power to
appoint a committee.

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SOME EARLY RAILROADING.
In the early days of railroads, says
Mr. Charles Frederick Carter, in his
recent interesting volume, "When
Railroads Were New," the engineer
was the autocrat of his train, and
naturally conservative, as autocrats
commonly are. He seldom welcomed
an innovation, even one as simple as
the bell-cord, first invented by Con-
ductor Henry Ayers in 1842. Previ-
ously there had been no means of
communication between the engine
and the moving train.

Conductor Ayers rigged up a cord
passing through the cars, with a stick
tied to the end that hung down in
the engine, and told his engineer that
when he saw that stick jerk up and
down, he was to stop. But Jacob
Harnel, who ran that engine, was a
slow, steady, obstinate German, with
a sense of his own dignity, and he
considered the jerking stick an in-
trusive impertinence.

He quietly cut it loose, and tied up
the cord.
The next day he repeated the per-
formance.

The third day Ayers told him he
would leave that stick and obey its
signal, or he, Ayers, would know the
reason why.

It was again cut loose, and at the
first stop Ayers, with fire in his eye,
yanked the indignant Harnel from his
engine, and after a tough fight, thor-
oughly thrashed him.

The primitive stick was soon re-
placed by a bell, and the device was
complete.

Engineer Isaac Lewis rebelled with
equal vigor against the first attempt
to run a train by telegraphic orders,
at a time when the telegraph, then
in its infancy, was still so little used
that messages began formally, "Dear
Sir," and concluded with, "Yours
Respectfully."

He was running a belted west-
bound train one day in 1852, when it
occurred to his superintendent,
Charles Minot, who was on board, to
telegraph from Turner, where they
had failed to meet an express, to
know if it had yet reached the sta-
tion ahead. It had not, and he then
wrote the first telegraphic train order
issued in this country:

"To operator at Goshen. Hold
east-bound train till further orders.
Charles Minot, superintendent."
He then wrote another order,
which he handed the conductor, di-
recting the engineer to go ahead, re-
gardless of the express.

Isaac Lewis merely inquired if they
thought he looked like a fool, and de-
clined to budge.

Neither persuasion nor threats
availed, and when Mr. Minot at length
ordered him down from his engine
and took his place as engineer, he
went instantly to the last seat of the
rear car, and sat there, tensely await-
ing the head-on collision which did
not happen.

By repeating his telegraphic orders
and inquiries, Minot ran the train
through to Port Jervis, and saved two
hours, a result which soon led to the
announcement that all trains on the
Erie Road thereafter would move
under telegraphic orders.

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surance at low rates.

Shipbuilding in Japan.
The largest shipbuilding establish-
ment in Japan is the one at Nagasaki,
founded by the Government in 1857.
In 1884, however, this yard was sold
to Baron Iwasaki, its principal owner,
and is now known as the Mitsui Bishi
works. When the undertaking was
sold by the imperial authorities 800
men were employed. To-day 8500
are employed.
HIS VIEW OF LIFE.
"Did you get out of life all there is
in it?" inquired the optimist.
"Na," replied the pessimist.
"There's plenty of money in circulation
that I can't seem to annex."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.