

AID THE HOSPITAL.

Society at Centre Hall Collecting Funds to Furnish Centre Hall Room.

The Ladies' Hospital Aid Society, of Centre Hall, is making an effort to secure funds with which to furnish the room in the Bellefonte hospital bearing the name Centre Hall. If any of the ladies belonging to the society call on you after reading this notice, you will know the purpose of their visit. The citizens, with rare exceptions, have responded to the appeals of the solicitors, and there is now little doubt but that ample funds will be secured to furnish the room handsomely, and in a manner suitable to hospital needs.

The new Centre Hall room is in the new wing of the hospital, and is a light and cheerful one, and yet it is to be hoped that none of the members of the society or residents of Centre Hall will be obliged to occupy the quarters as hospital patients.

Some people in Centre Hall, and other parts of the county, have an erroneous impression concerning the hospital. Those who have means, of course, can pay for services at a hospital, if they are unfortunate enough to need treatment at such an institution, but suppose no one permitted their charitable spirit to go out to these and kindred institutions? where would even the wealthy go for treatment? It is a great benefit to any community to have a hospital close at hand, and in order that those with means may be treated promptly it is necessary for the charitable inclined to first provide the hospital.

How much of a hospital, for instance, would there be in Bellefonte if the hand of charity had not been extended? who would have the privilege, no matter how much wealth he had, to enter a well equipped hospital within a few hours' time at the most, but for the hand of charity. This thing of "paying your own way and bills" is very good, but it is never wholly done by any one—cannot be done. Every one, no matter what his condition, is indebted largely to the charitably minded.

From Norwood.

This comes from Norwood, Delaware county, a pretty suburban town of Philadelphia, on the main line of the Pennsylvania, written by from Rev. S. G. Shannon:

"Dear Old Friend:—Enclosed find check for \$5.00, credit me with the amount as far as it goes. The Reporter is a welcome weekly visitor at our home; it gives us all the news from Centre Hall and throughout the county, where I was born and spent my boyhood. While I have gotten farther east and south, there is still a homelike feeling for the old haunts, and I sometimes long to take a walk over the old stamping ground. More than sixty years ago I helped to build a fence around the old Pennington cemetery, in the woods below Centre Hall. There was nothing of Centre Hall then but Felmales hotel, at the foot of Nittany mountain. Those were the days when Robert Pennington, David Mitchell, Samuel Huston, George Harpster, David Felmale and a few others were the prominent citizens in that community. They have all passed into the beyond. Some time ago I read a very interesting letter from Henry Dasher, of Michigan. But I did not intend to write so much; I only want to wish you success in your work. I am kept quite busy; preach twice on Sunday and sell houses through the week.

Commencement at State.

The commencement exercises at the Pennsylvania State College will begin Friday, June 11, and continue until the following Wednesday. The more serious events will be interspersed with athletic games, musical concerts, dances, receptions and amateur plays. The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. Samuel E. Weber, Ph. D., assistant State superintendent of instruction, of Louisiana, will give the public address before the honorary Society of Phi Kappa Phi.

The commencement address will be given by John H. Jones, of Pittsburg. A memorial service for Justin S. Morrill, father of the "land-grant" colleges, will be held, the principal speakers being S. E. Ancona, of Reading, member of Congress in 1899, and James B. Morrill, a son of Senator Morrill. About 165 students will be granted degrees.

From Illinois.

There was a hard frost in Northern Illinois according to a note from J. S. Houtz, of Kirkland, that state. Mr. Houtz says the fruit is all frozen, but he is not certain whether the frost did damage to the grain or not. Before the heavy frost there were never better prospects for all kinds of crops in that section.

Body Exhumed.

In a recent issue of this paper a brief note announced that the body of Bruce Earl Rishel had been reinterred in Georges Valley. From the Hinckley (Illinois) Review, the following account is taken: The body of Bruce Earl Rishel, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Rishel, who live near Maple Park, was exhumed the first of the week and brought to Hinckley, from whence it was shipped Tuesday morning to Pennsylvania, where it will be interred in the family burial plot at Rising Springs. The body was in charge of J. A. Nash, of Hinckley, who conducted the funeral services the twentieth of February when the young boy was interred in the Maple Park cemetery.

When the casket was opened Monday evening the son was found to be in such perfect condition that several friends viewed the remains as they lay in state in the local undertaking parlors, and Tuesday morning the parents were here to see all that is remaining of the once ambitious boy.

From a professional standpoint the case of the exhumation of Bruce Earl Rishel is one unsurpassed in the unique and singular features which surround it, and as such it is deserving of more than passing publicity. When the young boy passed away his death was caused by endocarditis, or dropsy, which to the profession of embalming is known to be one of the most difficult forms of illness to treat permanently by embalming. When interviewed on the matter Mr. J. A. Nash, the undertaker, somewhat reticently told of the methods pursued in this case, the same as in other cases, the embalming being done entirely by arterial injection. No cavity injections were made in the case. The interment was made in an ordinary cloth covered casket, deposited in a rough box, and when asked by the father in what condition he might expect to find the body Mr. Nash frankly stated he did not know, fearing the nature of the disease might have undone the work the best undertaker could do. It was no small cause for satisfaction, then, that when the investigation was made, the coloring and the condition of the flesh, the nails, etc., were found as perfect as on the day of burial. Even the thin membrane of the lips retained the naturalness of life, and it was a great comfort to the parents as well as a moment of professional elation for the embalmer to have this practical demonstration of the permanency of modern and thorough methods as applied to embalming.

The Comet.

The Centre Reporter is indebted to the American Book Company for an interesting little book, giving details as to Halley's Comet, compiled by David Podd, M. A. Ph. D., of Amherst College, author of Todd's New Astronomy. From the book we learn that the comet is now visible in the east before sunrise, being west of the sun. The comet now rises about two hours before the sun. About May 18 it will probably disappear in the eastern dawn and on May 19 it will perhaps be visible in strong twilight in the northwest immediately after sunset. From May 20 to 23 it will be visible in the northwest after sunset and probably at its brightest, though a tail of great length is not probable. It will set two hours after the sun May 21; 3 hours May 23; 4 hours May 27. On May 24 it will begin to fade from the naked eye view.

Census Taking Closes.

By the 15th the census enumerators must close up their work. Many of the enumerators finished their labors before this, and others will require the whole of the time to complete it. It is estimated that during the latter half of May one hundred and twenty-five tons of schedules will reach Washington. Much of the tabulating by the thirty-five hundred clerks in the Census Department will be done on electrically operated machines, designed especially for the work. It will be several months before population schedules will reveal the number of inhabitants in the larger cities, and two years before the whole of the tabulations will be completed.

The Delinquent for June makes a broad appeal, for its special articles deal with a great variety of subjects and its fiction interprets many phases of life. The high cost of living receives attention in "A Brief for the Housewife," by Mabel Potter Daggett, who presents facts that every woman should know, in a concrete manner that is most convincing.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by Murray and Bitner.

MR. RHONE BEFORE THE TAX COMMISSION.

The cover of the Pennsylvania Grange News is dignified with a portrait of Hon. Leonard Rhone. The inside pages of the paper contain a statement of taxes collected in Pennsylvania, and a plea by Mr. Rhone for an equalization of taxation made before the Pennsylvania tax commission.

Mr. Rhone's argument, which should be read and studied by every farmer in the state, follows:

Mr. Leonard Rhone, addressing the Committee:

Mr. Chairman:

The appraised value of the capital stock of corporations, banks and personal property have been taken from the Report of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, and there should be no question as to the correctness of the statement along that line, because, being computed by the Auditor General, the accounting officer of the state they should be undoubtedly correct. We have taken the amount of tax paid as reported by the Auditor General and computed the mill rate. This is not the method of the state in collecting the tax, because, take in the case of a corporation, the tax is five mills upon the assessed, so that the mill rate, as computed here, is simply taking the amount of capital stock and tax paid. We do this so as to be able to make an intelligent comparison with the methods by which real estate is appraised and assessed. Some of this property, such as railroads and other great corporations, we have taken the statement from the report of the Secretary of International Affairs, as to capital stock represented in these great industries they are reported by Volume 4 of the Report of the Secretary of International Affairs. Therefore, they are presumed to be correct. The taxes, as I have said, were taken from the Report of the Auditor General, and the mill rate computed. As to the capital stock of national banks, we have taken the statement from the Report of the Comptroller of Currency. As to the amount of tax paid in the state of Pennsylvania, we have taken the statement from the Report of Auditor General and computed the mill rate; the same with savings banks, state banks, and other private institutions. As to insurance companies, we have taken the capital stock from the report of the Insurance Commissioner, and the amount of tax paid from the Auditor General's Report, and computed the mill rate; so, in our statement, these are not mere assertions, but they are confirmed by these reports.

The value of the personal and corporate property, as you will observe from the report, as read, aggregates over seven billions of dollars. This was not the condition in seventy-four at the time of the adoption of the new constitution. Prior to that time all real estate was assessable for state purposes, and the laws were then changed so as to exempt real estate from taxation for the state, and exempting personal property taxation for local government, and at that time the conditions were nearly equal, and there was no hardship. This is where the argument comes in; what suited thirty or forty years ago does not apply today, no more than changes apply in manufacturing or any other industries. Therefore, the policy of the state is hardship after hardship to the real estate owners. Where is there any reason if a man has a thousand dollars invested in a house, that he should pay twenty, thirty or forty dollars tax, and another man in the same town who has his thousand dollars invested in bonds and mortgages, and only has to pay a tax of four dollars? The person who invests his money in a home, helps to build up the town, making it habitable, supports the schools, the streets and the poor, is more important to that community than the man who loans his money. I know of persons who draw salaries of five thousand dollars a year who are assessed at five hundred by the county commissioners—put in that class. Attorneys who possibly have an earning capacity of from five to ten thousand a year are assessed in the class of two hundred and fifty dollars. Then, other attorneys who are just starting in business, they are assessed in the same way. There is no justice in that condition. It is a discrimination in favor of the strong against the weak. And at all events, it is the business of the Commonwealth to see that justice is done between its citizens and industries. It is important to the prosperity of our state that we should have prosperous farms, prosperous manufacturing plants, and prosperous enterprises of other kinds, as it is that we have these great moneyed institutions that are making an average of seven per cent. on their capital—when the farmer cannot earn on an average, down on his farm, more than three per cent. This is the condition that confronts them. It occurs to us to urge the Government to so change these conditions as to enable us to keep our people on the farms.

What is the condition today at the death of the head of the family because of these hardships? The estate is sold to strangers and the widow and orphans are driven out to become clerks in your cities, and to seek positions of that kind, because they cannot hold the homestead, and they have not sufficient earning ahead to engage in business themselves. This side of the question should be looked into as well as the other side, and we hope that your Honorable Committee will inquire into this statement provided us by the State Department showing that we have made no misrepresentations.

We are here as business men, not as reformers. We do not claim the world is all wrong. We are here simply as business men to ask you to correct what is wrong and make it possible for these homesteads of Pennsylvania to continue to their descendants from generation to generation, and we will have the most prosperous and happy commonwealth of any state of this great Union.

Take the state of New York—take the railroads of Pennsylvania that run from Pennsylvania into New York state. When they cross the line they are assessed at \$15,000 per mile and three taxes levied upon the same roads that don't pay anything to the local government in the state of Pennsylvania. They are taxed for the support of the state and the county, and for the towns and the boroughs. If these large concerns of capital who are running the transportation business of our country can do this in the state of New York, they certainly should be able to do it here in Pennsylvania. Take people who live on the line between Pennsylvania and New York. I have been told that the tax on Pennsylvania farms is fully fifty per cent. greater than that in New York. If you can cross to the state of Ohio, the same condition prevails.

Then again, as to manufacturing plants: Where is the constitutionality of exempting the capital stock of a manufacturing company when the constitution of the commonwealth clearly states that the tax shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects? And yet, under the laws of Pennsylvania, they exempt one of the most prosperous enterprises, and one of the largest and greatest enterprises that we have in our state from taxation on its capital stock. If they can pay this tax in New York—if manufacturing companies can pay this tax in New York, why are they so prosperous in New York? It is true we have not any of the small manufacturing that they have in New York of agricultural implements, but the great iron and steel industries are all nearly centralized in Pennsylvania, and we feel proud that we have such prosperous conditions along that line. But, where is the necessity of men accumulating their millions and then giving them away for libraries or building auditoriums for great institutions? They are simply appropriating our money; they have failed to pay that which they should have paid to the state from which they derive their authority. It is the business of the Commonwealth to see that these wrongs are corrected.

When we buy a reaping machine that might cost sixty dollars, until it reaches the consumer, the farmer, we must pay one hundred and twenty dollars; so that it takes one hundred per cent. of the amount to put this machine on the market. This is altogether unnecessary, because the manufacturers could adopt a more liberal, more business-like method of reaching their consumers, and this applies to the whole matter throughout. It is these wrongs we ask you to correct. There is a great deal we could add to this subject, but I stand here as a farmer to insist upon a correction of those outrageous impositions upon the agricultural people for the last thirty years. I have never engaged in any other enterprise and I would not be here today if it were not to plead the cause of these people. If they are not accomplished students in the art of public speaking and public reading, they are good citizens, and necessary to the commonwealth. Weed out the farmer, and what would the great state of Pennsylvania be? Consequently, we ask you to look carefully into the welfare of these people and try to retain them on their farms. People of the rural districts, it is said, are generally driven to the city because of the higher salaries they get there; but the one great cause is, as I have said, that the parents of these same young men and young women have not been able to earn enough to start them up in business; and when the head of the family dies, the homestead goes into the hands of strangers, and thus good citizens—those useful people to the several communities—are driven out. Who take their places? Capitalists buy these farms at fifty per cent. of their value and they put on these farms mostly people from Germany, or from Holland, and these industrious and enterprising people come from foreign countries.

COUNTY GRANGE PROGRAM.

Meeting at Washington Grange Hall, Pine Hall, Thursday, May 26th.

The Centre County Pomona Grange will hold its second quarterly meeting at the hall of Washington Grange, at Pine Hall, Thursday, May 26th. There will be two sessions—forenoon and afternoon.

THE PROGRAM—FORENOON.

Opening ceremonies, 9:30 o'clock.
Address of Welcome—Washington Grange.
Appointment of committees.
Receiving of credentials.
Recitation—Anna Dale, Victor Grange.
Introduction of resolutions for reference.
Report of Fire Ins. Company by the Secretary, D. S. Keller.
Report of Grange Encampment and Fair.
Bless for Luncheon.

AFTERNOON.

Paper on state and local taxation, including a classification of subjects—Geo. L. Goodhart.
Recitation—Miss Carrie Dale, Flora State Grange.
Our Farmer's Week, June 6th to 11th, inclusive.
Report of Patron's Rural Telephone Company, by the secretary.
Recitation Mrs. Carrie Bradford, Progress Grange.
Advantages of Co-operative buying and selling.
Conferring of degree of Pomona.
Miscellaneous business.
Closing ceremonies.

Members should bring their lunch with them.

WILLARD DAVEY, Master.
D. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Berry, of Course.

The friends of former State Treasurer William H. Berry and C. Larue Munson, the defeated candidate for supreme court judge, are measuring strength. The rural districts are strongly supporting Mr. Berry because he is a man who does things. He was able to carry the state when a candidate for state treasurer, and after assuming office could not be controlled by the rotten element in the Democratic party, but at once began lifting the lid—the stench was the worst ever smelled in Pennsylvania. Mr. Berry is honest and honorable in office and out of office, and if he is not nominated for Governor at the Allentown Democratic convention it will be because the crooked element in the Democratic party has no use for an honest, upright man at the head of the Democratic state ticket.

Mr. Berry is the only Democrat in Pennsylvania who can be elected governor next fall. He is the man of the hour, but the only way to secure his nomination will be to vote instructions. Mr. Berry will not secure a square deal unless the delegates to the state convention are instructed for him at the June primary.

Transfers of Real Estate.

C. A. Williams exr to R. E. Williams April 21, 1910, Liberty twp. \$1000.
W. H. Williams sty in fact A. S. Williams, March 28, 1910, Worth twp. \$30.
Margaret Hutchison et al to C. W. Carson, December 30, 1910, Potter twp. \$300.
Elizabeth Franklin to F. D. Gowland, December 6, 1910, Phillipsburg \$2100.
Minnie Adams et bar to Eliza A. Eason April 20, 1910, State College \$2000.
A. C. Weaver et al to B. F. Frankenburg, March 16, 1910, Gregg twp. \$3500.
R. F. Yearick to C. S. Bowersox, March 24, 1910, Haines twp. \$500.
S. J. Wolf to F. T. Butler, December 7, 1908, Howard borough. \$1725.
George H. Ripka et ux to Masala Nevel, March 31, 1910, Potter twp. \$300.
W. G. Runkle to W. R. Shope, March 14, 1910, Bellefonte. \$850.
E. E. Alexander to J. W. Reifsnnyder, March 30, 1910, Millheim. \$287.50.
T. A. Cronover et ux to Robert Shipley, April 7, 1910, Phillipsburg. \$1400.
Thomas Foster et al to Adam Reish, March 25, 1910, Ferguson twp. \$400.
A. E. Barger admr to J. W. Reifsnnyder, December 15, Millheim \$2250.
John I. Olwine et ux to W. G. Saxton, April 7, 1910, Benner twp. \$115.
Phoebe Emerick et bar to George H. Emerick, April 23, 1910, Centre Hall. \$35.
Henry Mowery et ux to George M. Stover, March 24, 1909, Haines twp. \$1.
George M. Stover to M. L. Mowery, March 25, 1909, Haines twp. \$1.
Alfred T. Corman et ux to O. W. Weaver, March 31, 1909, Miles twp. \$1.
John W. Harter et ux to C. E. Long and O. W. Weaver, March 27, 1910, Miles twp. \$150.
Jane Weaver to S. E. Gobble, March 6, 1910, Gregg twp. \$300.
F. A. Auman et ux to John C. Lingle, March 21, 1910, Gregg twp. \$925.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by Murray and Bitner.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

There was frost Thursday morning of last week. Mercury stood at thirty-five during the night.

Mrs. Rebecca Scholl returned to Centre Hall, after having spent several months with her son, John O. Scholl, in Altoona.

B. D. Brisbin, of the lumber firm of Brisbin and Company, made a business trip to Union county last week, stopping at Lewisburg.

Merchant A. A. Frank, of Millheim, purchased a new automobile in Harrisburg. The machine was driven home from the capital city by his sons, H. T. and T. K., and C. M. Gramley.

A concrete walk was constructed from the main street walk to the stable on the Booser property, occupied by Barber Geary. The concreting was done by Mingle and Booser.

The state agricultural department gives out that the crop prospects throughout the state are very good. The rains throughout the latter part of April counteracted the March drought.

Peter N. Ginter, of Lewisburg, special agent for the census bureau, was in Centre Hall, Saturday and Monday. Mr. Ginter poses questions only to those engaged in manufacturing.

W. Gross Mingle, accompanied by Mrs. Mingle and son Philip, drove to Mifflin county Friday afternoon, returning Sunday. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Meyer, at Reedsville.

With one steam shovel fifty cars a day are loaded with slag at the Bellefonte furnace. The slag is shipped to Northumberland where it is used as filling material in the new classification yards.

H. L. Banzhoff, pure food inspector for this district, was in Centre Hall, Friday of last week. He came here from his home in Altoona on account of the pending oleo suit against Groceryman Brouse, in Bellefonte.

The latter part of this week W. A. Odenkirk, station agent at Glen Iron, will finish his week's vacation granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A part of the time was spent at Niagara Falls, Mrs. Odenkirk accompanying him on this excursion.

Keep away from a wire fence during an electrical storm, for near Port Royal the top wire of a fence was almost totally burned up for a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. Lightning struck a tree to which the wire was attached, and was led from the tree to it.

Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre Hall, Enoch E. Sweeney, of Boalsburg, and L. E. Stover, of Aaronburg, have been named local chairmen of farmer's institutes by Deputy Secretary of Agriculture A. L. Martin. This indicates that institutes will be held next winter at the points named above.

John R. Lee, accompanied by his grandson, John Moyer Lee, were callers at the Reporter office Thursday of last week. Mr. Lee made his first trip to Centre Hall since last fall, having been housed up the greater part of the winter on account of indigestion. He is now feeling himself again, and for two weeks was able to work on the roads.

Upon receiving a telegram notifying her of the death of her Uncle, Judge Robert A. Sankey, at Wichita, Kansas, Miss Florence Rhone left for that city Friday morning, to be present at the funeral services which were held Tuesday following. Miss Rhone will remain in Kansas for six or eight weeks. She was a member of the Sankey family for several years, when she attended school in Wichita.

That morphine, opium, chloroform, chloral, cocaine, deadly "hashish," codeine and other dangerous drugs are being administered wholesale to children and adults through the medium of soft drinks and patent medicines is shown by an official bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture. Parents who permit (in fact some of them encourage) their children to loaf about places where these slops are the chief attraction, are having the primary lessons in drinking well taught to them.

The withdrawal of Congressman Charles F. Barclay from the congressional race in this district will to some extent simplify the contest among Republicans, and advance to first position Mr. Emery, who represents the progressives, or Roosevelt element in the Republican party. A. E. Patton is also a candidate, and is backed by the machine Republicans. Throughout the district it appears that Mr. Emery has been gaining such headway in his candidacy that there is little fear of his being defeated for the nomination. His personal strength is a large factor.