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Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties  
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**D. A. BOOZER**  
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Manufacturer of  
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HIGH GRADE . . .  
MONUMENTAL WORK  
In all kinds of  
Marble and  
Granite. Don't fail to get my price.

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E. A. SHAWVER, Prop.  
First class accommodations for the traveling.  
Good table board and sleeping apartments.  
The choicest liquors at the bar. Stable ac-  
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had. Bus to and from all trains on the  
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Largest Fire and Life  
Insurance Companies  
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No Mutuals  
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Before insuring your life see  
the contract of **THE HOME**  
which in case of death between  
the tenth and twentieth years re-  
turns all premiums paid in ad-  
dition to the face of the policy.

**Money to Loan on First  
Mortgage**

Office in Crider's Stone Building  
BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Telephone Connection

**THE PANTHER AND THE DOG.**

In 1795 Joseph Ingham, of Quaker  
parentage, removed from Berks  
County (of which he was a native),  
to Bradford County, Pa., when it was  
a "howling wilderness," in which  
roamed panthers, bears, wolves, wild  
cats and deers. Like all the other  
early settlers, he lived in a small log  
house, until able to build a better  
residence. Like the others, he and  
his family endured great hardships  
and privations, which are unavoidable  
in settling in a wooded country with-  
out roads, churches, mills, or stores,  
or mail facilities. Often the whole  
neighborhood (a short time before  
harvest) would be entirely out of  
grain of any kind, and would have  
starved had not greens been plenti-  
ful, and droves of deer in the woods  
which supplied them with meat.

Wild animals at that time were  
numerous in the woods, and destruc-  
tive to sheep, swine and poultry. To  
protect his farm stock Mr. Ingham  
raised two dogs. When quite young  
though brothers of the same age and  
size, they differed wonderfully in dis-  
position and conduct. One of them  
was bright, vigilant, active, display-  
ing great intelligence, and giving  
promise of making a useful watch  
dog. The other acted stupid, dull  
lazy, sleeping most of the time. Not  
much was expected of him. When  
full grown, an amazing change had  
taken place in their characters and  
conduct. The bright, vigilant pup  
became a lazy cowardly cur, and  
could not be induced to take a pig by  
the ear. The stupid, sleepy pup de-  
veloped into one of the most intelli-  
gent, courageous and watchful dogs  
in the county. He was known to  
seize a bull by the nose on the ground  
and throw him flat on the ground  
by jerking his head to one side. He  
seemed to be always awake, and on  
guard, day and night. The one was  
a valuable dog, the other good for  
nothing.

"One night," said my father, "I  
was awakened by the howling of the  
cowardly dog. When I got up in the  
morning he led me upon the orchard  
hill above the house. The other dog  
was missing. A tracking snow had  
fallen the evening before, and I found  
the tracks of a wild beast and the  
dog's tracks. The wild beast had  
come from the woods and started for  
the sheepbarn. He had been inter-  
cepted by the dogs and turned on his  
back tracks, evidently having given  
up his intentions of feasting on mut-  
ton and not feeling sure he could  
whip two dogs that appeared warlike  
and furious. When about fifteen rods  
from the house, the courageous dog  
had attacked him. If he had expected  
any assistance from his cowardly  
brother he did not get it. The cow-  
ardly brother believed that "discre-  
tion was the better part of valor,"  
and had kept himself at a safe dis-  
tance from the combat. There were  
evidences of a desperate fight between  
the dog and wild beast. The snow  
for rods around was trampled, and  
bloody where the combatants had  
fought, standing on their hind legs,  
and fought on the ground, rolling and  
tumbling. The wild beast was a  
panther, larger and with sharper  
teeth and claws than the dog, who  
died on the battle field in the unequal  
contest, and when found was partly  
eaten up by the panther, the remains  
having been dragged about a dozen  
rods and buried under the roots of a  
tree that had lately been blown down  
by the wind. Evidently the panther  
intended to come back in the night  
and make a supper out of the re-  
mains. "There's many a slip between  
the cup and the lip." The panther  
never ate any more of the dog. My  
father and "Life" Marsh—a noted  
hunter—started in pursuit of the pan-  
ther with dogs and guns. He had  
gone about a mile into the woods,  
pawed together some leaves from  
under the snow to make a bed and  
had lain down to rest after his ex-  
haustion from tussling with the dog.  
Started up from his slumber by the  
dogs, he sprang into a tree, which  
was just what the hunters wanted,  
but had management of himself. He  
was soon dispatched by the rifles of  
his pursuers, and when he fell to the  
ground dead, the cowardly dog be-  
came very brave and bit and show  
the lifeless panther as long as he was  
allowed to do so.—J. W. Ingham, in  
the Indiana Farmer.



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, in the May Scribner, writes a re-  
markable article in which he says:  
"May it not be the psychological hour to call for the creation of  
a new aristocracy of the simple life, of those who care for the real-  
ity and not for the shadow, for the true inward pleasures of the mind  
rather than for the external, evanescent show? May it not be high  
time to create a free-masonry of those who do not ask how much one  
has, nor how much one knows, but what one is? Gold, in the sense of  
riches, may be the root of all evil; but gold, in the sense of a standard  
of prices cannot be the sole root of the evil in our increased cost of  
living."

**EXTRAVAGANCE A NATIONAL VICE**

**Joseph T. Talbert Sounds Warning Against Reckless Expenditure--  
The Automobile Craze a Case in Point--It is the Fashion  
Now to Be Extravagant.**

El Paso, Tex.—Extravagance has  
become not only a national vice but  
is in fact becoming a national menace  
in the opinion of Joseph T. Talbert,  
vice-president of the National City  
Bank, of New York. Mr. Talbert,  
who spoke before the Texas Bankers'  
Association, said that there does not  
appear anywhere to exist in the con-  
duct of national, municipal or indi-  
vidual affairs, that appreciation of  
the economical and prudent use of  
resources and that adjustment of ex-  
penditures to means and incomes  
which always have been found neces-  
sary to the support of prosperity and  
to the maintenance of a condition of  
solvency.

The speaker cited the automobile  
craze as a case in point. "We are  
squandering on pleasure vehicles an-  
nually sums of money running into  
hundreds of millions of dollars," he  
continued. "The initial cost of auto-  
mobiles to American users amounts  
to not less than \$250,000,000 a year.  
The up-keep and other necessary ex-  
penditures, as well as incidentals,  
which would not otherwise be in-  
curred, amount to at least as much  
more. This vast sum is equivalent  
in actual economic waste each year  
to more than the value of property  
destroyed in the San Francisco fire—  
perhaps to twice as much. This sum,  
as large as it is, does not include the  
whole economic loss growing out of  
this single item of indulgence. The  
thousands of young and able-bodied  
men employed in manufacturing ma-  
chines and in running and caring for  
cars, all are withdrawn from produc-  
tive usefulness; they become consum-  
ers of our diminishing surplus pro-  
duct and constitute an added bur-  
den to the producers. The economic  
influence of this withdrawal from the  
producing and addition to the con-  
suming class, is bound to be man-  
ifested in a tendency to higher prices.  
Its effect already must be consider-  
able, and is comparable only to the  
maintenance of an enormous stand-  
ing army.

"Thousands upon thousands of our  
people, frenzied by desire for pleas-  
ure and crazed by passion to spend,  
have mortgaged their homes, pledged  
their life insurance policies, with-  
drawn their hard-earned savings from  
banks to buy automobiles; and have  
thereby converted their modest  
assets into expanding and devouring  
liabilities. The spectacle is astonish-  
ing.

"In the matter of individual ex-  
penditures it is the fashion now to be  
extravagant to the point of wasteful-  
ness, and the fashion is running riot.  
Individual thrift is considered not  
merely miserly hoarding, but is  
looked upon as a vice and a thing to  
be despised. It is said that this is  
not a day of small things, and that  
wealth, as wealth goes now, may no  
longer be accumulated by the slow  
process of savings and economiz-  
ing. This may be true if we shall  
measure wealth only by billions or  
hundreds of millions, but just as  
surely as there ever existed virtue in  
economy, of contentment and inde-  
pendence in frugality, they are there  
to-day, and just as surely as individ-  
ual and national extravagance ever  
led to a day of reckoning they are  
doing so to-day. Among nations, and  
among individuals, permanent wealth  
and material progress are the result,  
not so much of rich natural resources  
as they are the products of economy  
and thrift; not alone economy in the  
arts of production, but economy of  
use.

"The maintenance of the present  
high level of prices is dependent upon  
the sustained purchasing power of  
the individual which in turn depends  
very largely, if not wholly, upon the  
expansion of credit. Herein lies one  
of the chief elements of weakness and  
danger in the situation.

"If the banks, by increasing  
loans create credit, which in turn  
creates purchasing power and a sus-  
tained demand for high-priced goods,  
thereby still further advancing prices  
in the benefits of which all classes  
share except those who possess fixed  
incomes, it may be asked why this is  
not good; why not continue to pro-  
mote the general ability to spend;  
why not continue giving to each in-  
dividual an amount of enjoyment,  
luxury and pleasure unknown before,  
particularly when all this may be ac-  
complished by merely increasing  
loans? The simple but comprehen-  
sive and truthful answer is that it  
cannot be done because in the long  
run every act of wastefulness and  
every item of extravagance must be  
paid for to the last farthing; every  
item consumed must be earned."

Mr. Talbert also discussed the dan-  
ger of the country losing its favorable  
trade balance and of adding an ad-  
verse trade balance to the other debit  
items which run against this country  
to the extent of hundreds of millions  
of dollars a year. Mr. Talbert esti-  
mated these items at a total of \$900,  
000,000, including \$200,000,000  
sent abroad by American travelers.

**AMERICA'S GREED OF GOLD.**

Cambridge, Mass.—Dr. Charles W.  
Eliot, Harvard's president emeritus,  
asserts "that the lust for gold and the  
thirst for power, considered by  
Americans as the main objects of ex-  
istence, have caused the present reign  
of discontent which is sweeping over  
the country."

"The object of life with the in-  
dividual as with the nation results  
from the succession of pleasurable  
emotions and feelings," he adds.  
"Progress is measured by happiness,  
not by dollars and cents. The aver-  
age workingman fails to realize this.  
Neither social prestige nor riches can

promote happiness or retard it. The  
happiness of a community can be  
furthered not by increasing its total  
wealth or distributing it more evenly,  
but by improving its physical and  
moral welfare.

"Sensuous pleasures, like eating  
and drinking, are sometimes de-  
scribed as animal, and therefore un-  
worthy, but men are animals and  
have a right to enjoy without re-  
proach those pleasures of animal ex-  
istence which maintain health,  
strength and life itself. These pleas-  
ures, taken naturally and in moder-  
ation, are all pure and honorable."

Over 500,000 Workmen Injured  
Each Year in the United States.

New York, N. Y.—At the annual  
convention of the National Associa-  
tion of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-  
Astoria the important subject under  
consideration was the means of pre-  
venting accidents.

During the past year preventable  
accidents injured half a million work-  
men in the United States and entailed  
a loss of \$250,000,000 to manufac-  
turers. These statistics caused the  
association to look into the matter  
and seek the consensus of opinion.

Printing Conditions Roseate.  
Say Typothetae Delegates.

Washington, D. C.—Delegates to  
the twenty-fourth annual convention  
of the United Typothetae of America  
take a roseate view of conditions in  
their trade. Business is good, they  
say, and labor troubles are scarce.

"The printing business of the  
United States is so free from compli-  
cations now that this meeting might  
properly be called a printers' love  
feast," said one of the delegates.

During the convention the ques-  
tion of apprentices will be taken up.

**CURING A CAPITALIST**

**His Doctor Just Switched Him  
From Money Making to  
Basket Making.**

The experience of "a capitalist, man  
of many millions," who broke down  
from overwork and was sent to "an  
occupation and exercise cure" near  
New York, is told in the Outlook. He  
had first consulted a famous special-  
ist, but an examination had shown  
that he had no organic disease of any  
kind.

He told the physician that he was  
suffering from what he called "in-  
ward trembling," with palpitation of  
the heart, poor sleep, occasional diz-  
ziness, pain in the back of the neck,  
difficulty in concentrating his atten-  
tion, and, most of all, from various  
apprehensions, such as that of being  
about to fall, of losing his mind, of  
sudden death—he was afraid to be  
alone, and was continually tired, wor-  
ried and harassed. He was informed  
that these were merely the ordinary  
symptoms of neurasthenia and were  
not dangerous.

"One hundred per cent. of cases of  
neurasthenia are curable," said the  
specialist, and packed his client off to  
the "occupation and exercise cure."

The morning after his arrival, the  
capitalist was escorted to the arts and  
crafts shop connected with the cure.  
A forty-acre place in Westchester  
county. He was introduced to an ef-  
ficient and businesslike young woman,  
the instructor, who explained to him  
the nature of the avocations in which  
he might choose to interest himself.  
Here, too, he found his fellow pa-  
tients busy and apparently congeni-  
ally employed.

In one of the shops a recent alu-  
mus of one of the leading universi-  
ties, who had undergone a nervous break-  
down after graduation, was patiently  
hammering a sheet of brass with a  
view to converting it into a lamp-  
shade.

A matron of nearly 60, who had pre-  
viously spent eight years in sanita-  
riums, practically bedridden, was set-  
ting type in the printing office with  
greater activity than she had known  
before for two decades; two girls, one  
16 and the other 12, the latter in-  
clined to hysteria and the former once  
subject to acute nervous attacks, tak-  
ing the cure in charge of trained  
nurses, were chattering gayly over a  
loom in the construction of a silk rug.

A business man from a Western  
city, like the New York capitalist,  
broken down from overwork, was  
earnestly modelling in clay what he  
hoped might eventually become a jar-  
dinere; one of last season's debut-  
antes among the fashionables, who  
had been leading a life of too strenu-  
ous gaiety that had told on her  
nerves, was constructing a stamped  
leather portfolio with entire absorp-  
tion.

Half a dozen others mostly young  
women, were engaged at wood carv-  
ing, bookbinding, block printing, ta-  
pestry weaving or basket making, each  
one of them under treatment for some  
nervous derangement.

The new patient decided to try his  
hand at basket making, and although  
he figured out that it would take him  
about four days to turn out a product  
that might sell for 10 cents, he was  
soon so much interested in mastering  
the manual details of the craft that  
he was disinclined to put the work  
aside when the medical superintendent  
suggested a horseback ride.

When, at the advice of the special-  
ist, the capitalist had decided to try  
the occupation and exercise cure, he  
did so with little faith that it would  
restore him to health, though he felt  
that there was perhaps a slight  
chance that it might help him. The  
remedy seemed to him too simple to  
overcome a disease that was paralyz-  
ing his energies.

To his great surprise he began to  
improve at once, and though for the  
first week he got little sleep, and his  
dizziness, with the pain in the back  
of his neck and his apprehensions,  
continued to recur for weeks, they did  
so always at increasing intervals.

He learned bookbinding, and sent to  
his library for some favorite volumes  
and put them into new dress; he made  
elaborate waste paper baskets and  
beat brass into ornamental desk trays,  
which he proudly presented to his  
friends in the city as specimens of  
his skill. Work with him, as with the  
others of the patients, was continually  
varied by recreation.

In the summer months there was  
lawn tennis, golf, croquet, canoeing,  
rowing, fishing, riding and driving. In  
winter such outdoor sports as skating,  
tobogganing, coasting, skiing, snow-  
shoing and lacrosse were varied by  
billiards, bowling, squash, the medi-  
cine ball and basket and tether ball.

The capitalist was astonished to  
find that he could take an interest in  
games. The net results of his experi-  
ence was that at the end of four  
months he returned to New York  
sound in mind and body, feeling  
younger than he had for years.

**A Grand Future.**  
"That boy surely will go to Con-  
gress when he grows up," says the  
father, after a vain effort to convince  
his young hopeful of the enormity  
of continued disobedience.  
"What makes you think that?" the  
mother asks.  
"Every time we send him to do  
something he does just what we don't  
want him to do and then comes home  
and argues it was what we wanted,  
but that we didn't know it."—Chica-  
go Evening Post.

**Beats The Comet.**  
"Hello! Is this the gas company?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Well, say! Did you read in the  
papers that the tail of Halley's com-  
et is composed of gas?"  
"Yes, but what has that?"  
"And did you notice that it was  
measured as being \$15,000,000 miles  
long?"  
"Yes, sir, but what?"  
"Nothing. I just wanted to say  
that if the astronomers measured it  
with this meter in my house it would  
be 40,000,000 miles long."—Chicago  
Evening Post.

**Unsightly Complexions.**  
The constant use of Cuticura Soap,  
assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for  
toilet, bath and nursery purposes not  
only preserves, purifies and beautifies  
the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but  
prevents inflammation, irritation and  
clogging of the pores, the common  
cause of pimples, blackheads, redness  
and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy  
and other unwholesome conditions of  
the complexion and skin. All who de-  
light in a clean skin, soft, white  
hands, a clear, wholesome scalp and  
lustrous hair, will find Cuticura  
Soap most successful in realizing  
every expectation.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are  
admirably adapted to preserve the  
health of the skin and scalp of in-  
fants and children, and to prevent  
minor blemishes or inherited skin hu-  
mors becoming chronic, and may be  
used from the hour of birth. Cuticura  
Remedies are sold throughout the civi-  
lized world. Send to Potter Drug &  
Chem. Corp., sole proprietors, Boston,  
Mass., for their free Cuticura Book, 32  
pages of invaluable advice on care and  
treatment of the skin, scalp and hair.

A new \$200,000 city court build-  
ing is to be constructed in Melbourne.

**For COLDS and GRIP.**  
Hick's CAPSICUM is the best remedy—  
relieves the aching and feverishness—cures  
the cold and restores normal conditions. It's  
liquid-effects immediately. 10c, 25c and 50c.  
Sold at drug stores.

Of 10 dyes used for Easter eggs,  
four were found to be poisonous.

**Try Murine Eye Remedy**  
For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and  
Granulated Eyelids. It Soothes Eye Pain,  
Murine Eye Remedy Liquid, 75c and 50c.  
Murine Eye Salve, 25c and 10c.

Steel ornaments are very much  
used.

Buy "BATTLE AXE" SHOES.  
**Boys And The Farm.**

An old farmer's two sons were  
anxious to leave the farm and work  
out their destiny in the city. The  
farmer wanted to keep the boys on  
the farm. So he sent them to an  
agricultural college, one to learn  
plant breeding and general agricul-  
ture, and the other to take a course  
in animal husbandry.

The result of this experiment was  
that each boy took a great fancy to  
his specialty and a great interest in  
the knowledge of it. The science  
of farming is very attractive. It  
lets one into a knowledge of the  
beautiful laws of nature, and gives  
a charm to all his work. This is  
the way to knock out the drudgery  
of farm life and give one broad  
views.

The agricultural college is today  
our greatest public institution. It  
takes much of the drudgery out of  
farm work by putting intelligence  
in it. The farmer is the real pro-  
ducer, the real benefactor in trade  
and commerce, and it is more seem-  
ly to encourage his development  
than that of any other class. There  
is no kindlier fortune for a boy  
than to get him interested in farm  
experience. He is pretty certain to  
attain to great worth.—Ohio State  
Journal.

**Didn't Lose Her.**  
A young man was timidly court-  
ing a pretty girl. One afternoon, in  
the garden, he scraped up courage  
enough to ask in a tremulous whis-  
per for a kiss.

"A kiss!" she said. "You ask  
me for a kiss? Now, applied to the  
hand a kiss signifies respect. On  
the forehead it denotes friendship.  
Upon the lips it denotes all things  
—or nothing." She paused pen-  
sively, then went on: "You may,  
since you wish it, kiss me. You may  
express yourself in one kiss. Proceed."

The timid young man, red and  
confused, pondered. "I mustn't lose  
her!" he muttered to himself.  
"Where, then, shall I kiss her?"

His meditations were interrupted  
by a pretty whistle. It was his  
divinity, her red mouth puckered in-  
to the shape of a rosebud, her hat  
pulled down over her eyes, hiding  
her forehead completely, and her  
hands were thrust up the wrists in  
the pockets of her jacket!—Answers.

During 1909 Chile produced 13,  
179 tons of copper, as against 19,  
463 tons in 1908.

**A Breakfast  
Joy—  
Sweet, Crisp,  
Golden-Brown  
Post  
Toasties**

Ready to serve from the  
package with cream—no  
cooking necessary.

"The Memory Lingers"

Pkgs. 10c and 15c.  
POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,  
Riverside, Conn., U.S.A.