

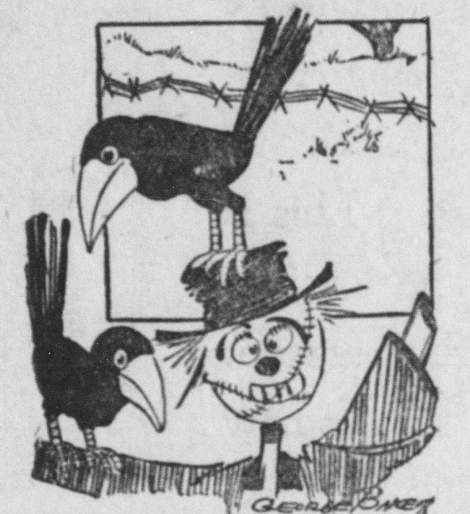
GAVE UP BUSINESS.

So Weak He Could Not Work.

Phillip Huber, 351 Cumminpaw St., Jersey City, N. J., says: "Three years ago I was compelled to sell my business. Kidney trouble had made me so sick that for eight months I was too weak to work and almost too miserable to live. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills at that critical period and the results were beyond my expectations. I have bought back my business and occasionally work 18 hours a day without ill effect. Doan's Kidney Pills have made this possible and I cannot recommend them too highly."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THEIR FATE.



Mrs. Crow—William, have you ever stopped to think what will become of us when we are old?

Mr. Crow—Oh! I suppose we'll find up as quail on toast at some table d'hote restaurant.

16 YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

"For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child there broke out a red sore on the legs just in back of my knees. It waxed from bad to worse, and at last I saw I had a bad skin disease. I tried many widely known doctors in different cities but to no satisfactory result. The plague bothered me more in warm weather than in winter and being on my leg joints it made it impossible for me to walk, and I was forced to stay indoors in the warmest weather. My hopes of recovery were by this time spent. Sleepless nights and restless days made life an unbearable burden. At last I was advised to try the Cuticura remedies [Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills] and I did not need more than a trial to convince me that I was on the road of success this time. I bought two sets of the Cuticura Remedies and after these were gone I was a different man entirely. I am now the happiest man that there is at least one true cure for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hawtof, 11 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

Wanted a Change.

Milkman—I see by the papers that a Frenchman has invented a new way of transforming water into milk.

Customer—Well, I hope you'll adopt it. I'm getting awfully tired of the old way.

A man ought to know a great deal to acquire a knowledge of the immensity of his ignorance.—Lord Palmerston.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Shrinking from suffering may be feeling from strength.

MIX THIS FOR RHEUMATISM

Easily Prepared and Inexpensive and Really Does the Work, Says Noted Authority.

Thousands of men and women who have felt the sting and torture of that dread disease, Rheumatism, which is no respecter of age, persons, sex, color or rank, will be interested to know that it is one of the easiest afflictions of the human body to conquer. Medical science has proven it not a distinct disease in itself, but a symptom caused by inactive kidneys. Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood and other waste products of the system which should be filtered and strained out in the form of urine. The function of the kidneys is to sift these poisons and acids out and keep the blood clean and pure. The kidneys however, are of sponge-like substance, the holes or pores of which sometimes, either from overwork, cold or exposure become clogged, and falling in their function of eliminating these poisons from the blood, they remain in the veins, decompose and settling about the joints and muscles, cause the untold suffering and pain of rheumatism and backache, often producing complications of bladder and urinary disease, and general weakness.

The following simple prescription is said to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism because of its direct action upon the blood and kidneys, relieving, too, the most severe forms of bladder and urinary troubles: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. The ingredients can be had from any prescription pharmacy, and are absolutely harmless and safe to use at any time.

In a Motorboat

By JOHN PHILIP ORTH

(Copyright, 1910, by Associated Literary Press.)

Mr. George Thorpe, inventor and mechanical engineer, lived in the city, but a part of each summer was spent at his brother's house at Smithtown Bay, on the sound.

Mr. Thorpe was a young man with hobbies. All inventors have them. One of his hobbies was to build a motorboat that would run thirty miles an hour. He couldn't satisfactorily explain to anybody why such a burden of anxiety should be placed on the shoulders of a motorboat, but he built and equipped until sure he had struck it at last.

As the speed of a horse is in his legs, so the speed of any sort of boat is in the machinery which propels it. The last and newest boat not only had the latest improvements, but the starting and stopping gear was used for the first time on any body of water.

The boat was tried out on the bay. A flash of lightning could overtake her, but had to hike right along to do it. "Eureka" was the general verdict of the residents and transients of Smithtown. The fear of a Japanese fleet reaching that placid bay rolled off their shoulders and they slept once more.

On a certain July day, after the Stingaree had made one of her wonderful runs, she was brought back to the dock and made fast, while her owner went about some other business. Some one might climb aboard for inspection, but the newly-invented machinery would not start for them.

On that same afternoon Miss Dorothy Benson and Miss Mollie White left the summer hotel for a wander.



The young ladies wandered down the shore. It was incidental and not premeditated. Fate always works that way. The motorboat couldn't get away, and after a while the wanderers stood looking down upon her and softly exclaiming:

"Molly, did you ever!"

"Never. Never!"

"Isn't it a darling?"

"It surely is!"

"It's that new boat they are talking so much about, and I'm going aboard to have a look. She must have been left here for people to look at."

In another minute both girls were aboard and rummaging about. Their praise was of the highest, but after they had calmed down a bit Miss Dorothy said:

"Mollie, last year at Lake Placid I ran a motorboat all by myself a dozen times, and I know I can run this. We will take a ride across the bay and back. When we get opposite the hotel we will wave our handkerchiefs and coo!"

"Gracious, but none for me!" was the reply. "Mother would go into fits at the idea of it."

"I didn't know you were a coward."

"Come on ashore. The owner may come back any minute!"

"If he does I will introduce you as 'The Girl-Afraid-of-the-Water.' Go on, then. I'm going to have a ride."

And then Miss Dorothy began hunting about for the starting switch. Her finding it was a blunder, but blunders have brought about some of the happiest marriages. The Stingaree had been berthed with her bow to the bay, ready to run out. As her wheel began to revolve the fasts were cast off, there were three screams from the girl left behind, and that motorboat started out to fly. The helm had been left lashed to port. It was well. The young lady who had run a boat on Lake Placid was helpless on this occasion. She yelled for the police and fire departments, but there was no gallant response. The circus performance had opened.

With the helm lashed as it was, the boat began to move in a wide circle. The circle took in the hotel, a number of sail and row boats and several craft which were after oysters and clams. The bareheaded Miss Dorothy was generally mistaken for a bareheaded inventor and mechanical engineer. It was only when she began to scream that folks sat up and looked. And they hustled, too. The Stingaree had a route to follow, and she followed it. She shaved an oar in a row boat and upset the rower in tannels; she smashed the bow of a

clammer and left the owner muttering "by thunder."

She ran down and upset the "Bide-A-Wee" sail boat just as its occupant was making love to its other occupant, and Cupid had to turn his attention to swimming and yelling.

Lake Placid wasn't in it, but Miss Dorothy was, and she could not get out of it. She yelled; she wrung her hands; she entreated. She looked for the switch to shut off the power, but it could not be found.

"Look out! Look out! She's running away!"

Two motorboats tried to overhaul the Stingaree, but it was the race of the hare and the turtle. Boats cut off the circle here and there, and their captains, mates and crews shouted in stentorian voices to Miss Dorothy to put her helm a-sta'rd—to put it to port—to put it any old way, but she only wept the more. One captain more venturesome than the rest tried to board her craft in the good old practical way as she came along, but fell short by two feet and went to the bottom of the bay and didn't come up again until time to pay taxes.

By the time the flyer had made three grand circles of the grand bay there was a trail of wreckage over all. No one drowned for good, but lots of folks gasping for breath and praying or swearing. The excitement had spread for a mile inland. Rates at the hotel were not raised, but mine host stood on his veranda and pointed a long arm over the bay and exclaimed:

"Where, oh, where, ladies and gentlemen, can you find scenery to compare with this at my prices!"

Then Mr. Frank Thorpe arrived. He had come back from dinner to give the Stingaree another spin. He found her spinning, as it was. There was no need to ask questions or listen to suggestions. He promptly took command of a row boat, set out alone on the salty blue and placed his craft in a position to be run down.

The thing happened just as he planned. As the planks were shivered and scattered he leaped for the motorboat and caught it. His first act was to doff his cap to the tearful crew, and the next to shut off the power.

"You—you mean thing!" sobbed Miss Dorothy, meaning the new arrival.

"You see, you don't know how to manage the Stin—"

"You did it on purpose! You had no right to leave it there."

"But I didn't tell you to take her out."

"But you might have known that if two girls came across a boat they would want to take a ride."

"But where is the other?"

"She was a cow-coward and didn't dare come."

"I see. Well there's no harm done."

"Oh, there isn't, eh!" exclaimed the girl as anger steeled her trembling lip. "It's nothing to be made a circus of, is it! Five hundred people have been looking on, and—"

"And five hundred people will call you a heroine."

"Start the boat, sir! I want to go ashore. No—no true gentleman would leave a b-boat where a girl—girl—"

Such little things can always be arranged. This was arranged. Heroines may get mad, but they get over it like other people. They also go riding in motorboats with the builder and captain at the helm. They also acknowledge acts of gallantry and after a while that Lake Placid and Smithtown bay are two different propositions.

Shenandoah.—Joseph Botanas, 16 years old, had an awful experience and a miraculous escape from death at Maple Hill colliery. He was done for the day. Passing rapidly-revolving machinery, his clothing caught in a belt, whirling him in space for five minutes before his agonizing cries were heard and the machinery stopped. Strange to say, he was only slightly injured.

York.—Sol C. Mayer, 50 years old, of Atlanta, Ga., dropped dead in a local jewelry store. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Mayer, who is a traveling salesman, had entered the store for the purpose of having his watch repaired. While the jeweler was examining the timepiece, Mayer fell backwards to the floor, dying within a few minutes.

Pottstown.—A Reading Railway flyer running a fifty-mile clip through the lower end of Pottstown, killed a man who is believed to be an employee of one of the industries in that locality. His head is missing, and he was otherwise so terribly mangled that identification is impossible.

Altoona.—After nine years of wandering about the country, C. F. Ames, aged 42, a plumber, returned to his former home at Beaver Falls, found his wife married to another man, and rather than cause any trouble in the apparently happy household, agreed to go his way, providing he was permitted to take his eldest son, aged 11. Father and boy started for Wilkes-Barre, where the former had been employed, but their money ran out when they reached here. Ames related the story to Chief of Police Clark, whose heart was touched.

China to have Parliament. Agitation for an earlier assembling of the House of Commons Proved Successful.

The agitation for an earlier assembling of a parliament in China than the original date promised, in 1915, has proven successful. On the advice of the leading public men, the prince regent has caused the recently instituted senate to be informed that the date for organizing the national parliament would be advanced two years, to 1913. It has been originally believed that it would take the full time scheduled by the throne for the people to become properly prepared for full self-government, but China has made such rapid strides in the adoption of western ideas within the past few years that it has been deemed safe to proceed in creating a parliament at an earlier date than intended.

Since the war between Russia and Japan, China has been steadily modernizing her government in all branches. She has created a good standing army, organized on the European plan, and she is endeavoring also to build up a navy. Railroads have been built, and approved western methods are being introduced all over the empire. The provincial assemblies organized a year ago to look after the local affairs of each province of the empire have proven eminently successful, and the senate, convened for the first time this year, has already made itself felt.

THE NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg.—The Carnegie Steel Company mills of the United States Steel Corporation Wednesday saw the first briquette made from ore dust in their special plant. The briquette will be converted into pig iron and thus is solved the conservation of ore dust, which has heretofore been scattered by the winds over the many square miles of the Pittsburgh district. The discovery of the briquetting plan and its operation here means a saving of millions of dollars on what has heretofore been accounted as waste and was reckoned in the cost of production. For two years the steel company has been working on a plan to capture the ore dust from the furnaces and machinery was invented for this purpose. A special plant for the briquetting was built and its first product was brought to hand yesterday. Fifty-eight men are employed in this conservation scheme, and new plants will be added to meet the requirements.

Lebanon.—To marry and thus escape a breach of promise suit, only to be literally dragged from the arms of his bride to answer another breach of promise suit, was the unique experience of Matthias Fatt, aged 23 years, of this city. Miss Maria Bruker, of Hebron, recently brought suit against him for breach of promise, and on Tuesday of this week he married her, an alderman performing the ceremony in the office of the marriage license clerk. Fatt and his bride had scarcely left the place when Miss Annie Marshall, of this city, went before Judge Henry and instituted a breach of promise suit against the bridegroom. No amount has been named for heart balm, and a sympathetic friend furnished bail, so that Fatt could return to his bride and conclude the honeymoon.

Lock Haven.—Secretary Calbus, of the State Game Commission, estimates there were about 800 deer killed in Pennsylvania the season just closed. Of this number at least 125 were killed in Clinton county, which is unquestionably one of the best sections in the State for the propagation of deer. This has been the best deer season since the introduction of the new laws governing the killing of deer and sportsmen generally have endeavored to live up to them in the strictest sense. There have been no violations revealed and strange as it may appear not an accident reported during the entire fifteen days, yet the woods were fairly swarming with hunters.

Pittsburg.—L. Swift, Jr., a former councilman convicted of bribery during the councilmanic graft crusade of last spring, surrendered himself to the sheriff to begin a four months' sentence that had been imposed. Appeals to the Superior and Supreme Courts for a new trial were refused, and the sentence of the lower court was upheld. Swift was charged with taking \$81.10 for his vote in councils on the ordinance selecting banks as city depositories.

South Bethlehem.—Edward Miller nearly killed his brother-in-law, Charles Kratzer, with shot in his anxiety to kill a rabbit that suddenly dashed across their path, while out hunting. Surprised at the audacity of the cotton tail, Miller hurriedly pointed his gun and pulled the trigger. The shot struck Kratzer full in the right arm and side, and a doctor afterwards picked out 175 pieces of shot from the wounded man's body.

The report was ordered published forthwith. Financiers of the old school and speculators generally were aghast. What would happen? Would the bottom drop out of Western Union when the shareholders realized that their property was worth \$12,000,000 less than they had supposed? But the amazing thing happened. The stock went up and stayed up. The public had responded to this remarkable display of frankness and confidence; to the new motto, "Accuracy and Publicity."

The full significance of the action of the new board is stated concisely by Harper's Weekly in these words: "Is this policy of publicity and of open-handed dealing with shareholders and public the forerunner of a similar movement on the part of other big corporations? Certainly it is to be hoped that it is. In the case of these big companies, dependent upon public patronage and doing business under public franchise, can there be any question of the right of the people to know?"

"That right is being recognized. It is recognized now in this epochal act on the part of the telephone and telegraph interests. It is the dawn of a new era in corporation finance."

Timeliness. All measures of reformation are effective in exact proportion to their timeliness; partial decay may be cut away and cleansed; incipient error corrected; but there is a point at which corruption can no more be stayed, nor wandering recalled. It has been the manner of modern philanthropy to remain passive until that precise period, and to leave the sick to perish, and the foolish to stray, while it spent itself in frantic exertions to raise the dead, and reform the dust.—Ruskin.

NEW ERA IN FINANCE

ACCURACY AND PUBLICITY PROVES TO BE A POPULAR MOTTO.

Prompt Response to Bold Move of President Vail.—"Accuracy" Reduced Western Union's Surplus \$13,000,000.—"Publicity" Restored Confidence and Its Stock Went Up.

Are the great financiers of the country beginning to see a new light? Time was, until recently in fact, when the men at the head of the big corporations "kept their business to themselves," as far as the law would allow. Capable men at the head of the big concerns, long realized the weakness of their position, but what was needed obviously, as in all great reforms, was an unmistakable occasion and a courageous man. The occasion arose in the purchase of the Western Union Telegraph company by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and the man appeared in Theodore N. Vail, President of the purchasing corporation.

It was last December when public announcement was made that the Gould holdings of Western Union had been taken over by the Telephone company. On account of the high esteem in which the management of the telephone company is so generally held, great things were predicted as a result of the absorption of Western Union. By the press of the country the "deal" was most favorably commented on, it being widely pointed out that under the direction of such men as Theodore N. Vail and his associates, the telegraph company was bound soon to work itself into a position where it could offer the public far more efficient service than it had ever before been able to offer.

But a very few months had elapsed when it became apparent to the new management that a modern and up-to-date appraisal of the company's assets would make possible a far greater degree of efficiency of operation. "Here," they said to themselves, "we've bought control of this property and we know it's immensely valuable, but we don't know just how valuable. These appraisals of real estate and securities owned were made a long time ago. If we have a complete inventory made of every thing we've got we can announce the facts to the public, start a new set of books, and begin our responsibility to stockholders right there."

How Inventory Was Taken. The most expert accountants and appraisers to be had were put at the task. Their labors lasted over eight months. Their report and its publication by the company marks an epoch in finance.

It began by recommending an adjustment of the difference between the appraised and book values by a charge of \$5,595,089 against surplus. Book values of securities held were reduced to market values, bad and doubtful accounts were "charged off," an allowance of \$2,000,000 was made for "depreciation," another of \$500,000 for "reserve," and so on, until the old surplus of \$18,867,000 came down to \$5,136,000.

It required courage, the publication of this statement to stockholders, saying in effect: "The property of your company has been revealed: the surplus isn't nineteen millions, as you have been led to believe, but five millions," but it was the truth, and President Vail did not flinch. "Accuracy and publicity," he declared, was essential. "The stockholder has a right to know. The shares of this company are scattered from one end of the Union to the other. This is more than a private corporation. It is a great national enterprise. The public is entitled to the facts."

The report was ordered published forthwith. Financiers of the old school and speculators generally were aghast. What would happen? Would the bottom drop out of Western Union when the shareholders realized that their property was worth \$12,000,000 less than they had supposed? But the amazing thing happened. The stock went up and stayed up. The public had responded to this remarkable display of frankness and confidence; to the new motto, "Accuracy and Publicity."

The full significance of the action of the new board is stated concisely by Harper's Weekly in these words: "Is this policy of publicity and of open-handed dealing with shareholders and public the forerunner of a similar movement on the part of other big corporations? Certainly it is to be hoped that it is. In the case of these big companies, dependent upon public patronage and doing business under public franchise, can there be any question of the right of the people to know?"

"That right is being recognized. It is recognized now in this epochal act on the part of the telephone and telegraph interests. It is the dawn of a new era in corporation finance."

Timeliness. All measures of reformation are effective in exact proportion to their timeliness; partial decay may be cut away and cleansed; incipient error corrected; but there is a point at which corruption can no more be stayed, nor wandering recalled. It has been the manner of modern philanthropy to remain passive until that precise period, and to leave the sick to perish, and the foolish to stray, while it spent itself in frantic exertions to raise the dead, and reform the dust.—Ruskin.

Are the great financiers of the country beginning to see a new light? Time was, until recently in fact, when the men at the head of the big corporations "kept their business to themselves," as far as the law would allow. Capable men at the head of the big concerns, long realized the weakness of their position, but what was needed obviously, as in all great reforms, was an unmistakable occasion and a courageous man. The occasion arose in the purchase of the Western Union Telegraph company by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and the man appeared in Theodore N. Vail, President of the purchasing corporation.

It was last December when public announcement was made that the Gould holdings of Western Union had been taken over by the Telephone company. On account of the high esteem in which the management of the telephone company is so generally held, great things were predicted as a result of the absorption of Western Union. By the press of the country the "deal" was most favorably commented on, it being widely pointed out that under the direction of such men as Theodore N. Vail and his associates, the telegraph company was bound soon to work itself into a position where it could offer the public far more efficient service than it had ever before been able to offer.

But a very few months had elapsed when it became apparent to the new management that a modern and up-to-date appraisal of the company's assets would make possible a far greater degree of efficiency of operation. "Here," they said to themselves, "we've bought control of this property and we know it's immensely valuable, but we don't know just how valuable. These appraisals of real estate and securities owned were made a long time ago. If we have a complete inventory made of every thing we've got we can announce the facts to the public, start a new set of books, and begin our responsibility to stockholders right there."

How Inventory Was Taken. The most expert accountants and appraisers to be had were put at the task. Their labors lasted over eight months. Their report and its publication by the company marks an epoch in finance.

It began by recommending an adjustment of the difference between the appraised and book values by a charge of \$5,595,089 against surplus. Book values of securities held were reduced to market values, bad and doubtful accounts were "charged off," an allowance of \$2,000,000 was made for "depreciation," another of \$500,000 for "reserve," and so on, until the old surplus of \$18,867,000 came down to \$5,136,000.

It required courage, the publication of this statement to stockholders, saying in effect: "The property of your company has been revealed: the surplus isn't nineteen millions, as you have been led to believe, but five millions," but it was the truth, and President Vail did not flinch. "Accuracy and publicity," he declared, was essential. "The stockholder has a right to know. The shares of this company are scattered from one end of the Union to the other. This is more than a private corporation. It is a great national enterprise. The public is entitled to the facts."

The report was ordered published forthwith. Financiers of the old school and speculators generally were aghast. What would happen? Would the bottom drop out of Western Union when the shareholders realized that their property was worth \$12,000,000 less than they had supposed? But the amazing thing happened. The stock went up and stayed up. The public had responded to this remarkable display of frankness and confidence; to the new motto, "Accuracy and Publicity."

The full significance of the action of the new board is stated concisely by Harper's Weekly in these words: "Is this policy of publicity and of open-handed dealing with shareholders and public the forerunner of a similar movement on the part of other big corporations? Certainly it is to be hoped that it is. In the case of these big companies, dependent upon public patronage and doing business under public franchise, can there be any question of the right of the people to know?"

"That right is being recognized. It is recognized now in this epochal act on the part of the telephone and telegraph interests. It is the dawn of a new era in corporation finance."

ATTORNEYS.

D. P. PORTNEY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office North of Court House.

W. HARRISON WALKER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
No. 19 W. High Street.
All professional business promptly attended to.

A. D. GRETIG Jno. J. BOWER W. D. ZERBY
GRETIG, BOWER & ZERBY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EUGENE BLOCH
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Successors to ORVIA, BOWER & ORVIA
Consultation in English and German.

E. B. SPANGLER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Orider's Exchange Building.

CLEMENT DALE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank.

Penn's Valley Banking Company

CENTRE HALL, PA
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

Receives Deposits . . .
Discounts Notes . . .

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. secured without charge, in the U. S. and foreign.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Jno. F. Gray & Son
(Successors to GRANT HOOPER)

Control Sixteen of the Largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the World . . .

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST . . .

No Mutuals
No Assessments

Before insuring your life see the contract of THE HOMB which in case of death between the tenth and twentieth years returns all premiums paid in addition to the face of the policy.

Money to Loan on First Mortgage

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

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

H. D. STROHMEIER,
CENTRE HALL, PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
In all kinds of
Marble and
Granite. Don't fail to get my price.

LARGEST INSURANCE Agency IN CENTRE COUNTY

H. E. FENLON
Agent
Bellefonte, Penn'a.

The Largest and Best
Accident Ins. Companies
Bonds of Every Description. Plate Glass Insurance at low rates.