

# The Centre Democrat.

Circulation Over 5,000—Largest in Centre County.

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907.

Vol. 29, No. 25

## A CONFERENCE ON THE ORPHANAGE

Committees will meet to consider Col. Pruner's Bequest

### HON. JOHN G. LOVE'S ADDRESS

Made in the Court House at the Rally Two Years Ago, Covers the Entire Subject—Published for the Information it Contains

At the meeting of council, on Monday evening, the Pruner Orphanage came up for brief consideration. Councilman Henry Brown, of the South ward, who is pronounced and open in his hostility to this worthy \$60,000 bequest, made a motion that a committee of three be appointed by Harry Keller, Esq., president of council, to confer with the committee of Tyrone—which motion, by ordinary parliamentary courtesy, would entitle Henry to be the chairman; and then with the assistance of one more member like himself they could dominate the proceedings. The plot was so apparent that Henry was exceedingly nervous about doing his part, and his first effort was out of order. The next time he got the tip, and he was in order, but no councilman would "second" his motion. Councilman Kirk quickly sized up the situation and made a motion, "That Councilmen Charles C. Shuey, Philip Beezer, and Thaddeus Hamilton be appointed by the president of council to confer with a like committee from Tyrone council."

The motion passed by a unanimous vote. These gentlemen will go to Tyrone at an early date and the citizens of Belleville can depend upon it that they have hearts and consciences in them, and the courage back of all to respect the memory and wishes of Col. Pruner who bequeathed \$60,000 for the friendless children of Belleville and Tyrone. No selfish interests, or monetary considerations, will influence their course against the care of homeless, friendless little ones.

As the Pruner Orphanage question is now coming to public attention, we are informed that "interested" persons are now circulating several petitions about Belleville asking council to reject this bequest. At first impulse many persons might be misled, and afterwards regret the act. At this time few persons have a clear conception of the situation. For the information of all who want to know or act intelligently we herewith publish the address of Hon. John G. Love, made in the Court House two years ago. It is comprehensive, yet concise, and is the result of careful legal search and deliberation, and in plain and unmistakable language very ably defines the legal questions, as well as the moral obligations of this community towards a charitable institution, which certain selfish interests in Belleville for three years have opposed, and delayed. The time now has come for action and we appeal to christian fathers and mothers, the pastors of our churches, the honest, manly, courageous men of this community to STAND UP and demand that each councilman do what is just, what is right—in behalf of humanity.

For that reason we urge the careful reading of the following address, as the situation has not changed, in the two years; our council has only shirked a PLAIN DUTY:

Address of Hon. John G. Love at Pruner Orphanage Rally.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This meeting involves a question in which the citizens of Belleville are interested and which, in its utmost importance, rises far above the mere question of dollars and cents.

Belleville has always borne a very good reputation for the character of its civilization, its Christian sentiment and its willingness to lend its aid to all meritorious, charitable work.

This meeting has been called by citizens who feel interested in the question involved and who consulted me professionally in relation to the questions that have arisen, and also extended a kind invitation to some representatives of Tyrone Borough, which is equally interested, and also to Prof. D. Emmert, who will give his experience in the character of work that may be involved in the result of the issue that has arisen here among some of our people.

The question has developed out of the will of Col. E. J. Pruner who died nearly a year ago and which will was duly probated in September 1904. I understand that some feeling has been engendered and that there has been a disposition to criticize and to say unkind things in relation to the matter, but I think this all arises very largely from a misapprehension of the facts, without a clear understanding of the questions involved, and that it ought not to exist. Denunciation and criticism are not argument and, in a question of this kind, affecting a town of the size of Belleville, there ought not to be any feeling engendered which, whatever may be the result of this question that has arisen, would tend to impair in any way the good results that ought to and may come from the carrying out of the provisions of the will of Col. Pruner. We are all interested

in each other's welfare. We ought to be interested in every good work.

This controversy, as I understand it, has arisen under that portion of the will of the late E. J. Pruner relative to the establishment of a home for friendless children, which I will read:

"For the purpose of benefitting humanity and caring for those in need, I give and bequeath in trust to the corporation of Tyrone and the corporation of Belleville, Pennsylvania, the old homestead which I own at Belleville, Pa., for a home for friendless children from the towns of Tyrone and Belleville, the Home to be called 'The E. J. Pruner Home for Friendless Children.' For the purpose of endowing said home I bequeath, in trust, forever, to the corporation of the Borough of Tyrone and the corporation of the Borough of Belleville, Pa., the brick building on Pennsylvania Avenue near the Juniata river, known as the Pruner Block, and also the block corner Belleville Avenue and 17th street, known as the Hoover block; also my land in the state of North Dakota and my land in the state of Kansas, and my land in Taylor, Worth and Rush townships, Centre county, Pa., for the purpose of an endowment to said school. The children sent to said home are not to be under five years of age and, when they arrive at twelve years of age, places are to be obtained for them by the Board of Managers of the Home. When there is an excess of revenues for the support of friendless children from the towns of Tyrone and Belleville, then friendless children can be admitted from Altoona, Pa. It is distinctly to be understood that this home is not to be a home for pauper children, but for children who have no parents. I appoint the Fidelity Trust Co., etc., Executor."

Then another clause: "Should there be any reason why the borough of Tyrone and the borough of Belleville cannot carry out the provisions of this will, then the property for said home is bequeathed to my niece Sallie M. Hayes. As I have said, on page eight of this will, it is stated: 'Should there exist any reasons why the borough of Tyrone and the borough of Belleville cannot carry out the provisions of this will in relation to the home for friendless children, then the property that was bequeathed to the borough of Tyrone and the borough of Belleville for the purpose of a home—if said bequest becomes invalidated from any cause, then said real estate is bequeathed absolutely to my niece Sallie M. Hayes, Belleville, Pa., and all legacies that may revert back to the estate of E. J. Pruner are for the benefit of the home of friendless children, provided the borough of Tyrone and the borough of Belleville can carry out the provisions of the will; and, if they cannot, then all legacies that revert back to the estate of E. J. Pruner are to be vested in Sallie M. Hayes. There is another clause in relation to a couple of properties and the same provisions."

Col. Pruner was practically a native of this county and a resident for many years of Tyrone. He had confidence in the intelligence and the character of the citizenship of the borough of Tyrone and the borough of Belleville and, therefore, he felt like devising this property to those corporations as trustees.

In pursuance of this will, probated in 1904—the provisions of which were known sometime before it was probated, after interviews between the representatives of the two boroughs and going over the property devised in trust, the two boroughs passed ordinances along some time in March last—I think the borough of Tyrone a few days prior—but on the 20th of last March an ordinance was passed, properly, legally passed, accepting this trust, and approved on the 21st of March. Whenever that was done, the duties then devolved under this will and the boroughs of Tyrone and Belleville became the active trustees and the provisions of this will and held the property, or do hold it, for the benefit of the cestuique trusts, which are the friendless orphan children of the town, as described in the will.

A week or so ago I am advised that the borough of Belleville passed a resolution, endeavoring to repeal the ordinance, passed on the 20th of March last, which resolution I do not think has been signed by the burgess, is not advertised and is practically null and void. From the death of Col. Pruner, up until the time they knew what the conditions of this will were, they knew the property that was devised in trust and, after making the investigation and accepting it and becoming trustees thereunder and the representatives of the cestuique trust, they could not be relieved from that trust, except through an application to the Court and by establishing some good reason that showed it was impossible to carry out the provisions of this will. They make it voluntarily, but they do it for what reason, or to what? The reason is that they agree to repeal the ordinance and accept the proposition made by Dr. R. G. H. Hayes, "on behalf of his wife, Sallie M. Hayes, to pay \$10,000, to said borough as a memorial to Col. E. J. Pruner; said money to be paid when title to said property is legally and securely vested in Sallie M. Hayes." Was that the reason that the borough of Belleville cannot, as insisted upon in the will, carry out the provisions of the will? What, as a trustee, has the borough of Belleville the right to sell? Nothing. What can they do to put title into Mrs. Hayes? Nothing. They are trustees and the contract is in violation of law. They never could recover; if the provisions of the will are declared null and void and abrogated by the voluntary act of the trustee, they never could recover a cent on that proposition, because there is no consideration for it. The trustees would have no right to accept that money and divert it to any other purpose than that provided for in the will, for the benefit of the cestuique trust therein named—orphans, homeless and friendless orphan children.

"The whole will of Col. Pruner shows that that was the uppermost thought in his mind—that he wanted to erect a memorial which would commemorate his name in a way that would benefit humanity. The will is not uncertain. The persons who are to be benefited by it are easily ascertained and designated. And furthermore, the one Trustee has

accepted and passed an ordinance, providing for the appointment of a Board of Managers. The fact that one trustee (Belleville) may decline to act cannot prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the will. On application to the Court, it is made the duty, under the law, to appoint a co-trustee or trustees who would act in conjunction with the trustee of the borough of Tyrone and proceed to carry out the provisions of this will. I think that, when the Borough Council acted on this matter and gave its reason, it must have acted thoughtlessly—without due consideration, or probably without consulting council that may not have been personally interested on the other side. It would have been well enough to have done so, but no doubt they differed in judgment.

I will read a short opinion of our Supreme Court which covers the case. There are a number of others later. (This is the case of Frazier against St. Luke's Church, 147 Pa. 256. There was a devise by a will of real estate to an Association that, under the laws of Pennsylvania, had no power to hold real estate, and it was alleged by residuary legatees and others interested, that the devise was void. They wanted to consider it so, because there was no person capable of accepting the trust. Justice Paxton, in one of his usual vigorous opinions, writes:

"This case presents a question which would be interesting to discuss, were not the law controlling it already authoritatively settled. It is, whether a bequest or devise for a charitable use, is void, because given to a person or corporation incapable of taking or holding the legal title.

"The 10th section of the Act of April 26, 1855" (There is an act of '89 which is similar in its provisions) "provides: 'That no disposition of property hereafter made for any religious, charitable, literary or scientific use, shall fail for want of a trustee, or by reason of the objects being indefinite, uncertain, or ceasing, or depending upon the discretion of a last trustee, or being given in perpetuity, or in excess of the annual value hereinafter limited; but it shall be the duty of the orphans' court, or court having equity jurisdiction in the proper county, to supply a trustee, and by its decrees to carry into effect the intent of the donor or testator, so far as the same can be ascertained, and carried into effect consistently with law and equity.' Now that is the statute.

"This statute was merely declaratory of the law as it had existed and been enforced by the courts of chancery in England for hundreds of years. It is true, there was a time in this country when the judicial mind was clouded upon this question and a different rule prevailed, notably in the courts of last resort in Virginia, Maryland, and the Supreme Court of the United States. But the time came when the scales fell from the judicial eye, and the sublime doctrine of Scripture that 'charity never faileth,' at length prevailed. It would be an affectation of learning to review the authorities bearing upon this question, etc. Then he cites two or three.

"Was there a charity intended here? Of this there cannot be a question. No one has or will contend that any beneficial interest was intended to be conferred upon the individuals who might then constitute, or who might hereafter constitute, the missionary committee. The object of the devise was clearly that charitable work, which the beneficiaries were the persons whose welfare was to be promoted by the work. The devise to the corporation could not take effect, because forbidden by the law of this state. It was, therefore, competent for the court of common pleas, sitting in equity, to enforce this charity, and this it did by appointing a trustee for that purpose. The judgment was properly entered for the plaintiff and it is affirmed."

So that a voluntary refusal on the part of one of the trustees did not affect the provisions of the will and it can easily be supplied by application to the court. "Charity never faileth" and, as I said before, no consideration can pass to the Borough, in order to secure it to reverse its action. They have no right, nor can they voluntarily release themselves from their acceptance of the provisions of this will, unless an application is made to the court and they assign reasons why it cannot be carried out. If the property absolutely was insufficient to even start a home or conduct it, so that it could grow; or, if it was impossible to determine who should be the beneficiaries under it; if there were some ground which would necessarily invalidate the bequest or devise, a court of equity might release them from this duty; but, if they voluntarily decline, then it is the duty of the court to appoint some one else who will assume the responsibility.

Why should the Borough decline to act with the Borough of Tyrone? Is it not a worthy purpose—a worthy object? It is a donation that is given, that does not impose or involve an expenditure of one cent of money on the part of the people of Belleville. There is nothing that would warrant them in levying a tax of a mill for the purpose of supporting it. I am advised by persons who have been in that work that a home started in that way, with a proper spirit for the welfare of children, to gather them in and lead them to new lives and fit them for future usefulness, cannot fail to succeed. Suppose that after a year or two there would only be six or eight inmates of that home and they would be properly placed, there would be ample revenue; and then there are possibilities that in the future, after the expiration of certain life terms, some legacies would revert to the estate that would go to this home for the benefit of it. In many other places they have started homes of this kind, based entirely upon popular subscription, started with comparatively small means, and yet have worked and done a great deal of good in that line. Who knows but that some Milton or Cromwell, or an Abraham Lincoln, a Shakespeare, a Byron or a Scott—the spirit of them may be within the homeless orphan who, if taken up and directed in the right course, may develop those elements and grow up to

a manhood which will not only be a blessing to the community but will make lasting impression upon the world? The policy of the home is to elevate and build up men. Never were men of principle, of high character, men who are willing to stand for the right, needed more in this country than are today. (Applause) The spirit of commercialism is invading state, nation, school and home. Chad to say, churches, too, need men, Christian men of principle. (Applause) who will stand for the right.

It seems to me that the borough of Belleville should maintain its reputation, and honor the donor of this gift. We will be advised as to its value by those who follow me and by those who have experience in that work. The Borough will be doing themselves an honor and they will be doing the community an honor by accepting this gift—a far greater honor than trying to accept \$10,000 for an action on which they never can realize or get one cent. (Applause) They will be doing themselves an honor by standing up in their manhood and endeavoring to carry out the provisions of this will in good faith, selecting a careful Board of Managers, men who will get persons interested and have at heart the character of the work contemplated by the donor and which may bring back blessings in the future upon this community and upon Tyrone and, in fact, might result in great blessings to the nation, who can tell? Let us be men.

Gentlemen, it is manly, if you have made a mistake, to retract it. That is always manly. There is no necessity for bucking. There is no necessity for unjust criticism. Let us consider this question honestly, fairly, irrespective of any particular personal interest that may exist here or elsewhere. What is right under the law? What is right for the benefit of the community? What is fair and just to the man who accumulated this property and donated it for the purpose of humanity to these corporations in trust that they would faithfully administer it that it would benefit humanity. I will not occupy any more time. (Applause)

At this meeting Mr. Waring, of Tyrone estimated the value of these properties at about \$60,000 with a possibility of a large increase; the net income at near \$2,000 annually.

On Friday Messrs Shuey, Beezer and Hamilton will go to Tyrone.

Next week we will publish several articles that should interest everybody, and especially those who were induced to sign the petition to reject this \$60,000 orphanage.

## AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Morris Runkle, who lives on George Dale's farm, along the pike, some distance North of Shiloh church, came within an arm's length of his death on Thursday afternoon. As he was riding along on the pike one of the breast chains came loose and Mr. Runkle got off the wagon and put it in place. While standing in front of the team an automobile came sneaking upon him from the direction of Belleville. Mr. Runkle claims that no warning was given, and in an instant the horses frightened and ran away. The driver stuck to the horses for a considerable distance when finally he was thrown down and dragged a couple of rods. The wagon ran over him and the horses were not stopped until they ran into the fence near Shiloh church. Mr. Runkle was carried home when it was thought he was fatally injured. His face, head and arms were badly cut and bruised and thus his case was distressing. With proper treatment however it is thought he will recover.

The occupants of the car were strangers and stated that they were from Tyrone and were on their way home. While the names of those in the car are unknown Mr. Runkle's friends have the number of the automobile license and by applying to the proper authorities at Harrisburg it will be an easy matter to find out who owned the vehicle. The accident has stirred the farmers up, and some of them have some pronounced views as to the rights of the automobile on public highways. It is true that there is too much of an inclination among the automobilists to become inconsiderate of other's rights on public thoroughfares and thus they have prejudiced the minds of the tiller of the soil against them. The man in the automobile is compelled by law to stop when he sees or even thinks there will be trouble in passing a team on the road, but this law is frequently violated in the anxiety of the automobilist to get by. The indications are that Mr. Runkle and some of his farmer friends will make a test case of this to ascertain as to whether the man in the auto can do as he pleases when he is on the road, to the detriment of everybody else.

## BIG FIRE AT ALTOONA.

By a raging fire at midnight Saturday morning, at Altoona, the old Eleventh avenue opera house, in which was located the Imperial Dry Goods company, the store and the Elbert building, 1108 Eleventh avenue, occupied by W. F. Froederick & Co., piano dealers, were completely destroyed, while the Masonic temple, Eleventh street and twelfth avenue, the Imperial Dry Goods company's warehouse, in Eleventh alley, back of the old opera house building, were damaged and windows in the Altamont hotel, the McCarty block, the Stere building and the Murphy blocks were broken and the woodwork seared and blistered.

The fire started on the stage of the opera house in the northwest corner. The loss will aggregate \$250,000. The Imperial Dry Goods company, the owner of the building and the Imperial department store, are the heaviest losers.

## Bouquet for H. T. Hall, Esq.

H. T. Hall of Lock Haven has been nominated by both parties for district attorney of Clinton county. Three years ago the Republicans of that county endorsed a Democrat for that office and "turn about is fair play."

## A GIGANTIC JOB WAS PLANNED

To Spend \$25,000,000 on the Famous State Capitol

### BERRY STOPS FURTHER STEALS

Amazing Extravagance Approved to loot the State Capitol—A Million Dollar Bath Room—Startling Revelations—Report of Auditors

Architect Joseph M. Huston's dream of a state Capitol and other public buildings, contemplating expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 and rivaling ancient Babylon in gaudiness, gold and extravagance, was revealed to the Capitol investigation Commission last Friday.

Of the difference between the \$25,000,000 and the \$13,000,000 actually spent, plans involving \$7,000,000 have been found, with \$2,000,000 in contracts positively authorized.

Illustrating the extravagances proposed by Huston and officially approved by Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker and his associates, were the plans, contained in the approved "quantity plans," for a luxurious Turkish bath in the new Capitol. It could not have been built, according to prevailing Capitol prices for less than \$1,000,000.

As disclosed by the expert examination by the Audit Company of New York, the manner in which John H. Sanderson, the chief Capitol "trimmer," collected his millions of the state was so daring and reckless that extensive fraud was not concealed.

In plain words, the audit company's report indicates that Sanderson not only cheated in such substitutions as hard putty for mahogany, but actually skimmed the contracts as to quantities of "trimmings" supplied.

To William H. Berry, the Democratic State Treasurer, credit must be given for a change, his election was the signal for the grafters to seek cover. It was after the election of Mr. Berry, however, that the charges which had been made by Sanderson became smaller; his prices more nearly normal and a general cleaning-up of Capitol accounts of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings begun, so that but little was left for the action of Mr. Berry when he became a member of the Board in May, 1906.

Both Sanderson and Payne's part, as they played it in the construction of the Capitol was told at Friday's session.

So clumsy were some of the charges made by Sanderson, however, that already the auditors have been able to force restitution of five of six invoices examined and it is strongly recommended that the State take action at once to obtain further restitution before the "trimmer" is protected by the statute of limitations.

THAT \$1,000,000 BATH.

As an example of the luxury combined with Huston's idea of "high art," the most interesting revelation concerned the Turkish bathroom in the basement of the Capitol. In the "quantity plans" approved on December 13, 1904, by ex-Governor Pennypacker and his associates of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, the Turkish bath was elaborately defined in detail.

There was provision for a large swimming pool in the middle, with a hot room, a steam room and a rubbing room at one end. Beyond were lounging rooms with nine comfortable beds—to be provided. Curtains of expensive "richness of design" were to be hung from the windows, and the sunlight was intended to stream through venetian blinds. Up on the floor were to be laid velvety rugs. The estimated cost is \$1,000,000.

Other "trimmings" which could have been ordered by the secret authority given in 1904 included two designed tablets, sixteen bronze eagles, six groups of bronze, sixteen marble groups, two rostrums, one for Senate and the other for the House of Representatives, and venetian blinds for the entire building.

It is said that the venetian blinds contract had been figured at \$1,000,000, the rostrums at \$150,000 each.

Fraud, gross, brazen, inventive, is disclosed. Absolute disregard of the law is shown. The Capitol crime is more with it all citizens of the Keystone State have occasion for rejoicing. Twelve millions of dollars which the architect and "trimmer," working in unison, had evidently intended to spend, still remain in the State Treasury. Instead of a Capitol costing \$25,000,000 only \$13,000,000 was invested in the Palace of Graft, which could have been built for less than half that amount.

The looters were stopped in their work. The auditors will not say how or by whom; but suddenly all thought of the extra \$13,000,000 was abandoned, and even though plans had been approved by the Pennypacker Board of Grounds and Buildings, and work ordered, nothing more was done.

By a strange coincidence it happened after the elections of 1905, and after Mr. Berry had been elected as the new state treasurer. As planned the total expenditures would have been: "trimmings" paid for \$9,000,000; "trimmings" ordered but not supplied, \$7,000,000; "Chinese wall and Capitol park developments," \$7,000,000; total, \$23,000,000. The board had agreed with Mr. Huston's plans for the expenditure of enormous amounts for the beautifying of the grounds. The Chinese wall, which was to surround Capitol hill, had been abandoned after vigorous protests had been registered by the citizens of Harrisburg, despite the fact that Payne & Co. were ready to proceed with the work. Huston's hanging gardens, electric fountains and wonderful groups of statuary, already ordered from George Gray Bernard, were taboed. The quantity plans for furnishing for the

Continued at bottom of next column

## FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

NO USE.  
No use in moaning  
When skies ain't bright;  
Keep on a-hoppin'  
It'll soon be light!

No use in cryin'  
'Bout the milk you spill;  
Keep on believin'  
That the cow'll stand still!

No use in rowin'  
'Cos the crops is slow;  
Keep on a-hoppin'  
As 't'here bound to grow!

No use; the heaven  
Is above the skies;  
Put in the heaven  
As 't' the bread will rise!

Considering his parched condition it is very kind to give the devil his dew.

There are men who can't even buy a collar without getting it in the neck.

The lawyer doesn't have to be much of a mathematician to sum up a case.

A Detroit man who was trying to support three families has just been declared a bankrupt. In view of the cost of living it is a wonder he was not declared insane.

## HEALTH OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health in Pennsylvania, has made the following appointments of local Health Officers in Centre county:

Rush twp.—Samuel Sankey.  
Union, Huston, Worth and Taylor twps.—E. J. Williams, Unionville.  
Halfmoon, Patton and College twps.—Dr. W. S. Glenn, State College.  
Ferguson and Harris twps.—Dr. G. H. Woods, Pine Grove Mills.  
Potter and Gregg twps.—to be appointed.

Miles, Haines and Penn twps.—Jas. S. Weaver, Aaronsburg.  
Benner and Spring twps.—Isaac Dawson, Belleville.  
Boggs twp.—E. T. Kinne, Milesburg.  
Walker, Marion, Howard, Liberty and Curtin twps.—Dr. N. S. Kurts, Howard.  
Snow Shoe and Burnside twps.—N. A. Sichel, Snow Shoe.

These officers are appointed for the first time in conformity to a recent act of assembly. Their duty is to quarantine and disinfect all houses and persons affected by contagious diseases reported to them by attending physicians, and their authority is supreme over all local authorities in this matter. This does not embrace any of the boroughs where the same work is supervised by local Boards of Health.

Dr. Geo. F. Harris, of Belleville, is the County Inspector and has supervision or direction of the above officials.

## Not Profitable.

Ex-sheriff B. F. Shaeffer of Nitburg gave us a call, looking the picture of health. Mr. Shaeffer had 100 peach trees on his farm, some put out about nine years ago. But he finds it best to remove many of these and raise corn and potatoes as being more profitable. He will have no more of that kind of trees set out—his experience with his peach orchards not coming up to his expectations. This is about what we learn from many owners of peach orchards in this county, from the different valleys. This climate does not encourage raising that fruit, and the many scores of acres set out in peach trees will soon be cleared for other and more sure crops.

## A Correction.

In a recent issue of this paper an article appeared clipped from another paper that the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, had discontinued their grocery department on account of the pure food laws. Although we believe that our people can do better by buying their groceries from home merchants, it is due the above firm to make a correction, as they have informed us by letter that the article is a mistake and that their grocery department is in operation as usual.

## Fire Insurance Board Meets.

The quarterly meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Directors was held in their room in the Petrikin Hall on Monday. Applications for insurance, to amount of \$11,919 were passed. Premium notes to the amount of \$10,392 were received. Cash premiums paid in \$510. There were no losses to adjust. Board adjourned to meet September 16, next.

## Change of Time Table.

On Monday, June 17, a new time table went into effect on the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. Trains leave Belleville at 7:05 a. m., 2:20 and 6:55 p. m., arriving at Mill Hill at 8:10 a. m., 3:30 and 8:02 p. m., and leave Mill Hill at 8:32 a. m., 3:56 and 8:35 p. m., arriving at Belleville at 9:40 a. m., 9:05 and 9:45 p. m.

## 7 Inch is Bass Limit.

The bass fishing season opened on 15th. The minimum size for lakes and bays is 9 inches. The minimum size for other streams is the same as last year—seven inches. One section of the new law that will be well for fishermen to keep in mind is section eleven, which reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person to catch or kill more than ten black or yellow bass in any one day."

## Will Fight Two-Cent Rate.

The Lehigh Valley has joined the Pennsylvania Reading and other railroad companies that propose to challenge the constitutionality of the two-cent-a-mile law.

capitol—the only order ever given Sanderson for articles supplied by him—calling for luxurious expenditures aggregating millions, were set aside. Turkish baths for state officials, ordered by Huston, were never furnished, and all along the line radical changes were made in the original plans. With one fell swoop all were lopped off, and the looters had to content themselves with the \$13,000,000 which had already been collected.