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OPENING THE E. J. PRUNER HOME

Institution Put in Operation on Thanksgiving Day.

TYRONE SENDS FIRST CHARGE

Everything now is in First Class Condition—Building Repaired and Refurnished—Ample Accommodations for 15 Children.

The "Pruner Orphanage," a subject that has been before our people for the last few years in theory, has become a reality. The bequest of the late Edward J. Pruner has been carried out to the letter as today is the time for the opening of the institution that is filled with so much promise for the future. Without any ostentatious display or formal demonstration, Harry Clevensine and wife, of Bellefonte, move into the building today and hereafter will be in charge. As this is Thanksgiving, it is an opportune time for singing songs of praise that, after much opposition, an institution has been established in this community whose influence for good will only be thoroughly revealed in eternity.

Last April the Board of Managers were appointed, in accordance with the direct wishes of Mr. Pruner, and it is composed of the following gentlemen: President, Sigmund Joseph; vice president, Jared Harper; secretary, Mr. Musser; treasurer, Frank Waring. The first two are from Bellefonte and the latter two from Tyrone. They at once began making repairs to the Pruner homestead, on Pine street, with the money that had accumulated in rentals from the valuable properties in Tyrone, left by the testator for the support of this benign institution—thus not one cent was asked from the people in Bellefonte or Tyrone. While the entire board is to be highly commended for the deep and untiring interest manifested in the project, yet to Sigmund Joseph belongs special praise for the time and attention he has given it. \$1,000 was expended in repairing the property which has been transformed from an unsightly shack to a cozy and beautiful home, surrounded by every modern convenience such as steam heat, electric light and telephone communications. Every room, hall and stairway, has been painted and papered in the most artistic style. Modern bath rooms have been installed. The six bed rooms will be furnished in a neat and attractive manner. In some rooms there will be two beds while in the largest rooms three beds can be placed, if necessary. Linoleum has been placed on the floor of the kitchen and bath room, while bright and cheery carpets are found in the halls and bed rooms. The exterior improvements consist of terracing the lot, building outbuildings and concrete walks in the rear and along the side. Everything has been made homelike, and the selection of Mr. and Mrs. Clevensine to look after the children and keep the institution in shape, was a good one. Applications have already been made to place children in the institution, and the first will be a little girl from Tyrone. They can take care of fifteen or sixteen without any trouble or inconvenience, and it is hoped that the day will come when its capacity will be taxed by orphans from Bellefonte and Tyrone.

As has been previously stated, the orphanage will have an annual income of from \$2,000 to \$2500 which will be sufficient to supply every need. However, if the work progresses satisfactorily the institution will win other generous friends.

A Mammoth Saw Mill

Phillipsburg will have great reason to rejoice over the great benefit that borough will derive from a new and very extensive industry soon to begin operation only a little distance from that place, in the shape of a mammoth saw mill to be located near Hawk Run. The mill will be put in by the Whimser-Steele Co., of Sunbury, among the heaviest lumber operators in the State, who recently became the purchasers of the valuable tract of timber in Morris and Graham townships, Clearfield county, on the lands of the late Thomas Forney, deceased, for which they paid about \$150,000. The tract embraces about 3,000 acres of the most valuable timber yet standing in this section of the state, much of which is virgin white pine. Locating the mill near Hawk Run will give the owners splendid shipping facilities over the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads.

Paul Musser Under Contract

With the salary limit settled by the Tri-State league, the various baseball clubs will now begin active preparations for the season of 1909. The time for drafting players from the Tri-State and other leagues expired November 15 and the league is now privileged to draft from teams of the next class until the 15th of December. Only one player has thus far been signed by the Williamsport club. He is Paul Musser, a young pitcher, who hails from Milheim, and those who know something of his work predict that he will develop into a second Christy Mathewson. He pitched a game for the Williamsport team against Shamokin during the barnstorming trip and held the Shamokin club to three hits.

A Fake Story

During the past week a sensational story has been printed in the daily papers that a hunter had been killed by a deer at Paddy Mountain. It is said he shot the deer and while in the act of bleeding it, the animal disemboweled him with its feet. From careful inquiry we can say there is no truth whatever in the story.

Big bargain in boys solid school shoes \$1.45 At Yeagers.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

One of the prominent annual events at Pennsylvania State College is Pennsylvania Day which was inaugurated several years ago. Each year it brings together a large number of the most influential business men in the state who after looking over the institution become much impressed with good work going on there in the interest of 1200 students. This was the case on Friday when this event was celebrated with more than usual public demonstration. Thursday afternoon a Pullman car filled with dignitaries passed through Bellefonte to the College. Friday morning the special train of W. W. Atterbury, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, arrived at the College. On this train were Mr. Atterbury, Mayor Keyburn, of Philadelphia, and about six Senators and Representatives from different parts of the state.

From the moment that the special cars arrived until they departed, at 8 o'clock that night, there was not an idle minute. Escorted by the trustees and instructors of the institution, the visitors were first taken on a tour of the shops and class rooms. While they praised highly every department of the institution, the Department of Agriculture attracted most attention. The scientific and practical methods, capably illustrated for conducting big farms on the most economical lines, appealed strongly to the legislators, many of whom are farmers themselves.

The exercises took place in the auditorium presided over by General James A. Beaver. Among the speakers of the day were Mayor Keyburn, of Philadelphia; John F. Cox, of Allegheny; W. W. Atterbury, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad company; Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, of Philadelphia; Major General Wiley, of Franklin; Wm. Creasy, of Columbia county; and Representative Morrison, of Beaver county. All the speakers highly praised the work of the College and gave President Sparks the assurance that they would work faithfully to secure a large appropriation for State College at the coming Legislature. After the exercises the visitors were invited to McAlister Hall where a turkey and chicken dinner was served.

In the afternoon the Cadets were inspected by General John Wiley, Commander of the National Guard, of Pennsylvania. He was assisted by some of the officers of the 5th Regiment. This inspection was very satisfactory. This was followed by an interesting football game between the Freshman and Sophomore classes, the score being 0 to 0.

An Awful Death

Herman Lucas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lucas, of Clarence, created a little excitement at that place on Wednesday 18th by committing suicide with the aid of laudanum and carbolic acid. For some time past young Lucas, who was aged about nineteen years, had been working for the Marion Coal Co., but it appears that he became indolent and fell a victim to intemperate habits. The admission of his parents and friends at various times to quit his evil habits seemed to have impressed him so that he became despondent and threatened to take his life. On Tuesday evening he went so far as to attempt to shoot himself, but was foiled in the effort. Wednesday morning when he was again taken to task about his shortcomings he stated that he was going to do something that day. He then went to his home in Clarence and in some way secured the laudanum and carbolic acid which he took. He was discovered soon after taking the poison, but all efforts to save his life were futile. He lingered in agony until about 4 o'clock when he died. The deceased young man is survived by his parents, two brothers and one sister.

Coincidence in Centre County

"It is a remarkable coincidence that two citizens reared on the same farm at New Milport and of opposite politics one a Democrat and the other a Republican, have both been elected County Treasurer of Centre county over the mountains." It is a fact that John Q. Miles, a Democrat, and G. G. Fink, a Republican, have both been elected County Treasurer of Centre county and from adjoining farms in Huston township, near Martha Furnace although several years apart in their election. For many years these Centre county young men came west and settled in Clearfield county, grew up with the county, and with the true Bellefontine itch for office with them all the time they filled the offices in Clearfield county. To the proud credit of Centre county however, it must be said that these adopted sons always served the people with high honor and entire satisfaction to the public.—Clearfield Spirit.

Assistant for Father McArdle

Rev. Father Alois O'Hanlon, of Savannah Georgia, is the name of the new priest who has been sent to Bellefonte to assist Rev. Father McArdle, of the St. John's Catholic church. He will devote most of his time to the work at State College, where there are now sixty-eight Catholic members among the students, and services will be held regularly each Sunday. Heretofore it was necessary for them to drive to Bellefonte to attend church. The church at Howard which was heretofore included in the Lock Haven parish will likely be transferred to the Bellefontine parish and the assistant priest will divide his time between there and the College, as well as assist Rev. McArdle in the work in Bellefonte.

Notice to Delinquents

Some of our subscribers are in arrears over one year to the CENTRE DEMOCRAT. We must ask all subscribers, who are more than a year in arrears to make prompt settlement and thus keep within the restrictions of the post office department.

Valuable Real Estate

By consulting our news columns this issue you will find quite a variety of choice real estate offered at public sale. If you are looking for an investment look the paper over and you may find exactly what you want.

Boys' guaranteed school shoes \$1.45 At Yeagers.

CARNEGIE FOR A TARIFF CUT

Our Manufacturers no Longer Need Protection From Competition.

LABOR COST IS THE LOWEST

Overthrows With a Single Sentence the Whole Wage Argument of Stand-Pat Elements—Steel Should be Free.

"Not a ton of steel is produced in the world at as small an outlay for labor as in our own country."

This is a sentence in the midst of an article written by Andrew Carnegie, the world's greatest ironmaster, and to be published in the forthcoming December number of The Century Magazine; and upon this fact, never before brought out, he builds up an argument of tremendous force that the time has come for the abandonment by the American Government of the protective tariff policy.

Mr. Carnegie admits that he has had a great deal to do with the maintenance of a high tariff upon iron and steel products, and has even influenced Democratic Senators in that direction, and he declares that the McKinley tariff policy is the wisest ever devised, but he adds that the necessity for such policy no longer exists, because American manufacturers can now compete with the whole world on a free trade basis.

Thus the man who more than any other has been interested in and affected by the protective tariff policy overthrows with a single sentence the whole structure of the stand-pat argument that a protective tariff is necessary to enable American manufacturers to pay American wages. He declares his firm belief that henceforth all tariff legislation should be based upon the revenue needs of the nation, with special exceptions of actual "infant industries," which should in certain cases be allowed protection for a limited time.

WOULD TAX LUXURIES ONLY.

He holds that, to produce revenue, duties on luxuries used by the rich should be maintained, but that those on manufactured articles should be reduced greatly, or abolished entirely when no longer needed.

Much water has run under the bridge since then. Many changes have occurred, and hence many changes can be judiciously made in the tariff. There is no doubt about this; but on the other hand, I have been led to the conclusion that conditions have changed so greatly in the interval that the tariff should now be viewed from a new standpoint. The writer assumes that a decided majority of our voters are agreed:

PROTECTION FOR EXPERIMENTS.

"First: That it is advisable for new countries to encourage capital by protective duties, when seen to be necessary to develop new industries.

"Second: That after full and exhaustive trials, if success be not finally attained, such protection should cease, except as noted hereunder.

"Third: That should the experiment succeed, protection becomes unnecessary, and should steadily but gradually be abolished, provided that the home supply of any article absolutely necessary for the national safety shall not thereby be endangered."

Further on Mr. Carnegie says:

NO LONGER BENEFICIAL.

"While the tariff as a whole even to-day has ceased to be primarily beneficial as a measure of protection, it has become of vast importance from the standpoint of revenue, and it is the feature I bespeak the special attention of readers of all parties, for duties upon imports, not for protection, but for needed revenue, should not become a party question. Reasonable men of all parties may be expected to approve this plan of obtaining revenue."

URGES INSTANT REDUCTION.

Mr. Carnegie says of future tariff legislation: "The next Congress dealing with the tariff will probably be inclined at first to reduce duties all around, and perhaps to abolish some, but its first care should be to maintain present duties, and even in some cases to increase them, upon all articles used almost exclusively by the rich, and this not for protection, but for revenue, not drawn from the workers, but from the rich. That is the first and prime duty of Congress. We should not forget that Government expenditures have increased enormously in recent years, and that additional revenue is required.

Its second duty is to reduce duties greatly upon manufactured articles and to abolish entirely those no longer needed.

"The writer has co-operated in making several reductions as steel manufacturers became able to bear reductions. To-day they need no protection, unless perhaps in some new specialties unknown to the writer, because steel is now produced cheaper here than anywhere else, notwithstanding the higher wages paid per man.

STEEL DOES NOT NEED IT.

"Not a ton of steel is produced in the world at as small an outlay for labor as in our own country. Our coke, coal and iron ores are much cheaper, because more easily obtained and transported, and our output per man is so much greater, owing chiefly to the large standardized orders obtainable only upon our continent; the specialized rolling mills, machinery kept weeks upon uniform shapes with change of rolls, and several other advantages.

Mr. Carnegie says that several other features of the tariff should be carefully looked into, more particularly illuminating oils, thread and cutlery.

COULD SAFELY BE A RADICAL CHANGE. Further on Mr. Carnegie says:

"The infant we have nursed approaches the day when he should be weaned from tariff milk and fed upon the strong food of free competition. It needs little, if any, more nursing; but the chance should not be made abruptly.

"There is no occasion for base or for any revolutionary step in coming tariff legislation. It is better to go a little too slow than a little too fast.

LOOKS FOR ERA OF FREE TRADE.

Mr. Carnegie assumes that most voters are agreed that there is a time when a protective tariff should be removed, and says that the lumber that favors an everlasting system of high duties is small.

He predicts that the country will reach a stage where free trade in manufactures will be desirable, provided all other nations agree to such a policy.

For revenue purpose, then, he says, luxuries should be taxed heavier. His attitude in this particular is plainly for "tariff for revenue only."

"There are several features in our tariff affecting the masses of our people which should be carefully looked into, and they subject these to the increased cost of some of the necessities of life.

"I notice three charges often made against our present tariff. The first in importance relates to illuminating oils.

"It is charged that Congress refused to place a duty upon these; but by some means a bill was passed which provided that, upon oil from any country that taxed American oils, a corresponding tax would be collected in America upon oils imported from such country.

"Russia then taxed American oils, and our oil producers enjoy protection from Russian oils, and the ludicrous spectacle is seen of each country protecting itself from importations of oil from the other. If all this be true, this is clearly not a case of genuine protection. It gives to each interest a monopoly of oil in its own country.

CEASE PROTECTING COMBINES.

"No duty is more imperative upon the part of the honest upholders of the principle of protection when needed than to purge the next tariff of every trace of other than open and honest legislation, clearly intended to shield the market from unfair taxation and thus promote national prosperity.

"The second charge often presented relates to the thread industry. The leading producers in Britain and America have consolidated, and it is said virtually fix prices. The present duty enables the home producer to maintain higher prices here, while its abolition would enable the continental manufacturers to export their product to America in competition with the consolidation, which has now a monopoly, except that there is one cotton thread producer still in our country, seemingly outside of the combination.

"When international combinations like this appear, or when any of our manufacturers enter into international agreements, it may be found necessary in the future to provide that the Interstate Commission should have control.

A Good Endorsement.

On the 14th of December Rev. B. F. Campbell, the noted evangelist, will come to Bellefonte, and for the balance of the month will assist Rev. J. F. Hower the pastor of the Evangelical church, in his revival which will begin on Sunday, December 6. In speaking of Evangelist Campbell, Rev. S. B. Evans, of the Methodist Central Pennsylvania Conference says: "The Rev. B. F. Campbell assisted me in revival services in St. Paul's M. E. church, at Danville, Pa., for ten days during February, 1906. It gives me pleasure to testify to his faithful and efficient services. His preaching is forceful, fearless and scriptural. His methods are along the line of the old-time Methodist preacher. He emphasizes, with scriptural authority, genuine repentance and a knowable religion. He is a safe evangelist. Our people greatly appreciated his work in our church."

Deputy-Sheriff Goss

Sheriff-elect William Hurley has chosen Harry J. Goss of Phillipsburg as his deputy. Mr. Goss is a staunch Republican and labored hard and vigilantly for the success of the whole party ticket, especially for his friend and neighbor, Mr. Hurley. While there were a number of applicants for the position Mr. Hurley was loyal to his own town, and made a wise selection of a man who will give the business the very best of attention. Mr. Goss is popular in his community, and the Ledger is commending as to what the people over there will do when he comes over here to assist in taking charge of the county bastille on the hill, as he is a mechanical genius who can do everything from fixing a lock to doctoring an automobile.

A Warning To Girls

Miss Ruby Turner, a beautiful 17 year old girl of Utahville, Clearfield county, died at her home Wednesday and her doctor declares that she danced herself to death. The girl received many invitations to many dances, and could not refuse any of them. She danced all night long and worked most of the day. Her physicians told her that the violent exercise would eventually kill her, but she kept on. Wednesday night she became seriously ill while waiting. A physician was hastily summoned but she died before he arrived. Heart disease was the immediate cause.

After a Silk Mill

The Lewistown Sentinel says: "Should a proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad company, now in the hands of the Merchants association be met with the proper inducements by the people of this city it is considered likely that a silk mill costing \$100,000 will be built. There are three other towns along the main line being considered for the establishment of the great industry, but it is said Lewistown is considered as the most favorable site." Tyrone is also doing some heavy figuring on the same proposition.

Mens' moose hide shoes high top \$3. At Yeagers.

APTHOUS FEVER CAUSES ALARM.

Several Farms in Clinton County Quarantined.

HERDS OF CATTLE KILLED.

Disease has Broken Out in Clinton and Snyder Counties—Effort to Stamp Out Disease at Start—Be On Your Guard.

Most of our readers by this time have heard of the dreaded apthous fever, that has broken out in Pennsylvania and New York States, and in consequence no cattle can be shipped to or from these States. Apthous fever is easily communicated, and is extremely dangerous to all cloven footed animals. It is an eruptive fever, the external parts of the body not covered by hair become blistered and running sores, especially about the eyes, mouth, ears and the hoofs. The animal loses its appetite and hoofs, in many cases, drop off. There is no known remedy for the disease, which is well known to the veterinarians.

The disease has spread over entire countries like an epidemic, and whole herds of cattle had to be killed or died. The losses of live stock from this epidemic has in some instances been enormous. For that reason the Government and the State have taken vigorous steps to check the disease by strict quarantine. Wherever the fever is detected the animals are killed and buried in lime, buildings fumigated or burned, and premises quarantined.

Up to this time we have heard of no cases in Centre county, but it has appeared in the adjoining counties of Snyder, Union and Clinton. At the farm of Roy Hanna, in Castanea township, Clinton county, all the live stock on the place will be killed as a herd of seventeen cattle were found to be infected. Their value is appraised and the Federal Government pays two thirds and the State one third.

We advise our Centre county farmers to be on the lookout for this disease. If any of your cattle show signs of illness report the same quickly to the nearest veterinarian to avoid more serious trouble later on in your community.

The herd of Harry Martin in the east end of Nittany valley has contracted the disease. He has 15 steers and 50 hogs which have to be killed.

Dr. Sol Nisley, a local veterinarian, informs us that in Centre county no cases thus far have been reported; but are prepared to act promptly in any event.

That the state authorities are taking active steps to suppress the dangerous cattle disease in this state is evident from the following instructions sent out by the State Veterinarian:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. ST. LIVENOCK SANITARY BD. Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 20, 1908. Foot and mouth disease has appeared or has been reported among cattle in the counties of Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Lehigh, Lancaster, Delaware and Montgomery. In each case the outbreak has been traced to cattle shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., during the last week of October or the first week of November. Since then the stockyards at Buffalo have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and it is stated by the federal authorities that there is now no danger from that source. Many cattle came to Pennsylvania during the two weeks mentioned. All of these shipments are being looked up as far as this is possible but some have been dispersed and are hard to trace. Hence there is the possibility that foot and mouth disease may occur anywhere in the State, even in a place least to be suspected.

It is of the greatest importance that outbreaks shall be promptly reported so that all necessary precautions may be taken. Reports should be sent by telegraph—charges collect—to the State Veterinarian at Harrisburg. All citizens should consider it their duty to make such reports, in the interests of the public welfare. Just at this time, any unusual disease affecting the mouths or feet of cattle should be regarded with suspicion. If such disease spreads from animal to animal there can be little doubt as to its nature.

In repressing this disease the United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating and is assisting the State Livestock Sanitary Board. As a result of such co-operation it is possible to pay to owners full value for all cattle that may have to be destroyed on account of this disease, provided the owners co-operate with the public authorities and do their part to prevent the further spread of infection.

Every veterinary practitioner and every cattle owner should be exceedingly alert to detect the first evidence of this disease and to report it. Where cattle are known to be affected, visitors should be kept away for the disease is one that may easily be conveyed by persons who have been in contact with or near affected animals. Persons who are known to have been on infected premises should be debarred from places where cattle are kept until after their clothing has been disinfected.

The disease is one that causes enormous losses and must be dealt with in a firm and effective way.

LEONARD PEARSON, State Veterinarian.

Majority in Congress

The next House will consist of 219 Republicans and 172 Democrats, a Republican majority of 47. Changes through deaths or resignations and elections to fill the vacancies make a total of 225 Republicans and 168 Democrats who will sit in the final session of the Sixtieth, or present, Congress—a Republican majority of 57. The Senate in the Sixty-first Congress will consist of 60 Republicans and 35 Democrats.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

Irrespective of years the age at which a minister should marry is the paragon.

Just because a girl bleaches her hair it doesn't necessarily follow that she is light on foot.

Many a fellow lost the reputation of being a bird without being able to feather his own nest.

The reason some people's photographs never look like them is because they try to look pleasant.

The man who permits his pleasure to interfere with his business may reach the point where he won't have any of either.

The girl in Bellefonte who wishes she had been born a boy will never make a good wife, as she will want to wear the trousers.

The man who commits an offense against the law and then wants his name kept out of the newspapers goes about it the wrong way. He should omit the offense.

A Great Offer.

At the close of the exercises of Pennsylvania Day at State College on Friday, Mr. Atterbury, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., said: "I hope State College railway engineering students will be sent to Altoona to use the locomotive testing plant. At the same time we offer our \$10,000 dynamometer cars to those students for practical purposes." This proposition, it is believed, precludes a request on the part of the college to have the legislature give money for the installation of a plant of this sort on the college grounds.

NEW ELECTRICAL PLANT.

For several months past there has been such speculation with reference to Bellefonte operating its electric light plant, the purpose being to light the streets, pump our water and furnish a certain amount of power to some of the local industries. Owing to the unfavorable status of the borough's finances it was no small job to finance a scheme of such magnitude, thus some of our councilmen laid awake at night figuring how they could accomplish their plans, and put their theory into practical use. They worked along the lines of the old familiar maxim, "Where there is a will there is a way," and on Thursday Squire W. H. Musser, J. Thomas Mitchell and Fred Musser, representing the Council, went to Tyrone and met J. R. Simpson, of Huntingdon, and Dr. Green, of Barre-ford, who had control of the water power at Milesburg. Papers were drawn up and negotiations closed for the purchase of the power which is one of the best in this section of the state. The price paid was \$15,000, \$4,000 of which was paid in cash by the Council.

The property purchased includes the old brick mill, the water right and thirty six acres of land. It is estimated that it will take \$35,000 to install the plant, although some outsiders claim it will take \$50,000. Be that as it may, F. W. Cridler, of Bellefonte, has volunteered to build the plant and the borough pay an annual sum until, in time, it will become the property of the borough. One of the first costs toward making this enterprise a success will be the building of a dam across Spring Creek high enough to give the needed pressure. New forays will have to be made and new water wheels put in the pit. The next step will be the placing of a large dynamo in the mill and a large electric pump in the water works. Poles will be erected on which copper wire will be strung from Milesburg to Bellefonte and through the town. New street lamps will be needed and a dozen or more things that are not thought of now. Several men, at a fair salary, will be required to keep the plant in operation.

What will be the saving to the borough is the next item of interest to the taxpayer, who is overburdened with taxes now. Well, the borough pays over \$4500 for lighting the streets of the town. Second, they pay \$1200 for pumping the water at the Phoenix station. In addition, they pay \$3000 annually for coal at the water works. This makes an outlay of over \$6,000 annually. After the plant is in operation there can be no expense more than the oil, carbons and the care of the machinery. Of course, the interest of the investment will be something, but each year that will decrease in proportion to the amount paid. Those who have been giving this proposition study claim that at least \$4,000 can be saved each year. If this calculation is correct it will be a good thing, but the Council should go slow and investigate everything very carefully before they go into anything that afterwards will be a burden to taxpayers. As we understand by this proposition Council will make no attempt to furnish commercial light for the citizens of Bellefonte, while the offer of the private corporation was to supply light for all purposes at a greatly reduced rate.

May be Secretary of State.

From Washington comes the rumor that Dr. David J. Hill, formerly President of Bucknell College, Lewisburg, who is now Ambassador to Germany, may be selected by President-elect Taft, as Secretary of State. As additional evidence of the truth of the report it is pointed out that Dr. Hill has never gone to the trouble of securing a house in Berlin, but, pending the election of Taft, he has been content to pass the fall and the coming winter in a hotel. It is generally admitted in diplomatic circles that Dr. Hill is the best trained diplomat in the service of this government and he would make an excellent Secretary of State.

Narrows Road Repaired.

The Lewisburg Journal says: "The public road through the Pennsylvania narrows has been repaired by the county commissioners, and is now reported to be in a passable condition. Now autoists and other passing between Union and Centre counties can easily make the trip.