

"K."

(Continued from page 6, column 4.)

"Of course not. Please stop thinking."
She stirred restlessly.
"What time is it?"
"Half-past six."
"I must get up and go on duty."
He was glad to be stern with her. He forbade her rising. When the nurse came in with the belated ammonia, she found K. making an arbitrary ruling, and Sidney looking up at him mutinously.

"Miss Page is not to go on duty today. She is to stay in bed until further orders."
"Very well, Doctor Edwardes."

The confusion in Sidney's mind cleared away suddenly. K. was Doctor Edwardes! It was K. who had performed the miracle operation—K. who had dared and perhaps won! Dear K., with his steady eyes and his long surgeon's fingers! Then, because she seemed to see ahead as well as back into the past in that flash that comes to the drowning and to those recovering from shock, and because she knew that now the little house would no longer be home to K., she turned her face into her pillow and cried. Her world had fallen indeed. Her lover was not true, and might be dying; her friend would go away to his own world, which was not the Street.

K. left her at last and went back to seventeen, where Doctor Ed still sat by the bed. Inaction was telling on him. If Max would only open his eyes, so he could tell him what had been in his mind all these years—his pride in him, and all that.

With a sort of belated desire to make up for where he had failed, he put the bag that had been Max's bete noire on the bedside table, and began to clear it of rubbish—odd bits of dirty cotton, the tubing from a long-defunct stethoscope, glass from a broken bottle, a scrap of paper on which was a memorandum, in his illegible writing, to send Max a check for his graduating suit. When K. came in, he had the old dog collar in his hand. "Belonged to an old colle of ours," he said heavily. "Milkman ran over him and killed him. Max chased the wagon and licked the driver with his own whip."

His face worked.
"Poor old Bobby Burns!" he said. "We'd raised him from a pup. Got him in a grape basket."
The sick man opened his eyes.

(Continued next week.)

—Over one month of the trout fishing season has passed away and so far there has not been one real good day for fishing. The weather has either been too cold or rainy or it was too windy to fish with any expectation of success, and the result is that the number of trout taken from all the streams in Centre county this year is considerably smaller than in former years. One redeeming feature, however, is that when the weather does become favorable the streams will not have been fished to death and fishermen will have more chance of making a good catch.

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ALCOHOL AND CRIME.

CADELIA ALEXANDER.

Alcohol is the Devil in liquid form. It ruins not only the body but also the character. Millions of men who are honest when sober have been known to steal and even murder while under the influence of liquor. Alcohol weakens the will power until a man under its influence does not know right from wrong and in nearly all cases he does the wrong.

Inquiry concerning thirteen hundred different convicts in our state prisons and reformatories a few years ago led to the discovery that alcoholic drink caused a large portion of these criminals to be guilty of the crime. In some counties of certain States where the law does not allow the sale of liquor the jail is empty most of the time. Why? Because the men can not get alcohol to drink and do not make brutes of themselves.

The liquor men try to make all and do succeed in making over half of the taxpayers believe that they would have more tax to pay if there was no liquor sold. This is not true because all the revenue received from the sale of liquor all over Pennsylvania would not pay for half the building and keeping up of the great jails, penitentiaries and reformatories that have to be built because these men commit such crimes while under the influence of liquor.

When a case comes up in court and the county has to pay the costs it is not the criminal nor the liquor men that have to pay for it but it is the taxpayer. This goes to show that when there is no alcohol there is not so much tax. Wouldn't it be better if the money spent to keep up these jails, prisons and reformatories was spent to make better schools. Nobody wants to hire a criminal after he has served his sentence because not anybody would trust him unless it would be his own people. So the people who are dependent upon him for a living have to be kept and the tax payer has to pay for this too.

A recent report of Massachusetts shows that ninety-six per cent. of those in the jails, prisons and reformatories of that State were addicted to the use of alcohol. This would cost the people an immense sum of money because they would not only have to pay for the keeping of the men who had committed the crime but also have to pay for keeping those who were depending on these men for a living. It is nearly always the man who can not afford to spend his money for drink that does it.

Georgia convict camps are being consolidated says a special from Atlanta. Consolidation is not due to any new scheme of efficiency but to the fact that labor is becoming scarce. Labor is becoming scarce because convicts are becoming scarcer and convicts are becoming scarcer because Georgia has drawn the line tighter each year in the enforcement of the State prohibition law. Sixty deputy wardens have been laid off through the decrease in the number of convict camps.

This is rather blunt testimony to the relationship between alcohol and crime. They diminish together. Liquor men plead that prohibition throws men out of work. Apparently it does in Georgia. Scores of convicts who might be laboring in stripes are working as free men and sixty men who might be watching them are looking for other positions.

Since they have prohibition in Oregon the decrease is apparent in all lines of crime but particularly in crimes involving drunkenness. The man who gets drunk and stabs his friend in a saloon brawl figures no more in county jail records. Non-support cases have fallen off and the money that used to go for alcohol is used in the home. Vagrants are rare in the county jail. A case of drunk-

ness is infrequent and highway robbery is a crime unknown there. This goes to show that crime and alcohol go away together.

Since Russia has banished liquor she has lost an annual revenue of many million dollars but she has gained a larger revenue through the morality and efficiency of her people. Russia's drunkards and criminals are being replaced by sober, efficient workmen, happy homes and by well clad and well fed women and children whose universal cry is "Don't reopen the liquor shops."

Records of the first month under the dry regime in Virginia show that commitments to the county and city jails fell off one thousand, five hundred fifty-four during November from the total of three thousand, one hundred thirty-four for the previous wet month of October.

Not in seventeen years were there as few prisoners in the Lynchburg jail as on December twentieth. Two white men, two negro men and two negro women constituted the number and one of them was being held for wife murder committed last spring.

In prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in Virginia, the State has taken one step toward saving the one thousand five hundred fifty-four people who might otherwise not be in jail. Prohibition seems to have accomplished what his own will power could not do for the individual. It has thus far been a substitute for inhibition. But, if in October there were one thousand, five hundred fifty-four diseased persons who craved alcohol and who when they could get it easily became lawless under its influence then if interstate shipments of intoxicants becomes more frequent, many of this number are apt to become subjected to temptation again, and there will be a corresponding increase in jail population.

The startling effects of prohibition in Moorhead, Minnesota, were acutely felt on a recent occasion, when for the first time in twenty years there was not a prisoner in the county jail. This ought to be enough evidence to convince us that alcohol and crime go away together and that we should have nation wide prohibition.

—It is estimated that the 1916 potato crop in the United States was 74,284,000 bushels short of the 1915 crop. Germany's crop was 1,212,530,000 bushels short and Great Britain's almost 80,000,000 bushels short. The crop in France was about 15,000,000 short.

—Statistics show that about \$4,000,000,000 worth of firewood is used annually on the farms of the State, but Pennsylvania ranks as one of the small consumers in the total of \$225,426,000 worth of firewood used on the farms of the United States.

—Students from 17 other States are taking advantage of the school facilities of Kansas. The enrollment at the State manual training Normal now shows 175 students enrolled from the other States.

Items of Interest About Our Forests.

A single issue of a New York Sunday paper is said to consume the timber from fifteen acres of forest. If Pennsylvania's state forests were fully stocked, they could furnish enough pulp wood to keep forty Sunday papers going indefinitely.

Forest fires in the United States

have caused an annual average loss of seventy human lives and twenty-five to fifty million dollars worth of timber. The indirect losses run close to half a billion dollars a year.

If the 25,000,000 trees planted on the Pennsylvania state forests were set four feet apart, as they actually are in the woods, and planted in a straight line, they would cover almost 19,000

miles. Planted twenty feet apart, they would provide shade trees on both sides of 40,000 miles of highway. The latest advice is not to char the ends of fence posts before setting them in the ground. The charcoal is said to hold water and thereby hasten rotting of the post.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

WEDNESDAY

RIGHT in the midst of everything—a sudden thought: "Wonder how the fire is?" Then, it's leave your sweeping, run downstairs, rake and shake, shovel coal and trudge back again. Wouldn't it be fine to go right ahead and forget about the kitchen? It *certainly* would! And you can.

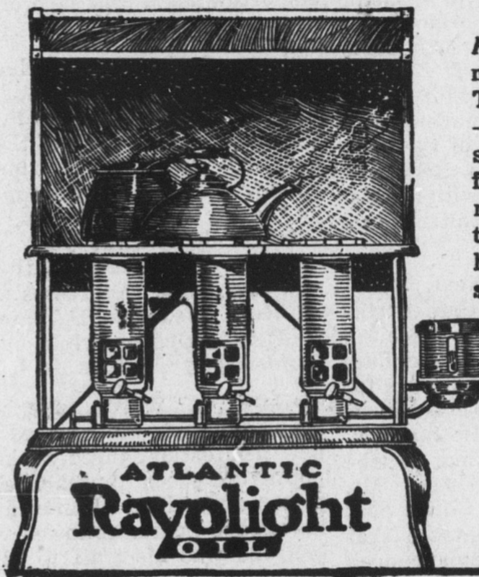
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

have brought a new kind of sweeping day—a new kind of every day to thousands of busy housewives.

A Perfection Oil Cook Stove will come into your kitchen and lighten your burdens. All you do is strike a match and "put on the things."

You can regulate the heat exactly as you want it. It stays that way without watching. You'll be specially interested in the fireless cooker and the separate oven. Look up the dealer near you who sells Perfection Oil Cook Stoves.

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Another important thing is that Perfection Oil Cook Stoves burn the most economical of fuels—kerosene. There's a difference in kerosenes—not a price, but a quality. To be sure of getting perfect results, ask for Rayolight Oil. It's so highly refined and scientifically purified that it always gives an even, intense heat without sputter, smoke or smell. Look for the sign:



Dry Goods.

Dry Goods.

LYON & COMPANY.

Owing to the continued cold weather we are compelled to make greater reductions on all

SUMMER SUITS AND COATS

LOT 1.—Black and White Checked Coat Suits, all this season's style, that sold at \$15 and \$18, now go for \$10 and \$12.50.

LOT 2.—Navy Blue and Black Suits, all this season's styles, that sold from \$18 to \$25, now go for \$12.50 to \$15.

LOT 3.—Better qualities, including Silk and Jersey Cloth, Serges, Poplin, Poret Twill, Wool Velours, in Rose, Emerald, Navy Black, Gold and Purple, that sold at \$25.00 to \$35.00, now go at \$20.00 and \$23.00.

COATS for Ladies', Misses, and Children, all this season's styles. Must be sold at the same reductions. Formerly sold at \$8.00 to \$35.00, now go from \$5.00 to \$28.50.

RUGS!

RUGS!!

Our Rug Department is again replenished. We have just received a big lot of Rugs in Rag, Jap, Velvet, Body Brussels and Axminsters, at prices that were contracted for before the advance.

Tapestry, Draperies and Curtains.

A big line of Tapestry in Cotton, Linen and Wool, 36 to 50 inches wide, in all the new colorings. Draperies, Curtains and Portieres to match any color.

SHOES!

SHOES!!

Do not forget that we can save you big money on Shoes for Men, Women and Children. We have them in all colors; black, tan and white.

Lyon & Co. Bellefonte.

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