THINGS WE CAN'T AFFORD.

We can't afford to win the gain That means another's loss; We can't afford to miss the crown By stumbling at the cross.

We can't afford the heedless jests That robs us of a friend; We can't afford the laugh that finds In bitter tears an end.

We can't afford the feast today That brings tomorrow's fast; We can't afford the farce that comes To tragedy at last.

We can't afford to play with fire, Or tempt a serpent's bite, We can't afford to think that sin Brings any true delight. We can't afford with serious heed

To treat the cynic's sneer;

We can't afford to wise men's word To turn a careless ear. We can't afford for hate to give Like hatred in return; We can't afford to feed such flame

And make it fiercer burn. We can't afford to lose the soul For this world's fleeting breath; We can't afford to barter life

In mad exchange for death. But blind to good are we apart From Thee, all-seeing Lord; Oh, grant us light that we may know The things we can't afford!

VOTERS AND VOTING.

By Margaret H. Barnett.

The American ideal has always been a country in which the people chose their own rulers, where there was no their own country with European county. monarchies, Americans are wont to say with pride, that here the people are the sovereigns. Has this American ideal been translated into reality? How do the American "sovereigns" exercise their sovereignty?

The right of suffrage is one of the most important means of exercising the sovereignty of the people, and in a country like the United States it is of supreme importance. It needs no argument to prove this. Yet there are many who hold the duty and privilege of voting very lightly, who treat it with singular indifference. Intelligent men sometimes confess that they have not gone to the polls for years. And their absence from the polls gives to corrupt politicians an opportunity which they are not slow

There is a second class of persons found among the "sovereigns," those who vote thoughtlessly and carelessly. A young man, when he reaches his majority, usually casts his first webs vote with the party of which his father is a member. It is taken as a mattion. ter of course that he should so vote, and occasions surprise, if he does not. Then, if he is a good Republican, or a as the case may be. he continues to vote, year in and year law, or to interpret it, when the propout, for the candidate of his party, erty, the reputation, perhaps even the giving no thought to the questions at lives of some of his fellow citizens dedates, at any particular election. The does not know what is done with the much more careful than they are at and expended in his behalf. His solthe intervals are too long.

ballot, buying votes and selling votes. Those who sell their votes are bad enough, but those who buy votes are government. A certain laboring man, who could neither read nor write, told with pride, the day after an election day, what a good day he had had the day before. He worked at his regular place of employment for three quarters of a day, for which he was paid as usual; then he went home and was taken in state to the polls to vote, and was "paid for his day." Who was voter has the most to blame, the man who was can ideal. paid, or the men who paid him? It with the revision of the Constitution literates who are onsidered leaders in

no political influence. There is a power in politics known as The Organization. It extends in United States, in the near future. its ramifications, from the smallest Woman suffrage was opposed long political units, where small politicians and bitterly in this country. It has control a few votes, up through the cities and counties to the States and joked about, sometimes in a good-nathe nation. A man for example, who tured way, sometimes in a different can control a county organization, is a spirit. But now the time for opposiuseful man to the State organization, tion has practically passed, and the and for political services rendered, he time for joking has entirely gone by. will be rewarded by an office, the im- The entrance of a large number of portance of which is proportioned to the value of his services. The Organization is a very potent force in poli- this is not a matter to be treated tics, especially the organization of a party which is in power. When public officials are to be elected, it saith to one man, "Run," and he runneth, and to another, "Go away back and sit down," and he goeth, as a general thing; for a candidate is usually foredoomed to defeat whom the Organization opposes.

Several weeks before a primary election, a politician was asked his opinion as to which of several candidates would be nominated. He re-"If the election were to be held ing a candidate whom the Organiza-"But we'll change all that." And they did; and the voters, the

Lincoln in his Gettysburg address, spoke of a "Government of the peo-ple, by the people, and for the peo-ple." One wonders sometimes, whether these classic phrases accurately describe the government of the United States today; or whether it is not be-coming a Government of The Organization, by The Organization, and for The Organization. The Organization makes possible corruption in politics, and corruption in politics makes possible a good, strong organization. So a vicious circle is formed which is

hard to break. If any one requires proof of the existence of corruption in politics, he and earnestly, is about to be conferneed only read the daily papers. A red upon them. They will exercise United States Senator is on trial for this right in such a lime-light as nevelection frauds, and with him a number of other men. A number of election frauds were investigated in Pennsylvania in recent months, and in some cases convictions resulted. How art weighed in the balance, and art many election frauds there were that found wanting?" It is for the womwere not investigated, deponent saith en to decide.

tion, and the various laws intended to prevent corruption in politics, which have books from time to time, also bear ev- at large. May it not be said of the idence to the existence of such corrupt American women, as it was said, cenidence to the existence of such corrupt practices. The latest of these laws in Pennsylvania is the "Corrupt Practice Act," passed in 1906. As one Judge said, it was an "effort to stay the rising tide of political corruption." It has a very fearsome sound to the casual reader, but a careful reader will see that it was framed by those who had no idea of making the those who had no idea of making the way of the transgressor too hard, when that transgressor was a practical politician. It is not for the writer to say of the authors of the Act, that "A fellow feeling made them wondrous kind."

The Act requires the filing of an expense account by all candidates, presumably to give publicity to the expenses incurred by candidates. But these accounts are to be filed, some of hereditary governing class, which them in Harrisburg, some of them in ruled by right of birth. Contrasting the county seat of the candidate's

> In the seclusion of State or county offices, the eye of Omniscience sees them, but very few human eyes. Real publicity might have been obtained by publication in newspapers, as is done in the case of other accounts of public interest.

The Act does not require the auditing of candidates' accounts, but it provides that they may be audited, if a request for an audit is made by five electors. If, upon the audit, no illegal expenses are found to have been incurred, the costs of the audit must be paid by those who asked for it. The Act thus makes it easy to let expense accounts lie unquestioned, and hard to have them investigated.

One of the "lawful expenses" of a candidate, allowed by the "Corrupt on the Interchurch executive commit-Practice Act" is, "For dissemination tee, and the two movements are workof information to the public." "Information to the public" sometimes tion. takes strange forms, when "dissemi-nated" by a candidate, forms which Webster would find it difficult to reconcile with his definition of informa-

Being a candidate seems to have a peculiar effect on a man's mentality. A man aspires to make laws for his State or his nation, or to execute the issue, or to the character of the candi- pend on his decisions. Yet such a man leaders of political parties would be large campaign fund which is raised present, in regard to their policies emn oath of office says he does not. A and their candidates, if they knew defeated candidate was bitterly scored that defeat awaited unworthy candi- by his political friends, because he redates and dishonest and dishonorable fused to put a considerable sum of policies. The fact that a certain num- money into a certain part of his disber of electors can be depended upon to trict, several thousand dollars, -in orvote with their party under all cirder that his friends might "organize cumstances, is one cause of corrupthe county," in his behalf. When it tion in politics. It is true that polit- was suggested that the candidate probical revolutions come at intervals, but ably had conscientious scruples against such a use of money in poli-There is a worse class than those already mentioned. It is composed of the have given it to So-and-so, and he would not have known what was done

An organ of one of the prominent many times worse. It is the vote political parties, in a recent issue, buyer who is the real meance to a free criticises the other party, on account government. A certain laboring man, of the immense fund which it is said to be raising for the coming Presidential campaign. And it asks why it is "necessary to raise such a tremendous slush fund for the purpose of appeal-ing to the electors." Comment on this quotation is unnecessary.

The jury will determine, from the evidence, whether or not the American voter has measured up to the Ameri-

Whatever undesirable political conwas suggested recently, in connection ditions exist today, the modern Adam cannot point an accusing finger at of Pennsylvania, that illiteracy be Eve, and say that she has been the made a bar to voting. But it is not cause of the trouble. In the greater the illiterates who are the real source part of the United States, Eve has of danger to the government. Those not yet reached her majority. But "coming of age" seems now to be public affairs, who corrupt other imminent. Thirty-four States have voters, are a much more dangerous ratified the Suffrage Amendment to class than the illiterates, who wield the national Constitution, and in all probability the ballot will be placed in the hands of all the women of the persons, probably twenty millions, into the electorate of such a country as lightly. It is a serious matter both for the country, and and for the women themselves. The right of suf-frage carries with it a serious responsibility, a responsibility which has received too little recognition and attention. This responsibility is conditioned on the right to vote, and once this right is given, it cannot be evaded or escaped. Every elector exercises the right of suffrage, for they also vote who never cast a ballot. Candidates are sometimes elected by those who do not go to the polls. This is a welltoday, it would be So-and-so," nam- known political paradox. When women become electors, they will share tion opposed. But he added signifi- this responsibility, whether they wish to or not.

There is, in this country, a large "sovereigns," had a candidate selected by the Organization, not by themselves.

body of thoughtful, intelligent, Christian women. How will they discharge their political duty? Will the "Watchman" is always the best.

they merely follow the well-worn, beaten paths of the men who have heretofore exercised exclusively the right of suffrage? Will they vote so carelessly, and thoughtlessly, and corruptly, that they will but increase the number of undesirable electors in the country? Or will they vote so carefully, and intelligently, and conscientiously, that they will become, in politics, a power that makes for civic righteousness?

A time of testing is before the women of the United States. A right which has been long withheld, and for which many women have striven long red upon them. They will exercise this right in such a lime-light as never beat upon their brothers. Will the Future write upon the walls of our National Temple, as its verdict upon

The women of the United States The oath of office in the Constitu- will become a part of the governing power of the country at a time when nt corruption in politics, which there will be many serious problems been placed upon the statute before this land, and before the world

Two great congresses of the lay-men of the Reformed church are to be held in April in order to give to them as well as to the clergy the knowledge of what is going on in the church, and its moves to build itself more strongly. This action was determined on recently at a meeting of the Executive committee of the Laymen's Missionray movement of the church, held in Philadelphia, at the request of the Forward Movement. The Laymen's Missionary movement has been delegated to take charge of the

conferences. The first great gathering will be held in Reading, on April 6-7, and the second in Dayton, Ohio, on April 8-9. It is expected that thousands of laymen will take this opportunity to get together, and to learn what the Forward movement surveys are doing, and what is being accomplished in other branches of the work.

Although the program of the conferences has not yet been worked out in full, they will be modeled in general on the World Survey Conference of the Interchurch World Movement at Atlantic City, and the more recent National Laymen's conference of that movement held in Pittsburgh. Many of the Forward Movement leaders are

Part of the program will consist of addresses by leaders of the Forward Movement and men outstanding in the denomination who have helped to make the survey of the church, and have given their ability to the plans for the raising of the huge budget of the denomination. Their talks will be illustrated by lantern slides picturing illustrated by lantern sli powerfully and poignantly the phases and difficulties of the task and the re-

sults when successfully accomplished. The object of the conference defined succinctly will be to bring before the laymen of the church the reports of the Forward Movement survey and to line up the men of the church solidly behind the financial crusade which will take place in the closing days of April. Hitherto the opportunity to learn firsthand of the survey has been given to the clergy. The privilege is now extended to the lay-

The conferences will be in line with the other great meetings of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Reformed church held at Harrisburg in 1909, at Canton, Ohio, in 1911, and at Allentown in 1915. Reading and Dayton have been selected because they are located in the most centralized parts of the denomination.

At the meeting at which this action took place the following members of the committee were present: William W. Anspach, chairman; Dr. George L. Omwake, secretary, who is also head of the Department of Education and Publicity of the Forward Movement; William H. Dechant, treasurer; Dr. William E. Lampe, general secretary, and secretary of the Department of Life and Possessions in the movement; F. E. Ammerman, L. P. Teel, and Dr. J. H. Apple, Prof. E. M. Hartman, and Harry E. Paisley, who are respectively executive secretary, head of the Field Department and Financial Campaign director, and treasurer of the Forward

41 Acres Unclaimed Land Taken by State.

The Department of Forestry of Pennsylvania has taken over fortyone acres of land in Porter township Pike county, for which George F Sandt, of Easton, had filed an application for a warrant with the Department of Internal Affairs. This is one of the largest tracts of unclaimed land known in the eastern counties in a long time and when the application was filed by Sandt a month ago, attention of Forestry authorities was attracted to it. There being no record of ownership Secretary of Internal Affairs Woodward declared the land vacant and the Department of Forestry exercised its power under the law and took over the property for addition to State Forest Reserves. The claimant made no objection and said he was willing to have the land become a part of the forest system.

Horse Sense.

A hospital nurse was testing an orderly in his knowledge of practical first-aid treatment. "Suppose," she said, "a man suddenly collapsed. What would you do?" "I'd give him brandy," was the

prompt reply.
"Suppose there were none?" "Then I'd promise him some."

-They are all good enough, but

Home Life Declared by Stefansson to Be Practically Ideal-Hospitable in the Extreme.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in writing of his 13 months' stay among the Eskimos, tells of their great kindness to a guest who could not pay for his keep, says Harper's, a stranger whose purpose among them they did not know, thus:

"In an Eskimo home I have never heard an unpleasant word between a man and his wife, never seen a child punished nor an old person treated inconsiderately. The household affairs are carried on in an orderly way and remarked by practically every traveler.

"In many things we are the superihis inferiors. The moral value of some land is progressing, he added, while of his superiority is small. He can in Italy all bodies have been concenmake better garments against cold trated ready for return to this counthan our tailors and furriers; he can try. thrive in barren wastes where a New Englander would starve.

"But of some of his superiority the moral value is great. He has devel- DELEGATE TO NATIONAL DEMOCRAToped individual quality further than we, he is less selfish, more helpful to his fellows, kinder to his wife, gentler to his child more reticent about the faults of his neighbor than any but the rarest and best of our race.

"When I tried to express thanks for their kindness in my fragmentary Eskimo, they were more surprised than pleased.

"'Do, then, in the white man's land, some starve and shiver while others eat much and are warmly clad?"

"To that question I said 'No,' although I knew I was lying. I was afraid the competitive system could not be explained to them satisfactorily: neither was I, being the poor- DELEGATE TO NATIONAL REPUBLIest among them, very anxious to try justifying it."

OLDEST OF FRENCH JOURNALS

Gazette de France Was First Published 238 Years Ago, and Is Still in Existence.

The first number of the Gazette de France, the oldest newspaper in France, was published 283 years ago, May 30, 1631, under the editorial direction of Doctor Renaudot. This most powerful of the early journalists of France was born in 1584 and, after graduating in medicine, established himself in Paris about 1612. Richelieu and Pierre d'Hoziner, the genealogist, are said to have inspired Renaudot in establishing the Gazette, which was published weekly and consisted of two small sheets, the first bearing the title of Gazette and the second Nouvelles Ordinaires de Divers Endroits. Doc- the cash ings 50 tor Renaudot established the precedent, long followed in European journalism and by no means extinct, of 64-28-1y J. M. KEICHLINE, Agent, presenting foreign news first and relegating domestic and local news to the last page. Soon after the establishment of the Gazette Doctor Renaudot was granted an exclusive monopoly of printing and selling newspapers in France. When the founder died in 1653 the Gazette passed to his sons. The title of Gazette de France was first used in the middle of the eighteenth century. It has been published under that title ever since, with the exception of a brief period during the revolution of 1848, when the name was temporarily changed to Le People Francais.

Improved Rivet Cutter. A pneumatic rivet cutter for use in structural steel work and in repair shops consists of a long barrel, with compressed air connection at one end and a chisel at the other, the stem of the chisel being held by a coiled spring, which draws it back after each stroke. A plunger travels freely in the barrel or tube, and a small bypass pipe connects the ends of this tube. Two men are employed, the one at the rear operating the valve and the one at the front keeping the chisel against the rivet head. The force of the blow can be regulated by the valve. Air pressure of 30 to 90 pounds may be used, the higher pressure being the more effective. A punch can be inserted in place of the chisel for backing out the rivets. In the larger size the stroke is 40 inches, and the weight of the machine complete is only 65 pounds. A smaller size will cut rivets up to three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

When Bitten by a Mad Dog.
When bitten by an animal that is suspected as mad, the best thing to do, according to Drs. J. C. Regan and A. Silkman of New York, who describe a recent case in Archives of Diagnosis, is to squeeze the wound to encourage bleeding, wash it with a solution of mercuric chloride (1 in 1,000), cauterize it with fuming nitric acid, and apply a wet dressing of the mercuric chloride solution.

The wound should never be sewn up; if a deep punctured wound, it should be cut open with a scalpel.

The sooner this treatment is applied the more likely it is to be successful. Afterward the routine Pasteur treatment should be taken.

In the Future.

Recently several airplanes were moving over the Circle, and the usual crowd had stopped to watch them. An old woman in the crowd began counting. "One, two, three, four, five," she counted. "Five of those things."

Then she turned to the man nearest her. "Did you ever see the like?" she asked. "Five of those things. Why, pretty soon the atmosphere will be just lousy with them."-Indianapolis News.

WHERE ESKIMO IS SUPERIOR U. S. Plans to Bring Back 50,000 Vallimont and Felix Vallimont her husband, of Coudley, Pa. Bodies.

Washington.—The bodies of about 50,000 of the American dead in France will be returned to the United States while between 20,000 and 25,-000 will remain permanently interred overseas, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed James W. Wadsworth Jr., chairman of the Senate

the good behavior of the children is Mr. Baker said the same number still ors of the Eskimo and in a few we are year. Evacuation of bodies in Eng-

J. Frank Snyder, Clearfield, Pa., announces that he will be a candidate, at the Spring Primary Election, for Delegate from the 21st Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the Democratic National convention, and states that, if elected, he will support that candidate for President who shall have received the highest number of votes cast in said District by the voters of the Democratic party for said office, and will use all honorable means within his power to aid in securing the nomination of such candidate for President.

CAN CONVENTION.

CAN CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce that Mellville Gillett, of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., is a candidate for Delegate to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Chicago, in June, 1920, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the 21st Congressional District as expressed at the primaries to be held May 18th, 1920.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Frank E. Naginey, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for nomination for Assemblyman for Centre county, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county as expressed at the primaries to be held on May 18th, 1920.

We are authorized to announce the name of I. L. Harvey, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican voters as expressed at the primaries on May 18th, 1920. FOR ASSEMBLY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—I will insure dwellings at \$1.00 a hundred, and barns at \$1.60 a hundred, on the cash plan for three years, and dwellings 50 cents a hundred, and barns at 80 cents a hundred on the assessment plan for 5 years as against fire and lightning.

E MECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testa-mentary upon the estate of Har-EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Harriet T. Kurtz, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

NELSON E. ROBB, NELSON E. ROBB,

Executor, Bellefonte, Pa. 65-8-6t Harry Keller, Attorney.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In Re-Estate A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In Re-Estate of Christian Sharer, late of Taylor township, deceased. In the Orphan's Court, Centre county.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the above named Court, to pass upon the exceptions to the account of the accountants and restate the account in accordance with his findings and make distributions for the funds found to be in the hands of accountants to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the performance of his appointment, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1920, at 11 o'clock a. m., at his office, Room No. 14, Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. When and where all parties are required to present and prove their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

KLINE WOODRING, Auditor,

KLINE WOODRING, Auditor. Bellefonte, Pa.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Henry F. Kessinger, late of Liberty township, deceased

Kessinger, late of Liberty township, deceased.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the Accountant, and re-state the account if necessary, in accordance with his findings, and make distribution to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, in the estate of Henry F. Kessinger, late of Liberty township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment and meet the parties in interest at his offices in the Masonic Temple Building, Bellefonte, Pa., on Wednesday, April 7th, 1920, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where the parties in interest are required to appear, present their claims, or be forever barred from coming in upon the fund as shown to be due for distribution purposes in said estate. in said estate.

W. HARRISON WALKER, Auditor.

A PPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday, the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1920, at ten o'clock a. m., by G. F. Musser, Richard Brouse, E. B. Bower, A. J. Heverley, Thos. S. Hazel, J. Frank Smith, and Forrest Ocker, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to Privide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE G. F. MUSSER COMPANY, the character and object of which is to conduct a general mercantile business at wholesale, consisting of groceries, staple notions, flour and feeds, produce, candies, tobaccos, hardware, wood and willow ware, and articles of a similar and cognate nature, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy all the rights. benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

SPANGLER AND WALKER, Solicitors. SPANGLER AND WALKER,

OTICE BY PUBLICATION.—In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, No. 76, May Term, 1918.

Henry J. Kohlbecker vs. Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohlbecker, Frances A. Kohlbecker, Josephine A. Kohlbecker and Alois Kohlbecker, Jr., of Charleston, West Virginia; Henry J. Kohlbecker, Guardian of Emma Kohlbecker, of Boggs township, Centre county, Pa.; and Mary C. Vallimont and Felix Vallimont her husband, of Coudley, Pa.

To Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohl-

To Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohlbecker, Frances A. Kohlbecker, Josephine A. Kohlbecker, and Alois Kohlbecker, Jr., of Charleston, West Virginia, Mary C.

band, of Coudley, Pa.

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Bellefonte, in the County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of May, 1920, next, being the 17th day of May, to answer the plaintiff in the above-stated case of a plea wherefore, whereas the plaintiff and the defendants, in said action, together and undivided, do hold ten certain certain messuages, tenements and tracts certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Centre county, Pennsyl-

vania, bounded and described as follows

or war, informed James W. Wadsworth Jr., chairman of the Senate
military committee.

The Secretary estimated the cost of
returning the dead and concentrating
the bodies remaining in cemeteries
overseas at \$30,00,000. Congestion
of the French transportation systems
and shortage of materials used in the
manufacture of coffins is handicapping the work, Mr. Baker said.

While 111 bodies of American dead
have been returned from Archangel,
Mr. Baker said the same number still
remained in Northern Russia and that
it was improbable that anything could
be done toward their removal for a
year. Evacuation of bodies in England is progress. West 18 perches to a stone
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remained in Northern Russia and that
it was improbable that anything could
be done toward their removal for a
year. Evacuation of bodies in England is progress.

Political Announcements.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL DEMOCRATIn CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce the name
of Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, as
candidate for district delegate to
the decision of the Democratic voters of
the 21st Congressional District as expressed at the primaries to be held May 18th,
190.

J. Frank Snyder, Clearfield, Pa., an
nounces that he will be a candidate, at the
Spring Primary Election, for Delegate
from the 21st Congressional District of
Pennsylvania to the Democratic National
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Mr. Baker said the same number still
remained in Northern Russia and that
the time and the case of the stone of the said benefate
in Italy all bodies have been concentrated ready for return to this country.

Political Announcements.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL DEMOCRAT10 CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce the name
of Col

acres and about 10 acres respectively.

No. 2. All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in Central City, in the Township of Boggs, County and State aforesaid, and designated as Lot No. 112 in the general plan of said Central City, bounded and described as follows: On the South and West by public road leading from Milesburg to Unionville, on the North by the said Bald Eagle Valley railroad, and on the East by lot of Samuel Orris, it being the same lot of ground which E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, administrators of James T. Hale, deceased, by their deed dated March 14, 1867, conveyed to Rebecca Linn, which by conveyances became vested in Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 3. All that certain messuage, tene-

becker.

No. 3. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Central City, Boggs Township, County and State aforesaid, numbered 115 according to the plot or plan of the said town, and bounded on the West by Lot No. 114, on the North by an alley, and on the East by Lot No. 116, and on the South by the turnpike, being the same premises which John C. Swires, et ux, and C. C. Swires conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker, said deed being recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 66, page 68, etc.

No. 4. All that certain lot or piece of

No. 66, page 68, etc.

No. 4. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Central City, Boggs Township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the North by the old turnpike, on the East by the western line of Lot No. 11 extending across the turnpike to the Bald Eagle creek, on the South by Bald Eagle creek, and on the West by lot of Daniel Mahone, being the same premises which E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy, administrators of James T Hale, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker by their deed dated September 1, 1883, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book "V2," page 652, etc.

No. 5. All that triangular piece of

AKE NOTICE.—I will indight at \$1.00 a hundred, on three years, and dwell-hundred, and barns at 80 on the assessment plan gainst fire and lightning.

M. KEICHLINE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Letters testaupon the estate of Harkurtz, late of Bellefonte ed, having been granted ned, all persons knowing ted to said estate are reprompt payment, and mis against the same must ally authenticated, for setauty authenticated, for setautions.

M. EICHLINE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Letters testaupon the estate of Harkurtz, late of Bellefonte ed, having been granted ned, all persons knowing ted to said estate are reprompt payment, and mis against the same must ally authenticated, for setaution of the Snow Shoe pike, Bald Eagle creek and Bald Eagle creek and Snow Shoe turnpike, on the Eagle creek and trunpike crossing, at which point the land terminates in sharp point, thereby making it there-cornered, containing 20 square feet more or less. Being the same premises which E. B. Lipton, et al, by their deed dated April 18, 1890, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 42, 20 and 20 and

county in Deed Book 64, page 178, conveyed to A. Kohlbecker.

No. 6. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Union Township, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a chestnut oak on line of land of Reuben Iddings' heirs, thence along same South 60 degrees West 102 perches to stones, thence along land of Joseph Hoover 30 degrees East 82 perches to a chestnut oak, thence along land of William P. Fisher 60 degrees East 102 perches to a post, thence along land of Jacob Hoover's heirs North 30 degrees West 82 perches to chestnut oak, the place of beginning. Containing 52 acres and 44 perches neat measure. Being the same premises which William F. Way by deed dated October 28, 1899, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book 82, page 198, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker. For right of way in connection with this property see deed last recited.

No. 7. All that certain lot of ground in tenter in Eveleville Counter and State desired the same premises in Eveleville Counter and State desired the same premises in Eveleville Counter and State desired in State of State desired and State and Sta

last recited.

No. 7. All that certain lot of ground situate in Eagleville, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a point in center of public road, thence joining lots of Mrs. Maggle McCloskey 280 feet to a post, thence joining lands of David Kunes 10 feet to a post, thence by S. M. Hall 280 feet to a post in the center of the public road 10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2800 square feet, being the same premises which Sarah McCloskey by her deed dated March 16, 1897, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book No. 76, page 40, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 8. All that certain lot of ground

40, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 8, All that certain lot of ground situate in the Village of Eagleville, County and State aforesaid, beginning at a stone corner in the center of the public road, thence along the line of Samuel H. Kunes and James I. Kunes 280 feet to a post, thence along land of David Kunes, Sr., 43½ feet to a stone corner, thence along land of McCormick Hall 280 feet to the center of public road, thence along said public road 42½ feet to the place of beginning, containing a quarter of an acre more or less. Being the same premises which Sarah McCloskey by her deed dated March 16, 1897, recorded in Centre County, Volume 76, page 41, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 9. All those four certain lots of

41, conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker.

No. 9. All those four certain lots of ground situate in Central City, Boggs Township, Centre County, and State aforesaid, fronting on the Township Road leading from Milesburg to the Ridges, being designated in the general plan of Central City as Lots Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 27, thereon erected a two and one-half story frame dwelling house and other temporary buildings. The same was conveyed to Alois Kohlbecker by deed poll of Robert Cook, Sheriff, August 20, 1888, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book Volume 54, page 648.

No. 10. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Central City, Boggs Township, County and State aforesaid, fronting on Railroad Street 50 feet and running back to an alley 190 feet, adjoining lot of Benjamin Snyder, and being numbered in the general plan of said Central City as Lot No. 165. Being the same premises which John G. Uzzle conveyed to Annie M. Kohlbecker, by deed dated October 18, 1895, recorded in Centre County in Deed Book Volume 73, page 51.

County in Deed Book Volume 73, page 51.

With the appurtenances, they the said defendants partition thereof between them, according to the laws and customs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be made do gainsay and to the same to be done do not permit very unjustly and contrary to the same laws and customs, etc., the same Frank C. Kohlbecker, Stella M. Kohlbecker, Frances A. Kohlbecker, Josephine A. Kohlbecker, and Alois Kohlbecker, Jr., of Charleston, West Virginia; Henry J. Kohlbecker, Guardian of Emma Kohlbecker, of Boggs Township, Centre County, Pa.; Mary C. Vallimont and Felix Vallimont her husband, of Coudley. Pa., thereof between them to be made accordingly to the laws and customs and have you then and there this writ and the summoners.

By order of the Court, this 27th day of

By order of the Court, this 27th day of February, A. D., 1920. HARRY DUKEMAN,

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. March 2, 1920.