

A Just Judge.

There is an old New England squire whose knowledge of the statute law is limited, but who has decided views as to common justice. Not long ago a certain Hank Miller was brought before him, charged with larceny. It appeared from the evidence that Hank had rented a horse from a farmer to do some hauling, and that, during the period the animal remained in his possession, he had fed it from the owner's stock of grain, although the agreement was that Hank himself should supply the feed. He was charged by the farmer, therefore, with the theft of two bushels of oats and corn.

"The statutes made and provided," the old squire announced ponderously, "say that theft is to convert to your own use the property of another. The horse is the servant of the owner, not of Hank, and Hank converted them oats to the horse's use, not his—so I acquit Hank of stealing them oats—he ain't guilty of larceny."

Hank rose, thanked the Squire, and was about to leave the room when the old man called him back.

"As I said, Hank," he remarked, with a gleam of humor in his eye, "you ain't guilty of larceny, but you shore air guilty of something, and I'm goin' to send you to jail for a month for it."

Cuban Sugar Crop Board Proposed.

The United States and Cuban governments are considering the appointment of a commission to supervise the marketing of this year's Cuban sugar crops in such a way as to protect both the growers and the public—the former against sale at prices which mean great financial loss, and the latter against the exorbitant prices created by an artificial market.

Noch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, who has been in Havana for some weeks, assisting Cuba in straightening out her political and financial affairs, has advised the State Department, it was stated by officials, that the government officials and experts in Cuba with whom he conferred in regard to the sugar situation, favor the proposed commission plan. The State Department has informed Mr. Crowder that this government has no objection to any plan which would not create an artificial price. It was made plain that this government is acting merely in an advisory capacity in this matter, and not in any way contrary to the sovereign rights of Cuba as a nation.

Co-Operative Plan for Selling Wheat.

A co-operative plan for selling wheat was adopted on Saturday of last week by the executive board of the National Association of Wheat Growers. Members of the board said the plan would mean the saving of approximately 55 cents a bushel through elimination of the middleman's profit.

The growers' plan is to establish central receiving stations in each State, where the farmers may send their wheat and obtain a receipt for it. From these elevators the wheat will be sold direct to the millers. Stations for receiving wheat also will be established at all large seaports to handle export wheat.

"The farmers get \$1.40 a bushel for their wheat, which costs from \$2.50 to \$2.75 to raise," said W. C. McGreevey, of Wichita, Kansas, secretary of the association. "If something is not done at once to relieve the situation, the farmers will be forced to stop raising wheat. By our new plan, we will dispense with at least two middlemen in the handling of the grain, and in some instances, a third and a fourth."

The Celt Was Puzzled.

A well known physician of New York tells why he does not know whence his ancestors came.

Now, he had always understood that his ancestors were Scot-Irish, and on the strength of that belief had prided himself on their royal blood.

Once it occurred to him to go and have a look at the old place whence they were supposed to come. When he arrived at what he believed was the right district, he appealed to an old Irishman to tell him the exact spot.

The Celt regarded him much as one does a crazy man, and then said:

"Ye say that your ancestors emigrated from here 200 years ago? Then why the deuce, sir, are ye lookin' for them here now?"

First American Stock Market.

The first congress of the United States, while in session in Federal hall on Wall street, New York, in 1788-89, authorized and subsequently issued bonds (then called stock) amounting to \$80,000,000 for the purpose of discharging debts incurred by the Continental congress and the various colonies. This naturally led to orders for the purchase and sale of these bonds being sent to New York. These orders first came to merchants, attorneys and others, but later, as the transactions increased, some men began to give special attention to this business, becoming the first brokers in America.

Water Affects Varnish.

The varnish on some furniture is so hard and smooth that finger marks and soiled places may be removed with a cloth wrung out of lukewarm suds, made with white soap, and the finish restored by rubbing with a cloth on which a few drops of light lubricating oil or furniture polish has been sprinkled. In many cases this is a good method to use on the tops of dining tables, but in general it is unwise to put water on varnished, oiled or waxed surfaces. Painted and enamelled furniture may, of course, be washed like any other surface so far as possible.

Jud Tunkins on Economy.

Jud Tunkins says economy is like a piece of muscle. It may turn out fine, but the person who practices it can't be very entertaining for the time being."

"SABBATH DAY" NOT SUNDAY

Modern Writers Display an Amazing Carelessness in Their Misuse of the Words.

In English there is not a more definite word than sabbath, yet it is used with an amazing carelessness as a synonym for Sunday. The writers and translators of the New Testament use sabbath correctly, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle.

It is always Hebrew and in no instance is it associated with the New Testament dispensation—now universally known as Christianity. Indeed the apostles were severely rebuked by the Jews for breaking the sabbath. Christians cannot break the sabbath, for they do not have it to break.

Sabbath and Sunday are observed on separate days, but this is not necessary, as astronomy shows that the identity of days from year to year is impossible; since the year and day are incommeasurable. The leap years show that any given date varies a day; even this does not correct the dates, as other corrections—the centurial leap years—become necessary. There is still deeper reason for discarding the severity of the sabbath, namely, our seven-day week is uncounted thousands of years older than the book of Genesis. Evidence is very strong that it was founded on quartering the sidereal month—the "true month." Long before anything even approaching astronomy arose man noticed that the moon slowly moved into another group of stars each night, and by rough eye measurement, completed her revolution in 28 days—the 28 mansions of heaven" of the Chinese and Japanese.

COVERED HEADS IN CHURCH

Before the Year 1661 Men Did Not Remove Their Hats During Religious Services.

About 1661 an agitation commenced to have men remove their hats in church—Pepys makes gentle fun of it. The custom was first to remove the hat to cover the eyes in prayer, and later it was taken off altogether.

The introduction of the wig helped the custom—for it proved difficult to keep one's hat on over a tousled mass of false curls. This also led to large hats with plumes going out of style.

Then instead of wearing hats indoors, men went to the other extreme, and often carried them in their hands when out of doors. The Puritans in England continued to wear their broad-brimmed hats, however, indoors and out.

Men's hats and clothing were changed with the French Revolution: wigs went out, and then with the rise of Napoleon, dress became military in style. In 1815, during the Restoration period, arose the "stovepipe hat," and breeches, at the same time began to be worn to the ankle.

How Old Armor Was Made.

Ancient armor cost money. A complete iron suit of exclusive design might "stick" the purchaser for as much as \$1,000, which was a great sum in those days. Baronial gentlemen, however, had their own professional armorers to turn out such metal garments. The common soldiers went to battle with nothing better to protect them than leather jerkins and steel caps. Recently samples were taken from a dozen of ancient pieces and put through a chemical and microscopic examination by experts in order to find out something about how the stuff was made. It was found that all the pieces thus tested were made from very pure wrought iron, converted into steel by the old "cementation" process. The original iron was produced much like our modern wrought iron. It was carbonized, hammered into sheets and the sheets welded together. The whole was then hammered into shape while heated and plunged into water, thus producing the final hardening.

Religion in Everyday Life.

The widespread impression that religion is thing of life apart and not an essential part of profitable life is at the bottom of all our social problems. Were the people taught, not merely preached to on Sundays, but taught in school from infancy to old age, that to deal justly, to be kind and generous, and to revere the powers above earthly powers, our social affairs would soon assume, or approximate, the conditions contemplated by the Master. In these more enlightened times men want to know the value of religion as a personal asset in life rather than a promised assurance of peace and comfort after death. An occasional sermon on the value of religion as a personal asset in social and business life would be helpful to many toilers.—Erasmus Wilson.

Recipe for Good Memory.

Rose, the garrulous domestic, can give you facts of history—international, dramatic, scandalous—right off the bat without a moment's hesitation.

"How do you manage to remember all these things, Rose?" inquired her employer the other day.

Then Rose came back with the infallible rule for memory training.

"I'll tell ye, ma'am," says she. "All me life never a lie I've told. And when ye don't have to be taxin' yer memory to be rememberin' what ye told this one or that one or how ye explained this or that ye don't overwork it and it lasts ye, good as new, forever."

Sees to It.

"In former times the man who lived in a small town saw little of life."

"And now."

"Now the same films go everywhere."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscribe for the "Watchman."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL CALF.—We have a thoro-bred Guernsey bull calf for sale. The animal will be sold with the registry papers for \$35.00.

CROSS and MEEK, Bellefonte, Pa.
Bell Phone 212-33

FOR SALE.—A thirty-two acre farm, fine location, good drainage, one mile west of Lemont on the Houserville main road, 2½ miles from State College. GEO. P. BIBLE, Bellefonte, Pa.
United Phone 66-2-tf

A MINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Hugh N. Crider, deceased, Borough of Bellefonte, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

F. ANNA SCHLIER, Administratrix, Bellefonte, Pa.
W. Harrison Walker, Attorney. 66-4-6t

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, SS:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made in said Court at No. 2, February Term, 1921, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1921, at 10 o'clock, a.m. by Alexander B. Gray, Neil M. Fleming, Hugo Besdek, B. M. Hartman, Richard C. Harlow, J. E. Hartson, Charles Hoppenmuller, H. D. Mason, Jr., and J. M. McKee, under an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of corporations in this Commonwealth for the purpose of carrying on business from April 1, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called 'Varsity Club of Penn State,'" the purpose of which is the promotion of wholesome movements in the interest of Pennsylvania State College, especially those which will assist in clean and vigorous athletics, and to advance the mutual interest of the members, for the purpose of having persons and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly, and the supplements thereto. The above application is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

JAMES MILHOLLAND, Atty. for Petitioners. 66-5-4t

FARM.—Two 6 room dwellings in good condition, house piped for bath, lot 50x150, price for both houses, \$3200. Pine Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

8 room brick dwelling, all modern conveniences, north Spring street; price, \$3200.

5 room frame dwelling, near Titan Metal plant; price, \$800.

Double dwelling, 6 rooms on each side, large lot, near Titan Metal plant; price, \$900.

FARM.—177 acres—100 acres in good state of cultivation, balance young timber and pasture, 600 apple trees, other fruit of all kinds. This is a good fruit farm. Two houses, good bank barn, silo and other outbuildings. Running water at house and barn, one mile to school, church and store; price, \$3200.

OFFICES:

BELLEFONTE MOUNT UNION ALTOONA BEDFORD HARRISBURG LEWISTOWN JOHNSTOWN Crider Stone Building Bellefonte, Pa.

66-1

80 ACRES CLEAR

and in high state of cultivation, level and rolling land, balance in timber (most cut). Good orchard.

EIGHT ROOM FRAME HOUSE

in fair condition; bank barn and all necessary outbuildings. All new roofs. Will sell at reasonable figure. Inquire of P. C. GRAY, Julian. 66-1-8t

Julian, Pa.

Ira D. Garman

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

"JEWELRY MADE OVER"

11th Street Below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

63-34-6m

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EVERYDAY, MARCH 5:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6:

THURSDAY, MARCH 7:

FRIDAY, MARCH 8:

SATURDAY, MARCH 9:

SUNDAY, MARCH 10:

MONDAY, MARCH 11:

TUESDAY, MARCH 12:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13:

THURSDAY, MARCH 14:

FRIDAY, MARCH 15:

SATURDAY, MARCH 16:

SUNDAY, MARCH 17:

MONDAY, MARCH 18:

TUESDAY, MARCH 19:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20:

THURSDAY, MARCH 21:

FRIDAY, MARCH 22:

SATURDAY, MARCH 23:

SUNDAY, MARCH 24:

MONDAY, MARCH 25:

TUESDAY, MARCH 26:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27:

THURSDAY, MARCH 28:

FRIDAY, MARCH 29:

SATURDAY, MARCH 30:

SUNDAY, MARCH 31:

MONDAY, APRIL 1:

TUESDAY, APRIL 2:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3:

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