Bellefonte, Pa., April 4, 1924.

#### Compensation.

The following verse, by Edgar A. Guest, was found as a marker in the Bible of the late Mary Belle Struble, who died here last week. Those who read the record of her life in this paper would feel that she "had paid with something fine."

I'd like to think when life is done That I had filled a needed post, That here and there I'd paid my fare With more than idle talk and boast; That I had taken gifts divine, The breath of life and manhood fine, And tried to use them now and then, In service for my fellow men.

I'd hate to think when life is through, That I had lived my round of years A useless kind, that leaves behind No record in this vale of tears; That I had wasted all my days By trading only selfish ways. And that this world would be the same If it had never known my name.

I'd like to think that here and there, When I am gone, there shall remain A happier spot that might have not Existed had I toiled for gain; That some one's cheery voice and smile Shall prove that I have been worth while That I had paid with something fine My debt to God for life divine. -Edgar A. Guest

#### HENRY BERGH.

(The champion and founder of the Pre vention of Cruelty to Animals).

By L. A. Miller. "A merciful man is merciful to his

beast."-Bible. Henry Bergh did more towards eliminating the suffering of dumb brutes and the feathery tribe than any man living. This under Providence, he did, and he is entitled to all the laudations that humanity can bestow. There are plenty of facts to prove his tenderness, his sympathy, his benev-olence, as well as his great will-pow-

er and obstinate firmness. This benefactor has for many years pleaded, in private and in public, the cause of creatures without capacity to speak for themselves. That they are neglected and cruelly beaten without cause of provocation, is a fact patent to all observers. They are the slaves of tyrants, who overtask them, punish them when they are young, and abandon them to the cold and cruel hospitality of the common and the roadside when they become old.

Thoughtless boys and men overburden the horse, and then forget to feed him with sufficient oats and hay. They neglect to water him, to clean him, and they apply the boot and the lash, because he does not pull and run with his accustomed strength, speed and spirit. If his driver happens to be in a bad temper, the dumb beast has to suffer a shower of blows. The has to suffer a snower of blows. The iron bit is jerked furiously in his bleeding mouth; the rawhide is plied savagely upon his back, until the blissavagely upon his back, until the blissavagely upon his shivters rise in long lines upon his shivering body. He is beaten over the head with huge sticks and kicked until his persecutor becomes too tired to often an inconsiderate person drives a horse until the poor animal is drenched in sweat, and then ties him to a the prairies. Put an immediate stop ed in sweat, and then ties him to a post and leaves him unblanketed in the cold, while he (the driver) halts at a tavern to take his moonshine, toasts his feet and chats with his neighbors. He then mounts his seat, and the liquor poured down his throat the wanton waste of life which marks seems to circulate in the whip he wields over the horse. The dumb beast catches cold and becomes rheumatic: but he must make so many miles and hour or suffer the consequences; he must draw so many bushels of produce or endure the penalty of kicks and blows.

Mr. Bergh stepped to the front to defend the useful animals that render us such efficient service. He has spoken well and written wisely in their behalf. He secured legislation to aid him in his praiseworthy endeavors, and in all directions societies have been organized to prevent cruelty to the "good creatures of God."

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast;" a cruel man is cruel to his beast; he is a beast himself, and deserves the punishment he gives his horse. We need a Bergh in every town to protect the rights of the horse; horses have rights as well as men and women. They have a right to be well fed, well sheltered, well curried and well cared for in the furrow and on the road. They are good creatures of God, and He created them to be serviceable to man, not to be the objects of his neglect and abuse.

When a man's horses and cattle troop about him at the sound of his voice you may be certain he is a kind, good-hearted person. You will find him kind at home, kind abroad, and everywhere commended for his hospitality. On the other hand, when you see a man whose horses and cattle and sheep flee at his presence, you may rest assured that he is a tyrant to his family; that he scolds his wife, whips his children, and quarrels with his neighbors. There are no hpocrites in nature outside the pale of humanity. The meek-eyed ox, the innocent sheep, and the noble steed will not hasten to taste salt in the hands of a merciless master.

How often do we see boys pelting cows with sticks and stones, making the speechless animals atone for the indolence of their drivers by increasing their speed from the meadow to the stable. Do these boys ever reflect that they, probably, owe to the cows they over-drive and beat, the physical strength that enables them to hurl the cudgels and stones that urges the gentle animal to an unnatural gait? suggested by Mr. Bergh's society, and Our new civilization has a heart with which it feels, as well as a head with and tender sentiments crystalize into

its eyes to the cruelty to animlas. Car loads of starved and thirsty manity will find shelter under the cattle, sheep and swine still point to charitable wings of an advanced the barbarism of a darker age; but christian civilization. law now demands that the poor, four-legged prisoners shall be fed and wa-tered, and the men monsters who dis-tered, and the men monsters who dis-by the throat, at once there came up, spoke up: "Please, Miss," he said, regard this human law do so at their as from the pit of perdition, a chorus

path of progress and intelligence, the evasion of this law will become more and more difficult.

With the age of steam came that refinement which shrinks at the thought of speed purchased with the sweat and blood and life of the spirited race-horse. The iron horse, with its lungs of fire, mane of smoke, and legs of steam, can travel faster than the swiftest steed, and its speed can be increased without pain, so that there is less need now than ever before of horses with flying feet. Still, "the whole inferior creation, groan-ing and travailing together in pain," appeals to man and his maker in dumb eloquence for relief. Even now "the fear of man and the dread of man is upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, and upon all that moveth upon the earth, for unto man's hands are they delivered."

A wail comes up from the woods and prairies, from the lakes and rivers and marshes, because of the wanton cruelty of man. Birds and deer and other game are rapidly disappear-ing before the wasteful footsteps of men, whose murderous guns and traps and nets spare nothing that ministers to their gluttonous appetites and their cruel cupidity. Herds of Buffalo are scattered and slain for the amusement of some "sport," who never did a no-ble act in his life, and who is not entitled to such a sacrifice on the altar of his vanity and ambition. Prairie chickens are caught in nets and carried off to market, to fill the purse of some one who does not care on whose land he trespasses, or whose rights he invades, so long as he can get the market value of the wild fowls God designed to be distributed to all and not to be monopolized by the few. Aside from the unjust and mean and cruel monopoly of the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field and the injustice which comes of it, there is positive and wicked cruelty to the creatures themselves. They suffer fright and pain; many that are not wantonly killed are separated from their mates and wounded. Parents are slain and their offspring starved to death. See how the poor things tremble with fear in the presence of man; hear their cry of pain coming up through the listening ear. The sound of the gun strikes terror to the heart of the unoffending bird. The truant boy, who steals the young brood from the warm, round nest, breaks the heart of the mother, and she proclaims her loss with a pathos which might move the hardest heart. Flocks of wild fowl, entangled in nets spread by men who care not for the relations of the mother-birds to their offspring, flutter and scream in anguish, and appeal in vain for the freedom of the unchartered air, which is their right. The graceful and beautiful deer, whose innocent face should be its protection, is pursued

Happily, Legislators gave us better game laws. A grateful constitushould be lost.

by men who hunt it merely for pas-

time, and wound it and kill it merely

for amusement.

Cruel men can only be restrained by continue his cruel treatment. How the force of the law. Away with the ents. Our advancing civilization calls for still stricter laws for the protec-tion of our game. We cannot afford the age. Cattle and sheep, sent to the slaughter, are receiving a little protection; now strike for the welfare of the innocent inhabitants of the woods and waters. Nature and Scripture are on the side of mercy. Interest and principle join in indignant protest against cruelty to the creatures of God. America owes to herself the duty of shielding her friends, the birds. Our crops will be consumed with worms and insects if we do not spare the birds, the police of the air, that destroy the devouring flies and bugs and worms so destructive to our harvests.

President Lincoln, and afterwards Consul to St. Petersburg, remaining there until 1864, when ill health forced him to resign his position. Soon after his return to America, in 1865, he mapped out the plan for the forma-tion of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

This organization has flourished in the teeth of savage and hateful hostility, and has been a source of relief to beasts of burden that were overworked, underfed and cruelly beaten by intemperate and heartless men. Cattle, sheep, swine and other animals used as food, now have better care while in transportation. Bergh once said: "State after State is adopting our laws and seal, and when I have succeeded in planting a kindred society in every State of the Union, I may be pardoned for believing that I

have not lived in vain." The highest expectations of Mr. Bergh have been realized. Societies have sprung up in all quarters, agents are employed everywhere, and the strong bit of the law is put in the jaws of brutal men. It is gratifying that the press all over the land defends and applauds the noble work of

the society he founded. When Mr. Bergh began his work, there were no laws in the United States for the protection of ani-mals from assault. Now about forty States lift the shield of the law for their protection, and humane societies are enforcing the law with vigor

and success. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to children seems to have been which it thinks, and it begins to open statutes for the benefit of brute creation, we may be sure that helpless hu-

peril, and, as we advance along the of malicious criticism and misrepre- Companion

sentation from the press and from the bar, and he had to carry his banner through storms of ridicule and abuse, invective sarcasm, and persecution; but he knew that his patent-right of protection came from Heaven, bearing the seal of truth and the signature of mercy. With a patriotic, humane, and martyr spirit, he stood in the front of the great moral agency whose influence of the present day reaches beyond geographical limitations. A man of education and refinement, he relinquished the ease and luxurious indulgences which his wealth could afford, and because the butt of laughter and scorn, that he might save the dumb beast from harsh, cowardly, and

brutal cruelty. He was bullied by coarse lawyers in courts of justice; he was ignored by the do-nothings and social tramps, as a fanatic in pursuit of notoriety; but he kept on working bravely in the face of opposition and persecution. Mr. Bergh was abundantly qualified to conduct his own cases in court with marked efficiency. On one occasion, being called to task for his interference in court, he exclaimed: "I stand here as an humble defender of the much-injured brute creation. I am here as an advocate of the people. He once said, "Two or three years of ridicule and abuse have thickened the epidermis of my sensibilities and I have acquired the habit of doing things I think right, regardless of public clamor.

He began a brave and zealous crusade against cock-fighters, dog-fight- through it is linen. ers and pigeon slaughterers, whenever they pursued their cruel sports within his reach. He surely rendered a great service to the community and for Prevention of Cruelty to Chil-

Louis Bonard, a Frenchman, came he bequeathed the sum total to wood. It consists chiefly of carbon Bergh's society. Wills aggregating with about 10 per cent. of complex half a million dollars in bequests have, hydrocarbons, and is mainly used in been drawn by philanthropic men in favor of this grand society. A mon-ument should be erected to this grand man in every State where his organization exists.

## CLEAN UP WEEK THIS MONTH.

Clean-up week will be observed throughout the State during the third week of this month. Requests are being sent to the officials of every city, borough, community and hamlet in the State by the officials of the State departments of health, forest and waters and state police to prepare for the most intensive clean-up period

that Pennsylvania has ever witnessed. The clean-up efforts this year will not be confined to the settled portions of the State. In the most remote towns and hamlets there will be direct crusade to eliminate dirt, fire hazards and conditions that menace the public health. Especial attention will be devoted to breeding spots for flies. The avowed aims of the State-wide drive

fire protection and forest protection. In setting the third week in April the clean-up period, the State officials explain that they selected that ice bar was given to British soldiers seven day period because it falls in who served in France from August 1, the week that housewives throughout 1914, to November 23, 1914, without the State generally devote to spring regard to the particular campaign in house-cleaning. April 1, too, has generally been regarded as moving day through the State. A later date is not advisable, it is explained, because the intent of the drive is to eliminate the fly breeding spots before the first spring flies deposit their

A program providing for a certain type of cleanup work on each day of the week has been formulated by the State officials in charge of the drive. Thus, Monday is proclaimed as "street and alley day" with the work of the day set forth as cleaning streets, sidewalks, gutters, ditches and sewers. Tuesday is forestry day. Dead growths, underbrush and lawns are to be cleaned that day while it is proposed to have fences repaired, whitewash-

ing done and tree boxes straightened.
Wednesday is fly and mosquito day.
Cesspools, stables, pig pens, chicken
coops stagnant pools and garbage cans In 1861 Mr. Bergh was appointed are to receive the attention of the cit-secretary of Legation to Russia, by izen clean-up army on that day. Thursday is junk day, providing for the removal of rubbish, junk and waste. Cellars and attics are to be visited that day.

Friday is truck day and it is recommended that trucks be employed to haul away the refuse of the four days' clean-up work. Saturday is "put in order" day. Everything overlooked during the preceding five days is to be finished then.

The appeal to the local authorities and welfare organizations suggests that a meeting be called to outline the work of the week.

"Call a meeting and start the ball rolling," the letter reads. "Numbers of strangers motor through your town each day. They notice and remark about it; whether they remember your town, because it looked so well kept or whether they can't forget, because it was so unsightly, depends upon

you." The clean-up drive this year is the econd held under State auspices. One of the features of the program will be the broadcasting of "clean-up" talks each night during the week from station WDAK, near Harrisburg. The week's radio program will open on Saturday, April 12th, with Rev. C. Waldo Cherry, of the Pine Street Presbyterian church, of Harrisburg, urging his invisible audience to aid in leaning up the State. Preachers throughout the State will asked to appeal to their parishioners to aid in the work by means of pulpit talks on Sunday, April 13th.

## No Such Car.

The teacher was trying to give her kiln and a farm. oupils an illustration of the word

perseverance."
"What is it," she asked, "that carries a man along rough roads and ond mortgage on the subdivision. smooth roads, up hills and down, Get me?" through jungles and swamps and rag-

ing torrents?"

There was a silence, and then Tom-'there ain't no such car."-Youth's

SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

-What is the population of Mex-A.—Approximately 15,800,000. Q.—What was the Stool of Repen-

tance? A .- The stool so-called was an elevated seat on which persons guilty of certain offenses stood in Scottish

churches Q.-What is the meaning of the Latin inscription on the seal of Harvard University?

A.—"Seal of Harvard Academy in

New England; for Christ and Church; truth. Q.-When was Governor Sulzer of New York impeached?

A.-August 13, 1913, and the matter brought to a vote on October 16, Q.—Is there a government leper

colony in the United States? A.—Yes, at Carryville, La., operated by the U. S. Public Health Service. Q.—Is it true that the name of Mount Rainer has been changed to Mount Harding?

A.-No. However, a mountain in Missoula county, Montana, was on December 6, 1922, named after the late President. Q .- How can linen be told from cot-

ton ' A.—One way is to set fire to one of the threads. If it is cotton, it will blaze up, and continue to burn. If linen, it will smoulder. Another way is to wet the finger, and place it under the cloth. If the moisture comes

-Are there any homestead lands in Alaska? A .- Yes, there are large areas of land in Alaska that can be taken up humanity. In 1874 he rescued two under the homestead laws. Write to

little girls from inhuman women— the Commissioner of the General this led to the founding of a "Society Land Office, Washington, D. C., for inthe Commissioner of the General formation. Q.-What is lampblack? A .- A finely divided soot formed by to America many years ago, accumuthe incomplete combustion of carbon lated a fortune of \$150,000; at death compounds, such as heavy oils or pine-

the preparation of printing ink. -What is the size of bacteria? A.—They range in size from a sphere less than one micron (11,000

MM, or about 125,000 inch) in diameter to a large spiral form about 40 microns in length. Some 4,000,000,-000 bacteria of average size could be packed into a grain of granulated sugar like logs of wood in a wood pile.

Q.—When is the best time to plant peach and plum trees?

A.—The spring of the year is the time to transplant fruit trees. It is advisable to do it early in the spring, giving the trees a start through the summer. If transplanted in the fall, one runs the risk of having them die during the cold weather.

Q.—Which is the largest building in the world? What is its capacity? And its size?

A .- The General Motors building in Detroit. The building has space for 6,000 people. There are 30 acres of floor space, containing among other things about 1,600 offices. Four miles are announced as health protection, of corridors connect the various sections of the building.

Q.—What is the British Mons Star? which they were engaged. The Mons Star 1914-15 campaign service bar was given to the men who served before December 31, 1915, without regard to the campaign in which they

Q.-Which is the fastest train in the world? A.—The fastest traveling on a regular schedule was placed in service in

July last on the Great Western Railway, England. The train runs between Cheltenham and Paddington, London, a distance of 77:1-2 miles, which the time table requires to be covered in 75 minutes, or a speed of 68.8 miles an hour. Q.-What is caracul? And Baby

Lamb? A-Caracul is the skin of the

young of a certain species of Persian sheep. Baby Lamb is the name given the fur obtained from killed just before the birth of the lamb, and the lamb is removed from the mother in order to get the fur, which is supposed to be finer before than after birth. It is difficult to tell one from the other, except that caracul is usually not as fine as baby

## Black Prevails.

Black is again supreme. If woman wants to be fashionable she has to be in black; in any case her hat must be black, even if it is worn with another color. Beige is the second most favored color. It is often seen combined with brown. Brown, too, is accepted, and a little groy. Coats follow the rules of dresses. However, in order not to look absolutely as if they were ready for a funeral women very often wear on the black background a scarf or large handkerchief of vivid tones, which gives a gay note to the ensemble. Rose Descat has a nice choice of crepe de chine scarfs embroidered in vivid multi-color designs of Russian inspiration. She shows also long scarfs of reps de soi in brown colorings embroidered in brilliant silk with geometric designs in a lighter or darker tone to match the background.

## Big Business.

A real estate man was plainly worried, and his wife asked him to tell her about the deal. It seems that he had it fixed up to sell a man a loft building, a marble yard, with dock privileges; a factory site and a sum-mer garden and to take in part payment a block of frame tenements, a small subdivision, an abandoned lime

"He assumes a \$20,000 mortgage on the loft building," explained the real estate man, "and I take over a sec-

"I guess I get you," responded his fe. "But what is the hitch about?" "Well, I want \$4 in cash."-Pittsburgh Sun.

-Get your job work done here.

### MIGNONET'TE

Today you sent me mignonette; As if, perchance, I might forget That winding garden of our play filled hours Aflame with color, fragrant with bright

I need not even ciose my eyes to see The boxwood hedge, or the crepe-myrtl

tree; And though I left it many years ago Birds hover near the roses still. I know, And little children stoop to look within The lily cups, so white and pure and thin.

I see that dear old garden blooming yet
In every spicy spray of mignonette:
-Eleanor G. R. Young, in Christiar Science Monitor.

#### Doctor Tells How to Care for Child's Teeth

We have been taught to believe that dentists have much to do with good teeth. The work of the dentist, however, only begins after the teeth are here, when they are all formed and in whatever condition they are developed and hope for her speedy recovery. in the jaw, which is the result of the

never decays, but the teeth must be are going on here. We do not want sound in the beginning to make this to dwell too much on this but if those true. Prenatal influences and care are who are guilty of this kind of conduct very necessary, and also as much care would read from the 4th page and the and attention in regard to diet and 3rd column of the Bellefonte Repuband attention in regard to diet and hygiene should be given when the child is from two to five years old.

The sixth year in a child's life divides the preventive and reparative care necessary, and the limit should not be reached before this care is given. Care in the kindergarten age is better than when in the first grade all his material is ready, and as soon at six years, and the nursery or pre- as weather for building will permit school time is better than the kindergarten.-Dr. Harold Cross in the Nation's Health.

# Cafeteria Chief's Idea

How efficiency can be used to stop small leaks and increase large profits small leaks and increase large profits could come back to this old world was illustrated recently in a downtown they would find things quite different.

way to conserve on toothpicks. Originally he had a sort of slot machine to deal out the toothpicks, but this brought little good will to his patrons, as most of them would resent being permitted to take only one. Anx-

way the cafeteria's stock was depleted, as the patrons pass in front of the cashior's desk .- New York Sun and

#### Raccoon Washes Food The raccoon, colloquially called

"coon," because of its manner of walking meat of all kinds before eating it. ful animals. When meat is offered the raccoon it must be thoroughly washed or else eaten under protest, apparently, many a coon preferring to go hungry rather than eat flesh which it has not been allowed to wash. Moreover, the raccoon is not willing to let any one else do the work for it, insisting rather on being allowed to do it all himself, holding its food in both forepaws and sousing it about in the water-no matter how dirty it is-until it is reduced to a pallid, flabby, unappetizing mess which only a coon could look upon without misgiving.-Detroit News.



IN BIRDLAND.

"I say, old top, how do I look in a straw hat!"

## Worth the Money

during her trip to England she went to a place where she hired a guide to show her around. After he had explained the principal attractions of the neighborhood she remarked, as she handed him his fee, "I trust that what ly Sunday morning. you have told me is absolutely true:

A Los Angeles woman relates that

untruth, you've had a good shilling's worth.'

## **Evidence of Sincerity**

Several people at the house party warned Bluebelle not to take her new daughter Daisy, and Ralph Rishel, admirer too seriously. More than one motored to Williamsport on Sunday matron playfully cautioned her not to iet him turn her head. He was a nice enough fellow, but too much of a flatterer, they all said.

Bluebelle gazed with a baby stare. "Nevertheless," murmured the girl, how can I doubt him?"

"He says I am so beautiful."

#### SMULLTON.

Most flittings are now over and everybody cosily housed for another

year. L. E. Meeker and Sherman Lutz were business callers at the Keystone printing house, last Saturday.

Harry Bowersox will leave for Woodward this week to assist John H. Brindle in his farm work this summer. Saturday night an electrical storm passed over this section and it was quite a freak for this time of the year. Very little rain accompanied the

J. V. Brungart and J. H. Showers expect to give special attention to the raising of chickens this summer. Mr. Brungart has already a fine lot of young chicks.

Amos Fehl has improved his home by re-roofing his house. Mr. Fehl takes pride in having his buildings in good repair, and has the assistance of his good wife in the work.

Mrs. L. S. Bierly is at present housed up with rheumatism. We are sorry that her first week in our midst should have to be spent in this way,

prenatal influence, whether good or bad, so far as the teeth are concerned. It has been said that a clean tooth this town, who know that such things lican of last week they will find what kind of medicine is given such per-

Herbert H. Stover will erect coal sheds at Coburn this spring and install a coal conveyor, thus doing away with the tiresome work of shoveling. His lumber is sawed and practically he will start. His many customers whom he accommodated during the coal shortage of two winters ago have not forgotten him and his orders for coal are daily received.

We are living in a great age; an age Halts Drain on Profits of inventions and discoveries. those who have slept 'neath the clods of the earth for fifty years and more cafeteria where the manager evolved a Everything has changed. They would not be at home here. We have thousands of what are called modern inventions; we have electrical apparatuses of all kinds; the speed wagon; the aeroplane, and what not. There is one thing that has never been invented, and thanks to the good Lord for lous to keep his trade, he corded the that, for it has never been tried, as it toothpicks in a large open glass dish. is the nature of carnal man to hide This made it handy for his customers from it; that is a machine that can be to take a pocketful at one grab and turned upon man and show his inner some of them took enough to start the nature. The Lord invented this mafurnace fire at home, judging from the their fruits ye shall know them." Can Then the manager hit upon the plan of dumping the coothpicks into the bowl and stirring them up with a large stance, if he does not speak to his spocn. This gives the customers the neighbor, if he tries to spoil work for impression he is liberal, but the tooth- another, if he throws insulting repicks' tangled condition makes it dif- marks about some other person pubficult to get more than two or three licly on the streets, when in fact no has been done him; when he fights with another man's children because he does not like their parents; when he tries to keep other people from going to places he does not go, these are some of the things that show up the nature of a man in th light of the Divine word. There were times when such things as these did ing and other similarities to the bear, not exist but they are too prevalent today. No wonder John Bunyan, of the bear." It is common to the when he wrote "Pilgrim's Progress whole of the United States. It reli- likened the human heart as being filgiously clings to a quaint trait of wash- ed with all kinds of wild and deceit-

## BOALSBURG.

Miss Martha Houtz, of Pittsburgh, is spending some time at the home of her parents.

Charles Segner returned home Thursday from a five day's visit in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lester Brouse entertained her

mother, Mrs. William Rockey, of Tusseyville, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Clement G. Dale, of Pleasant Gap, spent Thursday at the home of Austin Dale.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reitz and P. B. Lonebarger and daughter visited friends in Williamsport on Sunday. Miss Abyss, Cyrus Wagner, William Gettig and John Hess, of Altoona, were week-end visitors in town.

Prof. Lewis Lenhart and wife, of Beech Creek, visited at the home of Mrs. Jennie Fortney, on Sunday. Miss Elizabeth Korman, of Oak Hall, enjoyed a few day's visit at the home of her grandfather, D. M. Sny-

Mrs. J. H. Ross, of Linden Hall, visited from Saturday until Tuesday with her daughter, Mrs. George Mothersbaugh. Foster M. Charles, our enterprising

plumber, is arranging for some de-cided improvements to his home on west Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brooks and daughter Evelyn, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer. A number of Knights of Malta went

to Altoona on Saturday to attend a special Malta meeting, returning ear-Mrs. E. H. Meyer, of Newark, N. J.,

I never feel as though I should pay arrived in town on Sunday evening to assist in caring for her mother, Mrs. "Well, ma'am," responded the old William Meyer, who was suddenly fellow, scanning the coin, "truth or taken ill on Friday.

Evening services will be held in the Lutheran church, Thursday and Friday, at 7:30, the week preceding Palm Sunday. Communion services on Palm Sunday at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rowe and for a day's visit with the former's daughter, Mrs. Harry Kuhn and fam-

Two handsome evergreen trees were planted beside the fountain on the public square, on Friday. The pro-ject originated with the Civic club. A number of the townsmen went to Petersburg for the trees and the pu-pils of the schools assisted in the