

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., August 22, 1924.

THE FRAGRANT WEED.

By L. A. Miller.

Sublime tobacco! Divine in hokas; glorious in pipe. When tipped with amber, mellow, rich and ripe.

Poets are nearly all smokers, but, thank goodness, smokers are not nearly all poets.

Tobacco smoke probably has a good effect on the poet on account of its soothing, quieting influence on the nerves. It is also stimulating to a certain degree, and, like alcohol, induces buoyancy of spirits and activity of brain for a short time.

That what relieves pain and the other disagreeable sensations peculiar to the conditions must have sufficient stimulating properties about it to bring the nerves up to par.

Tobacco occupies a place between the poppy and Indian hemp, being less of an excitant than either and not so deleterious to health or injurious to the mind. Senility and insanity are early results of the use of hash-hish, follow sooner or later by the use of opium.

The habit of smoking was introduced into the court of Queen Elizabeth by her particular friend, Sir Walter Raleigh. The Queen herself made an attempt to smoke Sir Walter's pipe, but she never made another.

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One day a servant entered Sir Walter's room bearing a pot of ale. Seeing the master sitting perfectly still with streams of smoke pouring out of his nose and mouth, he dashed the ale in his face and ran through the house screaming at the top of his voice that Sir Walter was on fire.

Amurath IV, of Turkey, made the offense of smoking punishable by death. As nearly all the officials of the land smoked he was furnished an excuse for chopping their heads off, which was much cheaper than hiring an assassin to put them out of the way.

There is a great deal in the way men handle cigars. The easy-going man smokes only enough to keep his cigar lighted, and enjoys taking it from his mouth and watching the blue smoke melting in the air.

The smoker who smokes for the good there is in it selects a cigar to his taste, lights it carefully, takes it firmly, yet gently, between his lips, points it either straight ahead or almost at right angles with his course and pulls away as though he enjoyed it.

Tobacco is a physician. Good both for sound and sickly; 'Tis hot perfume That expels cold rheum, And makes it flow down quickly.

—He (ardently)—“Have you never met a man whose touch seemed to thrill every fiber of your being?” She—“Oh, yes, once—a dentist.”—Boston Transcript.

HARD SLEDDING TO GET AN EDUCATION

Youth of Early America Had No Primrose Path.

We often hear "the good old days" spoken of with much feeling, and do not stop to consider that the present days are far and away better. In the matter of an education, for instance, it was so difficult a matter to acquire one that only the most determined student had the courage to face and overcome the obstacles which beset his path, remarks a writer in the Kansas City Times.

The schoolhouses were poor and uncomfortable, but the books and the teachers were worse. Every one of the thirteen colonies, except Rhode Island, required the building of schoolhouses and the education of children at a very early date. In 1636, only six years after the settlement of Boston, the central court voted one-half of the income of the entire colony to the establishment of a school, and later this became Harvard college.

However, this thirst for knowledge, it may be noted, was not always approved. Governor Berkeley, that narrow-minded Englishman, wrote home in 1670, "Thank God that in Virginia there are no free schools, and no printing, and I hope we shall not have them, for they bring hereby and disobedience."

But up to 1700 small groups were gathered in Virginia neighborhoods under a teacher, or young men were sent to England for an education. Sometimes, in an old deserted tobacco house, a number of the neighborhood children from nearby plantations were gathered for daily lessons. In one of these old fieldhouses, as they were commonly called, a certain character of the times—a man known as "Hobby"—taught such a little school for some years. It is from him that George Washington is said to have gained much of his education.

After this, Washington rode on horseback to a smaller school ten miles away. The next year he rowed across to Fredericksburg each morning to a teacher, and back again at night, and this completed his attendance at school.

Gaining even this degree of education had not been easy, but, as with all other tasks undertaken by Washington, his own part was conscientiously performed. The notebooks and pamphlets used in the classes at Fredericksburg have been carefully preserved and prove painstaking care. They are now in the library of congress.

In 1647 it was required that every county of 50 families provide a school, and if a family had children and no means to pay for their schooling it was ordered that they be sent free of charge. But it was not until after the Revolution that free schools as we know them existed in America—that is, schools provided for by taxes. In the schools of Boston were made free, the country was at once marked for its liberality, not only at home but in Europe, as such an experiment had been tried no place else in the world.

But it was the teacher who took the chance at this early date, for he was in beans, peas, skins, corn meal or any of the exchanges used for money. A child was kept seated by the open window, to watch out for possible purchasers of these things. In 1730 all children were ordered barred from the fire whose fathers had not sent their share of fuel. But this must not have been a popular ruling nor one which long endured.

Elusive "M. Esk"

A Paris messenger boy with an express letter spent a hot half hour vainly searching for a "M. Esk," says the Continental edition of the London Mail. That was how he read the name on the envelope. But the concierge had never heard of M. Esk. She thought of her clients one by one but declared that no person by the name of M. Esk could possibly live on the premises. But the boy had faith in the address. He set to work to search the building for M. Esk. It was a big block of flats and it took some time to ring at every door to inquire if the mysterious M. Esk lived there. But he was rewarded. An Englishman answered the door at one flat and claimed the letter. But the letter was addressed thus: "John Jones, Esq." And this is quite a sufficient explanation of the messenger boy's difficulty.

New Plastic Wood Product

A British concern is now manufacturing a collodion preparation made with finely ground wood. It comes in the form of a soft putty. It can be molded and shaped with the hands or tools. The material is said to be waterproof and to set hard, after which it can be worked with tools much the same as natural wood. Nails may be driven into it without cracking it. If desired it may be softened after it has set by the application of a special solvent. Plastic wood, as the product is called, is expected to be particularly useful for pattern-makers and molders.

Need Universal Language

With the growth of air flying as a devil method of transportation a great need is being found for a universal air language. A good wireless operator attached to the big airplane stations really needs to know English, French, Chinese, Dutch, German, Spanish and Italian to be 100 per cent efficient in his duties.

Ear Splitting Silence

Flynn and O'Leary were employed as extra men in the repair shop of a large hardware concern. The "boys" were all old friends and they jostled and sang and whistled without letup.

Huge Estates Held Up Progress of Mexico

For four hundred years less than ten thousand families have owned Mexico, says Raimon P. De Negri in the Survey. I do not mean merely controlled, influenced, directed, dominated. I mean physically owned and disposed of as a personal heritage. Humboldt said, "Mexico is the country of inequity. Nowhere does there exist such a fearful difference in the distribution of fortune, civilization, cultivation of the soil and population."

When the Spaniard came and settled in Mexico, he came as a conqueror into a populated country. A system of encomiendas was developed by which he took the land of the conquered people and the people to work the land he had taken.

Cortez, for instance, claimed for himself some 25,000 square miles, including 22 towns with all the lands that these towns owned and all the people that lived in them—something over 115,000 men, women and children. With this possession went all the prerogatives of sovereignty, control over life and liberty and fortune, and this estate of Cortez, like most of the other large estates of Mexico, was entailed and persisted as a unit up to the beginning of the Nineteenth century. In fact, the records show that before disentanglement was imposed this particular estate had 15 villas, 157 pueblos, 89 haciendas, 119 ranchos, 5 estancias and contained 150,000 people—all of this the personal possession of the descendants of Cortez.

Nor was this the only large encomienda. Pedro de Alvarado received the district of Xochimilco with some 30,000 inhabitants. One of the favorites of the Spanish king was given what is now the entire state of Guanajuato. As early as 1572 there was 507 encomiendas. In addition, other large estates developed through one form or another. The result was that most of the free communal land holding of the days before the conquest disappeared. A small number of Spaniards owned practically all of inhabited Mexico as their private possession.

The Spanish kings at different times tried to destroy, to limit, to undermine the large estates of Mexico, but every attempt met with resistance, and many a law and decree of the king was marked by the viceroys, "obeyed but not executed."

After 120 Years

On July 5, 1908, Capt. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, commissioned by President Jefferson to explore the Northwest to the Pacific, left Washington, D. C., westward bound. Two and one-half years later, on March 23, 1806, having accomplished their objective after wintering on the banks of the Columbia, they turned their faces eastward and hurrying back they were able to recross the continent in eleven months.

A short time ago one man climbed into his airplane on the East coast at dawn and as twilight deepened into dusk along the shore of the Pacific he swung down through the mist and taxied across the field to a stop. The time elapsed on his journey, made without a mishap, is measured not in days and months and years, but in hours, minutes and seconds. The transcontinental trip that took Lewis and Clark more than two years to cover, Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, army flyer, accomplished in 18 hours, 16 minutes flying time. His average speed was 158.17 miles an hour.—From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Smoke Screen a Menace

The smoke screen, long used as a protective device for battleships, now becomes a menace to them, according to authorities of the united air service. A screen spread above a fleet of battleships by fast small smoke-emitters attached to fast small planes makes it impossible for the approach of the aerial bomb fleet to be observed. This enables the attacking planes to fly low, when, with sensitive finders, they pick up the doomed battleboat by sound, adjust their aim and loose the bomb in safety except for the possibility of a chance shot fired blindly against the puff of smoke by the anti-aircraft guns on the ship below.

It is a strange thing to find the screen employed as a weapon of offense against the very craft which originally produced it as a defensive measure.

Irrigation's Reward

Bahawalpur, an independent Indian state, is now a mere fringe of cultivation bordering upon the Indus river and southern Punjab. With the completion of the Sukkur barrage and Sutlej canal, however, practically 2,000,000 acres, especially adapted to wheat and cotton, will be added to the crop acreage of the state, which bids fair to become one of the richest in that region. It is estimated that the present population of 750,000 will be increased by 500,000 colonists from other parts of India.

Ear Splitting Silence

Flynn and O'Leary were employed as extra men in the repair shop of a large hardware concern. The "boys" were all old friends and they jostled and sang and whistled without letup. Said Flynn: "This is the noisiest place I ever worked in, Pat." Said O'Leary: "I believe, ye, Mike. Th' only toime it's quiet here is when some one starts the gas engine and drowns th' noise."—Good Hardware.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there shall be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1924 at 1:30 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate, as follows:

The First: Beginning at the corner of North Water or Railroad street and Spruce street; thence along Spruce street Northeastly one hundred (100) feet, more or less to alley of T. H. Switzer, thence along said alley Southeastly sixty (60) feet to line of premises of Matthew Gowland; thence along the line of Matthew Gowland Southeastly one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to North Water or Railroad street as aforesaid; thence along the same Northwestly sixty (60) feet to the place of beginning, and being part of lot No. 6 in the plan of Phillipsburg Borough.

The Second: Beginning at a point in line of lot No. 6 sixty (60) feet Southeast of the corner of Spruce and North Water or Railroad street; thence along the line of part of lot No. 6 (above described) Easterly one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to line of T. H. Switzer's alley; thence at right angles from a point sixty (60) feet of the I. O. O. F.; thence by the line of the same Southwestly one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to North Water or Railroad street; thence along the same North-easterly seventy-two (72) feet to the place of beginning, being part of lot Nos. 6 and 7 and having erected thereon the plant of the Gowland Manufacturing Company, now the Gill Manufacturing Company.

The Third: Beginning at a point in the Eastern line of the right of way of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and at the common corner between lots No. 849 and at the Southwest corner of lot herein described; thence along the Eastern line of the right of way aforesaid North 33 degrees East a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to post corner of lot No. 7 now formerly owned by Mrs. Gowland, thence by line of said lot No. 7 North 57 degrees East a distance of one hundred (100) feet to a post in the residue of lot No. 9 South 33 degrees East a distance of sixty-six (66) feet to a post in the Northern line of lot No. 9 now or formerly owned by Thomas Barnes; and thence by line of said lot No. 9 South 57 degrees West a distance of one hundred (100) feet to the residue of lot No. 8 in the line of the right of way of said Railroad Company, the place of beginning. It being the Western part of lot No. 8 as shown in the plot or plan of Phillipsburg Borough, and being the same premises which were sold and conveyed to the Gowland Manufacturing Company by Jacob Swire et ux by deed dated June 1st, 1903, and recorded at Bellefonte, Pa., in Deed Book Vol. 90, at page 334 as by reference there-to being had will more fully and at large appear.

The first two of the above named tracts of land having been sold and conveyed unto the Gowland Manufacturing Company by John Gowland et al by deed dated May 6th, 1903, and recorded at Bellefonte, Pa., in Deed Book Vol. 90, at page 286 as by reference there-to being had will more fully and at large appear.

The said Gowland Manufacturing Company, a corporation by proceedings duly and regularly had and of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, Pa., and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Centre, at Bellefonte, Pa., did cause its Corporate name, style and title to be changed from that of the Gowland Manufacturing Company to the Gill Manufacturing Company, the grantor herein, wherein and whereby the title of property theretofore standing in the name of The Gowland Manufacturing Company did become by operation of the law duly vested as The Gill Manufacturing Company, grantor herein. Being the same premises as hereinbefore described and sold and conveyed into Phillipsburg Foundry & Machine Company by Gill Manufacturing Company by deed dated December 31st, 1917, and recorded at Bellefonte, Pa., in Deed Book Vol. 119, at page 384.

Seized, levied upon, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Phillipsburg Foundry & Machine Company.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of August, 1924. E. R. TAYLOR, Sheriff, Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 4, 1924. 69-31-37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Summary of the Annual Statement of the School District of Bellefonte Borough for the year ending July 7th, 1924.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assessed Valuation (\$1,754,510.00), Personal Property Tax (\$2,700.00), Per Capita Tax (\$5,662.50), For School Purposes (\$15,000.00), For Sinking Fund and Interest (\$3,000.00), Total Amount of Taxes (\$42,965.00).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To Balance on Hand July 2nd, 1923 (\$41.20), To Receipts from General Property Tax (\$4,828.56), Tuition, non-resident pupils (\$10,077.43), General Appropriation (\$1,750.00), Vocational Appropriation (\$1,173.33), Manual Training (\$498.70), Sale of Books, Etc. (\$283.37), Refunds (\$589.33), Rent (\$25.00), Amt. Received on Notes (\$7,500.00).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total Expenditures (\$7,7038.69), By Bal. in Centre County Bank (\$104.87), By Bal. in Bellefonte Trust Co. (\$608.15), Total (\$7,7048.71).

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes To Amt. in Treasurer's hands July 2nd, 1923 (\$11,251.45), To Amt. Received from General Fund (\$5,211.77), To Amt. Received as Interest (\$1,618.87), Total Receipts (\$17,900.09), Expenditures: By Amt. State Tax on Bonded Debt (\$206.00), By Interest Paid on Bonded Debt (\$2,600.00), Bal. in Fund July 7th, 1924: Certificate of Dep. \$4,394.00, U. S. Bonds \$14,904.00, Total (\$17,290.00).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes CASH ACCT. OF A. H. SLOOP, Principal, To Amt. Received from School Board (\$184.58), Expenditures: By Amt. Paid for Postage (\$172.64), By Bal. on hand July 7, 1924 (\$11.64), Total (\$184.58).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes BALANCE SHEET OF SCHOOL DIST. Assets: Amt. in Banks July 7th, 1924 (\$610.22), Amt. Due from A. H. Sloop (\$11.64), Amt. Due from Herbert Annum (\$3,789.57), Collectors (\$441.01), Amt. due on Tax Liens (\$2,624.83), Amt. in Sinking Fund (\$14,394.09), Total (\$25,770.86).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Liabilities: New Bonded Debt (\$6,000.00), Outstanding Notes (\$10,000.00), Total Liabilities (\$16,000.00), Total Assets (\$25,770.86), Net Indebtedness (\$9,720.14).

D. A. BARLETT, Auditor, M. T. EISENHAUER, Borough Auditor, Bellefonte Pa., July 30, 1924. 69-31-37

Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co.

August Sales. Will mean greater reductions in every department. An excellent opportunity to choose from an entire Stock of Summer Materials. Voilles, crepes, lawns, at ridiculously low prices. Children's rompers, creepers, dresses and boys' suits—all sizes, specially priced at 98c. Our Self Reducing All Rubber Corset, Price, \$8.50. Come expecting to find the most marvelous values you have ever seen—you will not be disappointed. Lyon & Co. 64-10 Lyon & Co.

Come to the "Watchman" office for High Class Job work.

Prices Reduced at Yeagers. We have made a Very Liberal Reduction on the price of Ladies Pumps and Sandals. This season's goods—not old styles. \$8 Pumps and Sandals now \$4.85. Yeager's Shoe Store. THE SHOE STORE FOR THE POOR MAN. Bush Arcade Building 58-27 BELLEFONTE, PA.