

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

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A sample copy of the "Watchman" will be sent without cost to applicants.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET

For President, JOHN W. DAVIS, of West Virginia.

For Vice President, CHARLES W. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Judge of the Superior Court, MARGARET C. KLINGLESMTIH, of Philadelphia.

For State Treasurer, HEBER ERMERTROUT, of Reading.

For Auditor General, JOHN R. COLLINS, of Coudersport.

For Representative in Congress, EDWARD M. BENSON, of McKean County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET

For Representative in General Assembly, W. H. NOLL Jr., of Spring Township.

The Buckeye.

This nut I carry in my pocket.

This buckeye brown—(pray do not mock it!)

Will drive the rheumatism away—

So my dear father used to say.

For years he carried it; shall I

His faith and wisdom mimic?

Its potency he did not doubt;

Shall I the age-old credo flout?

Is my own notion true and chief

Above the general belief?

Who knows what magic power may reign

In buckeye or rheumatic pain?

So, since it can't do any harm,

I'll carry still my father's charm.

Though you may think the charm a whim,

His rheumatism is gone—with him.

—Pliathourgos.

Cutting the Cost of Local Government.

In an effort to reduce the cost of conducting business the Commissioners of Mifflin county have done away with the office of sealer of weights and measures.

It will be interesting to watch the result of this attempt to evade the mandate of the Legislature requiring counties to employ such an official.

As to whether a sealer of weights and measures in counties like Mifflin and Centre returns to the tax payers service commensurate with the cost of salary and expenses of the officer is a matter that would be difficult to determine. Certain it is that the only value such an officer returns to the masses lies in the assurance that the buyer has that the scales and measures which portion his purchases are honest.

It is possible for the individual to determine whether he is getting short pounds or quarts from a merchant and it is also possible for him to expose to public execration such a dishonest dealer, as well as prosecute him for fraud. The real question is, however, will the individual who is short weighted report the transaction and expose the offender. If every one did, there would be no need of a county spending from three to four thousand dollars a year to protect the public from dishonest tradesmen.

All of the smaller counties of the State will watch with interest the undertaking of the Commissioners of Mifflin. It will demonstrate whether doing away with the office of sealer of weights and measures is a real economy for the tax payers or only a case of saving at the spigot while there's a leak at the bung.

Wolfe—Wolfe.

On Saturday evening, September 27th, Fred O. Wolfe, son of Mr. Charles Wolfe, of Aaronsburg, and Miss Anna Elizabeth Wolfe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wolfe, of Rebersburg, were united in marriage at the Reformed parsonage, Aaronsburg, by Rev. John S. Hollenbach. The ring ceremony was used. The bridegroom, who has been in Aaronsburg for some months past because of the illness of his father, will return to Akron, Ohio, where he will resume his work with the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Co. His bride will join him there in the near future. May success and happiness attend them throughout life.

Lowery—Morrison—Cheney

Lowery, son of Henry Lowery, of McKeesport, and Miss Laura Morrison, also of that place, were married on Monday last week and came to Bellefonte to spend a portion of their honeymoon. The bridegroom was born and raised in Bellefonte, living here until the family moved to McKeesport a few years ago.

Miller—Flack.

Announcement was made this week of the marriage at Cumberland, Md., on September 2nd, of Capt. Herbert S. Miller, of Bellefonte, and Miss Margaret Flack, of Julian, but who for some time has been living in Bellefonte. Capt. and Mrs. Miller will make their home in this place.

HARRY MUSSER GETS SECOND DEGREE VERDICT.

Convicted of Killing His Uncle, William Musser, He Escapes with Life Because Court Refused to Accept Recommendation of Mercy from Jury. Heaton Acquitted. Full Details of Closing Scenes of Now Famous Trial.

Guilty of murder in the second degree. One thousand dollars fine, costs of prosecution and imprisonment in the western penitentiary for not less than ten years nor more than twenty.

This was the maximum sentence the verdict and came as a climax to the sensational trial of Harry C. Musser for the murder of his uncle, William E. Musser, in one of the wildest spots of Little Sugar valley early on Sunday morning, July 20. During the four days the case was on trial it attracted wide interest because of the rather questionable notoriety of all parties concerned, and public opinion favored a first degree verdict.

In fact such a verdict was first returned by the jury but it was qualified with a recommendation for mercy on the part of the court. When Judge Quigley declined to accept such a finding, as the Pennsylvania statutes do not recognize such a recommendation, the jury changed to murder of the second degree and were emphatically censured by the court for what he termed a mis-carriage of justice.

The jury retired at 2:40 o'clock on Monday afternoon and when the evening session of court adjourned at 9:30 o'clock had not yet reached a decision. At 10:25, however, the court was notified that they were ready to report and five minutes later they filed into the jury box. H. E. Johnson, of Rush township, had been elected foreman and he reported as the verdict "guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court." The court told the jury that he could not receive such a verdict, as they had failed to specify the degree and further, could not attach any such recommendation to their finding. They were then sent out for further consideration.

At 10:41 the jury again filed in and reported as their verdict "guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended to the mercy of the court." Once again the court instructed them that their verdict was not in due form, as they could not under the law attach any recommendation, and again they were sent out for deliberation.

For two hours the court and court attaches, newspaper men and from three to four hundred people waited in almost breathless anticipation for the reappearance of the jury, but it was 12:35 o'clock when they finally returned and in response to the court clerk's inquiry, "gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" that foreman Johnson said:

"We have decided to change our verdict from first degree to second degree for the reason that the former does not carry any clemency and we disagreed on account of not being able to ask for the mercy of the court."

For one breathless moment everybody in the court house sat tense and spellbound, as even the most optimistic had not expected that the jury would dare reduce the grade of the crime. The spell was broken by the voice of Judge Quigley addressing the jury as follows:

"THE JURY REBUKED. "We consider you have been derelict in your duties. I am very much surprised and very much disgusted that you twelve men, supposed to do what is right and just between the Commonwealth and this defendant, after returning a first degree verdict in this case, which was fully justified and warranted, and then, after being told that the law does not permit the court to extend the clemency you suggested because we had no power so to do, and having been sent back to correct it by eliminating the recommendation for mercy, you change your verdict from the one you first returned to the one you have now returned to the court. In the mind of the court to permit this defendant to escape with ten years' punishment for his crime is a travesty upon justice. You jurors cannot console yourselves with the feeling that you go with the thanks of the court for having done your duty. I have no doubt that the majority of you, who, in the first instance, were in favor of a verdict of murder in the first degree did not know or realize what this compromise means. The first verdict rendered here indicated that you had all agreed that this defendant should be convicted of murder of the first degree. Such a verdict, in the opinion of the court, would have been just and proper under the circumstances of this case. This court considers your present verdict a mis-carriage of justice. The clerk will take your verdict."

Turning to the prisoner he said: "You are the luckiest man in the State today. Guilty beyond a doubt of one of the basest crimes, and convicted legally and rightfully you escape with your life because a jury fails in the performance of its rightful duty. Under the law the court is unable to impose a sentence suitable to the enormity of your crime and it will be only a few years until you will be turned out and again be roaming around a menace to the community and your fellowmen. Stand up." The prisoner was literally pulled to his feet by sheriff Taylor and "Red" Kane when the Judge continued: "The sentence

of the court is that you pay a fine of \$1,000, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for not less than ten years nor more than twenty years, and that you stand committed until the full sentence is complied with."

That the verdict was not in accord with popular sentiment was plainly manifest as soon as court adjourned, and unusual censure was expressed against the jury. At the time it seemed entirely justified, and does yet so far as the prisoner escaping the proper punishment for his crime is concerned, but it later developed that the jury had all along stood five for first degree and seven for second, and the only compromise the latter would make was the attaching of recommendation for mercy to a first degree verdict. Failure in that they stood fast for second degree and finally brought around to their way of thinking the other five men.

As to the prisoner, while he was manifestly nervous during the long wait in the court room for the verdict on Monday night he did not break down and apparently failed to appreciate the fact that his life had been saved by the jury changing the verdict.

When the court adjourned on Saturday until 9 o'clock on Monday everybody who heard the evidence anticipated a speedy and satisfactory outcome of the trial and when the court convened at the above hour a hush of expectancy settled over the throng in the court house.

Attorneys for defense submitted fourteen points of law eleven of which the court affirmed at once. Point five was affirmed after counsel agreed to qualify it, while points nine and ten were not approved.

At 9:20 o'clock attorney John G. Love began his summing up of the evidence for the Commonwealth in his address to the jury, covering the case completely from the time the three men, Harry Musser, William Musser and Herbert Heaton left home until the arrest of all the parties implicated in the tragedy. He talked just thirty minutes.

At 9:50 S. D. Gettig Esq., began his summing up of the case for the defense. Mr. Gettig laid special stress upon the amount of moonshine liquor and hard cider which had been consumed by the three men on the trip, claiming that at least one jug of moonshine that the men had with them had never been offered in evidence. He further asserted that it was a real moonshine party. Mr. Gettig urged the jury to pay special attention to Harry Musser's story on the witness stand as well as his entire attitude following the killing of his uncle, as he never at any time admitted that he had done the deed. In closing he also called attention to the fact that because of the amount of liquor that had been consumed on the trip whoever committed the deed should not be held responsible for the crime of murder in the first degree. That in their irresponsible condition it shouldn't rise higher than manslaughter. Mr. Gettig closed at 10:53 and a recess of seven minutes was taken to permit the jury to retire.

At eleven o'clock attorney N. B. Spangler began the final plea to the jury for the defense. After citing the law on murder he told the jury to take all the evidence and give it most earnest consideration and be governed entirely in that in determining their verdict. Not to allow themselves to be influenced in any way by apparent public opinion, but decide from the evidence alone the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. During attorney Spangler's plea the court informed him that he had decided to affirm their points of law 9 and 10, which provided that intoxication was an excuse for the reduction of the grade of crime. Mr. Spangler's talk was cool and dispassionate throughout, most of the time speaking too low to be heard across the court room. He emphasized the lack of motive which is essential to a verdict of first degree. He closed his plea at 11:58.

FINAL PLEA AND CHARGE OF THE COURT.

When court convened at 1:12 o'clock the record crowd of the whole trial was present. Hardly a square foot of available space was vacant and men and women were packed like sardines in a box. In fact counsel for the defense had some difficulty in getting through the crowd so that it was 1:20 o'clock when district attorney Arthur C. Dale started on his closing plea for the Commonwealth. Mr. Dale spoke but thirty minutes. His plea was made in a clear and wholly impassioned tone of voice but in a manner which could not do otherwise than impress the jury. He made no clamor for conviction only as the evidence warranted such finding, but he expressed the confident belief that the Commonwealth had so presented its case that the jury would be justified in returning a verdict in manner and form as the prisoner stood indicted.

At 1:50 o'clock Judge Henry C. Quigley began his charge to the jury, in which he said:

Some time during the afternoon of Sunday, July 20th, of this year, the lifeless body of William Musser was discovered lying in a secluded road in the mountains

leading off from the main road which runs from Huston to Madisonburg, this county. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot. The sheriff of Centre county was summoned and after the body had been viewed by J. M. Keckler, a justice of the peace of Bellefonte, and a jury summoned by him, it was removed to the New where, on the following day, an autopsy was performed by Doctors Dale and Sebring of Bellefonte, who, after a dissection of the back of the ear, which passed through the skull and lodged at the base of the brain, entering the right side of the back on the left side of the spine, which was traced forward and came out in front below the jaw line. Both of these Doctors testified that his death was due to the gunshot wound found back of the deceased's ear and was further testified by Dr. Sebring that they were not and could not be self-inflicted wounds.

Immediately the examination was started by the Sheriff of Centre county, Mr. Taylor, which resulted in the arrest of this defendant, Harry Musser, and Herbert Heaton, a young man employed at that time by the defendant, which resulted in indictment against them for the murder of William E. Musser.

You are sworn to try Harry Musser, the indictment charging him in the first count with murder and in the second count with voluntary manslaughter, and in the law applicable to this case, and when I have done so it is your duty to apply the facts and render such a verdict as the situation warrants.

The court then cited the law of murder as defined by the Pennsylvania statutes, dwelling on the fact that all homicide cases are deemed murder in the second degree until the Commonwealth establishes a motive to raise the crime to first degree. On the other hand, if the defense seeks to lower the grade of the crime to voluntary manslaughter they must present such evidence as will establish that fact in the minds of the jury.

Continuing the court reviewed the evidence as presented by the Commonwealth in which he said that there was no question but that the death of William Musser was caused by a bullet fired from the revolver of Harry C. Musser, either by the prisoner or Herbert Heaton. That the possibility of any other person having committed the crime was entirely eliminated. Continuing he said:

This, in substance, Gentlemen of the Jury, is the evidence presented by the Commonwealth for the purpose of convincing you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of this defendant of murder of the first degree.

If it so convinces you and nothing has been presented by the defense to raise such a doubt, you would be fully justified in returning such a verdict. This case has all the elements of first degree—an intentional killing with malice.

The theory of the Commonwealth is that while the deceased and the defendant were on their way out that secluded road the defendant fired into the back of the deceased, which caused him to fall to the ground, and that he then fired the second shot which entered the right side of his head and caused death. If you are convinced before this trial that the defendant admitted the killing and in fact told you he was intoxicated and in fact did not know what he was doing, or that he had become enraged in a brawl or fight, it might have the effect of reducing the grade of the crime. And therefore, if you have the right under the Pennsylvania Assembly to fix the grade of crime, your real inquiry should be as to whether or not the defendant fired the fatal shot.

And you will further keep in mind that even though there is a reasonable doubt on the point—whether the defendant fired the shot and Heaton were implicated—if you find that Heaton did the killing, and further find that the defendant was present and aiding and abetting, he would be just as guilty as the one who actually fired the shots.

In commenting upon the escape of the defendant when the sheriff went after him on Sunday evening the court said that flight constitutes an element of guilt and the jury should take that into consideration.

The court then reviewed in brief the evidence presented by the defense, concluding as follows:

Now, Gentlemen of the Jury, as we have said before, the testimony in this case is entirely for you. It is your duty to consider it carefully, and apply the law as stated to you by the Court, and render such a verdict as your conscience dictates under the evidence. Under the law as we have defined it to you, and the testimony that has been adduced, do you believe that the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree? If you are not convinced you of this, then has the defendant convinced you that this offense is below the grade of the second degree?

The case is about to be left in your hands, and in considering it, you start with the legal presumption of innocence in favor of the defendant. All persons are presumed to be innocent unless the proof establishes their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. You must give him the benefit of any reasonable doubt arising out of the evidence which prevents you from coming to a satisfactory conclusion; but this doubt must fairly arise out of the evidence and not be merely fanciful or conjured up by your own imagination. It is your duty to consider the conscientious mind and clouds the judgment. If the mind is fairly satisfied of the facts from the evidence, such as would induce a reasonable man to take them as true and act upon them in a matter of importance to himself, it would be sufficient upon which to rest a verdict. Sympathy for the wife and children is no excuse for your not performing your duty.

In conclusion, let me repeat that in reaching a verdict you should be controlled entirely by the evidence. Neither sympathy, nor horror for the enormity of the crime charged, should swerve you from the path of justice. We do not desire the punishment you have nothing to do, and therefore you should not falter in the discharge of your duty. If you find the court made the law, but to be good citizens we must obey the law. The Judge, in his sphere, must endeavor, as far as possible, to enforce the law. If you find the defendant guilty, you do not pronounce the sentence. That unpleasant duty devolves upon the court. The enormity of the crime, but not the fear of consequences should cause you to be cautious, deliberate and just in weighing the evidence. You should approach the consideration of this matter in all seriousness, realizing that not properly, but life or imprisonment depends upon your verdict, and your verdict should be reached without sympathy or fear.

If you find the defendant not guilty, you simply say "We find the defendant not guilty." If you find him guilty, you must fix the degree as provided in the Act of Assembly to which I have called your attention. If you find him guilty of murder of the first degree, you will say "We find the defendant guilty of murder of the first degree." If you find him guilty of murder of the second degree, you will say "We find him guilty of murder in the second degree." or, if you find him guilty of voluntary manslaughter, you will say, "We find the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter."

The court concluded his charge at 2:40 o'clock and sent the jury with all the exhibits admitted to the library to deliberate instead of the small jury room, announcing that when a verdict was reached the court house bell would be rung announcing that fact.

The court then asked everybody who

had no business in the court room to retire, as the crowded condition would interfere with the regular business of the court. The case against Herbert Heaton was then called for trial and the work of securing a jury begun.

(A complete resume of the testimony offered in the Musser trial will be found on page 2 of this issue of the "Watchman.")

HERBERT HEATON ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

Immediately following the conclusion of the Musser trial on Monday afternoon the case against Herbert Heaton was taken up. He was also indicted for murder and voluntary manslaughter. District attorney Arthur C. Dale and John G. Love Esq., again represented the Commonwealth while the defense was in charge of Orvis & Zerby. The names of forty-one regularly drawn jurors and one talesman were called in the selection of a jury which, when complete, contained four women. The jury was made up as follows:

Mrs. Stella Hogenogler, housekeeper, Bellefonte.  
Mrs. Mary C. Heverly, housekeeper, Bellefonte.  
David Gilliland, farmer, College Twp.  
Fred Moore, inspector, Phillipsburg.  
David Washburn, chemist, Bellefonte.  
Mrs. M. C. Shirk, housekeeper, State College.  
John S. Lambert, carpenter, Bellefonte.  
W. G. Furst, farmer, Patton township.  
Luther L. Weaver, lumberman, Penn Twp.  
W. T. Harrison, shopkeeper, State College.  
Mrs. Charles Matley, housekeeper, Phillipsburg.  
W. S. Lucas, farmer, Gregg township.

Following the opening of the case for the Commonwealth attorneys for the defense submitted an offer in writing admitting the death of William Musser on the morning of July 20th as the result of two gunshot wounds inflicted by bullets fired from an automatic pistol owned by Harry C. Musser, which offer very greatly modified the trial of Heaton. Witnesses called by the Commonwealth in an endeavor to prove Heaton's complicity in the crime included sheriff E. R. Taylor, J. Merrill Kessinger, Elda Musser, Seymour Stover, Earl Peck and D. O. Dorman. At 9:18 o'clock on Monday night the Commonwealth rested its case.

Former Judge Ellis L. Orvis opened the case for the defense when court convened at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. Sheriff E. R. Taylor, Charles Duck and Herbert Heaton, the defendant, were the only witnesses called for the defense. In testifying in his own behalf Heaton did not deviate in any particular from the story he told on the stand in the case against Harry Musser. In fact nothing of vital importance was developed that had not been brought out in the Musser case.

The evidence was all in by noon on Tuesday and in the afternoon counsel summed up the case and the court delivered his charge to the jury, which retired at 3:05 o'clock. At 4:45 they were back in the box and the foreman, W. G. Furst, announced a verdict of "not guilty." Later it was learned that the jury was not long in reaching a verdict but delayed reporting same for fear they would be charged with not giving the case due consideration.

SEYMOUR STOVER PAROLED.

With the Heaton case disposed of Seymour Stover was called before the court to answer for the part he played in the tragic affair. He was charged with hiding the gun and after delivering a fatherly talk and general lecture on the life he has been leading the court decided to give him a chance and paroled him for a period of three years in the custody of his father, Henry Stover, a lumberman, of Penn township, on condition that he work for his father, permit his father to draw his wages and give him what money he felt he should have from time to time, and pay the costs in the case. The young man agreed to the conditions, and thus ended the now famous Musser case with the exception of paying the costs. This the tax payers will be compelled to do, and it will be quite a large bill.

Large stock, live and let live prices.—West Company. 49-1

One day last week a family of six people, father, mother and four children, were found huddled together in Fairmount park, Philadelphia. Investigation proved them to be John Dobson and family, of Morrisdale, Clearfield county, and they had practically nothing to eat for two days. The Dobsons left Morrisdale toward the latter part of August, with their youngest child in a baby carriage, and walked all the way to Philadelphia. They passed through Bellefonte on the first stage of their journey. Mr. Dobson, who is a miner, was out of work and left home on the hunt of some, but owing to the general depression everywhere was unable to find any. The family was taken in charge by the Welfare Department, in Philadelphia.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises that 30,000 head of mule deer that are now threatened with starvation on Kaibab national forest in Arizona will be given away to any one who will pay the cost of crating and transportation, which is estimated at \$35 per animal. If you want a deer write to the Department in Washington.

Horace Jr. is the name given to the little son, born Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hartranft, at the Centre County hospital. The first child, and only grand-child in both families, makes the little lad a most welcome guest.

Get your job work done here.

114 SETTINGS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One of the Really Great Films to be Shown in Bellefonte October 6th, 7th and 8th.

It required one hundred and four teen sets to furnish the scenic investiture of "Abraham Lincoln," to be shown next week at the Moose Temple theatre. The variety of them with their wide contrast constitutes one of the enchantments of the picture.

The first, in the cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, is an exact replica of the original birth place now enshrined in the marble memorial near Hodgenville, Ky.

Then follow in a rapid pageant of pictures scenes:

The great set of New Salem consisting of twenty-six log houses where Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1836—the biggest log set ever built.

The Pioneer Barbecue in Kentucky. A wonderful realistic scene of pioneer merry making.

The original Stuart and Lincoln law office in Springfield, Ill.

The ball room in the Edwards home at Springfield where Lincoln was introduced to his future wife by Stephen A. Douglas, his great political rival.

The Lincoln home in Springfield. The great Lincoln-Douglas debate at Ottawa, Ill.

The historic train which carried President Lincoln to his inauguration. President Lincoln's office; Mrs. Lincoln's boudoir and the Cabinet room in the White House.

The portico of the White House Washington.

Pennsylvania avenue, Washington D. C., as it was during Lincoln's administration from the White House to the Capitol building. The most famous street in the world—one and quarter miles long.

The hospital tents and the battle fields.

The world famous set of the Gettysburg battlefield, scene of Lincoln memorial address.

The magnificent East Room of the White House celebrated in song a story, where President Lincoln's official receptions were held.

The exterior and interior of the world-famed Lincoln Memorial Washington, D. C., where the spirit of Lincoln is enthroned in eternal stone and bronze.

Price, quality and service West Company. 49

Bellefonte Academy Wins First Football Game.

The Academy football eleven spru the lid off the current season w a 53 to 0 victory over the Dickinson College freshmen in a game Hughes field on Saturday. The Bellefonte boys went into the game losing the best in years and their defensive work as well as attack proved another doubt that the team will through a second smashing season.

Thirty and forty yard runs around the ends by Hill, Rooney and Williams featured the first half of play, the Dickinson eleven have failed to make a first down. I scored two touchdowns during the first three minutes of play. The half ended 47 to 0 with the Academy still going strong.

With such a lead coach Snavely cided to take no chances of injury his main standbys and put the second team in play in the second half. This naturally slowed up the game but the visitors were held score while the boys from the Hill ran another touchdown.

Bowes, captain of the Dickinson freshmen, was the outstanding player for the visitors. The line up:

Table with 2 columns: Bellefonte vs Dickinson. Bellefonte: L. E. Bowers, L. T. Nixon, L. G. Dimeola, L. C. Cunningham, R. G. T. Nixon, G. T. Dresher, R. E. Snarino (Capt.), Q. B. Rooney, L. H. Hood, R. H. Whitmore, F. B. Hill. Dickinson: K. L. Nixon, Bo, Whi, Oley, J, Bowes (C), De, Ac.

Touchdowns—Bellefonte, Hill 2, man 2, Rooney 2, Hood 2. Substitutes Bellefonte, Burny, Morrow, DeLong, Pi Slaven, Kutz, Mechel, Crech, Lietz, Ker, Pancon, Davidson, Henson, Has la, James, Hill, Cree, Basch, Bugaluar.

The rainy weather the fore part of the week interfered with the plan coach Snavely, of the Academy to for a regular schedule of practice preparation for the hard game Syracuse, at Syracuse, N. Y., tomorrow. The second team will play Jersey Shore.

Always welcome, buy or no West Company. 4

CENTRE HALL.

Mrs. White was visited by brother, from a western State.

J. F. Lutz spent the week at Lewisburg fair, helping Gail E. feed the people.

Franklin Ruble, of Altoona, Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Sallie Ruble.

September left us because weather grew so cold, October to take her place.

On Sunday, Mrs. Mary Christine Elysbury, came to the home of daughter, Mrs. T. L. Moore.

Miss Edith Sankey left for home of her brother, M. A. Sanke Middleburg, one day this week.

Mrs. Ellen Miller and Miss C. line McCloskey, of Potters Mills, a few days in Centre Hall during past week.

The garage business conducted L. L. Smith was sold to Walter L. Smith, of State College, who take charge of the business by early 1st, 1925.

The Methodist congregation has extra service on Sunday evening which time Rev. E. A. Buck district superintendent, delivered sermon. Rev. W. R. Picken, of the Hall, and Rev. C. W. Rishe Pleasant Gap, assisted in the service.