

Bellefonte, Pa., September 4, 1925.

NOCTURNE.

By Rebecca Pugh Lyon.

The sun at length has sunk to rest Beneath the mountain's western crest, And softly on the quiet town The shades of night are stealing down. From gardens fair the perfumed breeze With warm caresses stirs the trees Whose amorous boughs extend and meet

In arches high above the street. From curving brow of Nittany far Ascends the moon in silver car. How swift her flight through starry skies While under her in beauty lies Hill and valley, town and stream, Bathed in magic, pale as dream.

The hour grows late, the silence sweet Scarce broken is by passing feet. O lovely night, thy beauty rare With faery glamor fills the air And as through dewey, misty veil The moonbeams soft and glowing trail. And clear and slow the town clock's bell Reluctant tolls the twelve hours knell, I yield my spirit to the sway Of dreaming fancy's idle play, And, as from stem the petals torn Are scattered far by summer storm,

With tender power possess my breast. With beating heart I venture in To memory's corridors so dim, A mirror fair invites my gaze And lo! as through a luminous haze Appears with all their wonted grace The courteous, low-voiced gentle race, Like harmonies that soft and low The sweetest anguish can bestow. Or thrilling, faint ethereal chimes Seem vanished forms of olden times. Ah, fragrant charm of days of yore, Charm that, alas! I see no more O'er recollections fond I sigh

So emotions long repressed

And weep for days long since gone by. The hour has passed, the swelling tide Of feeling must not long abide, Nor dark regret her shadow cast On hallowed memories of the past. So swiftly wings old time his flight That soon Aurora, fresh and bright, Will tint the east with rosy glow And drowsy zephyrs wake to blow From summer hills their greetings fair All scented on the morning air. Farewell dear night, so cool, so still! The birds now wake with sleepy trill And nature's voice salutes the dawn, Exhaling sweet the breath of morn

THE ROMANCE OF PETROLEUM.

I have just written an article for a well-known literary journal in which I make the pertinent inquiry, "Why have writers of modern fiction overlooked the oil industry as a vast storehouse of action and romance?"

My own conclusion is that the oil industry has never had a press agent. No other industry seems to be so utterly steeped in mystery. Ask the ordinary person who discovered gold in California, and you will receive not only names and places, but exact dates. Inquire who invented the cotton gin, who made the first steamboat, or who constructed the first working model of a telegraph, and you will be assured of a very intelligent answer. But, should you ask who drilled the first oil well, your question will remain un-answered. Yet today the total sum invested in oil industries is more vast than a combination of the capital in the lines of business mentioned above. And the drilling of the first oil well

dates only a half-century back.

Today this oil industry is almost world-wide, and covers a scope of territory from Pennsylvania to California and from New York to Texas. Russia, Rumania, South America, India, China, Japan and Canada all boast of their oil fields, and are daily adding their quota of products to the made for installing devices for saving commerce of the world. Heat, light, as great a proportion of the oil as pospower, and lubrication are necessary to the world and petroleum has given the world all of these.

The discovery of crude oil or petroleum and the subsequent development of it is full of romance and action.

along its banks many "oil" springs or springs through which a small amount of oil finds its way, by seepage, to the

In 1629, Joseph de la Roche d'Allion came down this stream in charge of an exploring expedition sent out from Quebec by the French. He observed

În 1721, Captain de Joincaire, Lieutenant Raoul de Lingry, and a Jesuit | the ground. priest and party arrived, very much fatigued by forced marching over very foot-sores. So serious was the condition of some of the soldiers that Captain de Joincaire announced his intention of resting here a few days to al- of the largest spring on the Watson low time for his men to recuperate. farm. Along the bank of the creek they met the friendly Seneca Indians, who gave the soldiers vessels filled with oil they had collected on the creek by means records that his men were so marvel-

start on the march the very next day. In 1750, General Montcalm and a small army made an expedition into come of the idea. this territory with a view to promoting friendly relations with the Sene-ca Indians. While they were camped here, the Indians presented him with a very startling spectacle. The waters a scum of oil, and one night at a gath-General Montcalm a lighted torch caught fire, and great leaping flames

commander of Ft. Duquesne. In this and tenacity of purpose that was re-

report the General gives what he in- markable under the circumstances. sists is conclusive evidence that he has found in the Senecas a rival of the fire-worshippers of the East!

and fearless women hewed out a semblance of civilization in the hills.

lance of civilization in the nins.

At Tarentum several artesian wells day.

The capitalists in New York, distribution of the slow and expensive were bored to a depth of four hundred feet to a vein of salt water. This water was evaporated; and the product, a sort of crude commercial salt, found a ready market among the eared the flavor of the salt. At times this flow of oil was so great that the owners of the wells moved away in disgust.

In 1848, Samuel M. Kier, a druggist of Pittsburgh, traveled out to see these wells, and investigated these wells and the oil which came from them. He found the oil to be of the same quality as was found on Oil Creek. Before returning to Pitts-burgh he made a deal with the owners of the salt wells, and they joyfully agreed to sell for a nominal price all

of the oil that they could collect.

With the arrival of the first supply
Kier caused it to be bottled in halfpint containers, with a label on which was a wood-cut of a derrick used in drilling artesian wells. This label resembled a four hundred dollar bill, and laid great stress on the fact that label appears to have played a leading part in the coming discovery of crude oil by boring a hole to the producing

This product was peddled as a medsigned by Kier and widely distribut-Kier enjoyed an unusual prosperity due to this; and, being of a very progressive mind, he spent much time and money experimenting with petroleum as a lubricant and illuminant.

Lack of knowledge of chemistry seriously handicapped him, and he traveled to Philadelphia to consult a chemist, who advised distillation. By working on this principle a fluid of the color of cider was produced, but it was found that it burned with considerable smoke and a residue of carbon. Kier now devoted months to producing a burner that would use his product, and at last made a crude burner with four prongs and holes for air, which would burn the fluid and make a bright light with no smoke. His new product, called "carbon" oil, produced a white and steady light, and found a ready market, but did not furnish any remarkable monetary returns, as there was a distinct scarcity of the raw product; and Kier died a comparative-ly near man, not realizing the remark.

The fluid and make a bright ing this period; and, as each large well was drilled, a corresponding into the value of adjacent land became so great that farmers whose land normally was worth only a few dollars an acre could scarcely believe it when they were offered hundreds of thousands of dollars for their land.

At the end of two years, coincident gram. Refuge agreements may now ly poor man, not realizing the remarkable influence his product would have in the future.

Meantime, New York capitalists had heard of the product, and investigated with a view to investing if the venture was practical. A combination of New York and New Haven capitalists in 1854 became interested in the oilsprings near the village of Titusville on Oil Creek, and after investigations and a considerable period of financing formed a company, operating under the name of the Pennsylvania Rock-Oil company, whose purpose was to market the oil saved from the oil springs on Oil Creek. Plans were made for installing devices for saving sible. But even with the improvements it was found that the supply was so limited that the investment did

Mr. George H. Bissell, an attorney, of New York city, was president of In northwestern Pennsylvania there | the concern, and spent much time and is a stream called Oil Creek, having reflection on ways and means of increasing the flow of oil from the springs. One day in the summer of 1856 he stepped into a Broadway creek. At times the surface of the druggist to make a purchase. He nowater is covered with a thin scum of ticed a bottle of Kier's petroleum on the counter, and upon invitation of the druggist took it home. Bissell examined the label with the picture of the derrick, and noted the fact that the oil came from four hundred feet unthe scum of oil on the water, and made a brief note of it in his report to his superior officers.

der the surface of the earth. He became convinced that the only practical method of increasing the flow of oil in their springs was to bore a hole in

Filled with this idea, Bissell was more than a year in convincing his rough ground, and with a majority of business associates, and in December the soldiers suffering greatly from of 1857, Edwin L. Drake, of New Haven, was sent to the village of Titusville to take charge of operations, and was ordered to bore a well at the site

Drake was beset from the first with numerous difficulties. He found that it was impossible to secure tools at the few small stores in the village, of dipping blankets on the surface and | and he was forced to drive over rough wringing them out. On the advice of roads a distance of eighteen miles to the Indians the soldiers washed their buy even a shovel or pick. Further to sores in the oil. Captain de Joincaire his embarrassment, the company underwent a re-organization, and did not ously cured that they were enabled to deluge him with funds for operating rings. expenses, and further expressed themselves as frankly skeptical to the out-

Nearly a year was spent in trying to secure a practical borer of wells from the Tarentum salt-fields, but at

Work was immediately started, and of the creek were thickly coated with from the very first it was a hard fight against nature. Machinery came only ering of tribes for conference with after long delays, and the erection of the crude derrick was a matter of was thrown into the water. The oil weeks. A majority of the tools needed could not be purchased at any price, covered the surface of the stream for but were fashioned at a local forge in miles. It must have been a weird and the village. Few people in the village wonderful sight, and it is certain that | believed in the new venture, and the it impressed the General with great majority scoffed, and treated the whole thing as some sort of swindle. On my desk at this moment is a Drake was very often laughed at in copy of the report of this expedition those days, but in the face of all adas given by General Montcalm to the versity he maintained a high courage

A few feet under the surface of the ground the tools struck a vein of quicksand against which no headway It was many years before any ef-fort was made to make commercial of the hole. Work was carried on for

use of the seepage from these springs or to increase the flow of oil. Many small towns and villages came into being through the untiring efforts of sturdy pioneers. In time hardy men tailed an immense amount of labor, possible for the Board of Game Com-

vance further funds to Drake. Nothing daunted, Drake used his own monly settlers. The owners of these wells complained heartily of greasy fluid that sometimes accompanied the flow of water and in the evaporation spoilmerchants of the village of his sincerity, and secured their endorsement on his note for money to complete the

venture. By the last of August, 1859, the well had reached a depth of only sixty-nine feet; and on Saturday when the men quit work they were feeling very discouraged, as no trace of oil had been found. On Sunday, August 30, 1859, one of the men employed on the well went there, and discovered that the hole was nearly full of oil.

In a very short time the news pread to the village, and great excitement was the result. Drake was vindicated; the problem of ages had been solved; and petroleum was permit land-owners to retain the car-launched on its astonishing career. Property values increased; stran-

gers came to the village in such numand laid great stress on the fact that the place rapidly became a the fluid came from four hundred feet under the surface of the earth. This large flowing wells were drilled, and fortunes were made over night. Investors and adventurers came by the thousand to the new El Dorado, and with the constant drilling of new

wells the vein was traced over a large icine under the name of Kier's petroleum by men covering the country by driving in large gilded and brightly painted wayons. The circulars described in the vein was traced over a large to tract of territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well was struck at Pithole, where there were a few poor and struggling farms.

tion of the small land-owner.

4. Special licenses to hunt deer in a section where an extra season is declared by the Board because deer are too plentiful are reduced from \$5.00

ed at this time made great claims for the medicinal value of petroleum, and evidence was presented indicating cures of rheumatism, gout, and sundry ills and pains. For some time dry ills and pains dry ills and pains dry ills and pains. For some time dry ills and pains dry ills an provements of a city in those times. In volume of mail handled, it was the third largest in the State.

As is usual in boom towns, vice held the city in its grasp. For nearly two years the attention of the whole coun-

million dollars in a small safe. One night this safe was broken into, and nearly the whole sum was taken; and today in police circles the Benninghoff robbery is spoken of as the largest of its kind.

The price of oil ranged from fifty cents to thirteen dollars a barrel dur-

with a decided decrease in the producdown and has never been rebuilt.

Today the site of this remarkable used on occasion by the scant dozen of refuges. farmers now living there.

The excitement moved to other places, which lived for a brief space in the manner of Pit Hole City and whose names are highly suggestive— Cash Up, Pioneer, Red Hot, Oil City,

Sodom, and Enterprise. It was in this manner that the greatest of our national industries was launched on its career. Today there are hundreds of billions of dollars invested in oil properties and. were it not for the agency of oil and its products, more than ninety-eight per cent. of the industry of this country would not be able to operate for lack of lubrication, light, heat, and motive power.

For more than half a century the site of the original Drake well has never been marked by a monument to show it as a place of great historical interest. A few years ago the chap-ter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Titusville raised a fund, and erected on the site a large and imposing stone, entirely unmarked by chisel. It is a native stone, and came from the hills near the well, and in its bulk and solidity represents in a subtle and suggestive manner the strength and character, untiring energy, and steadfast purpose of the man who took the first steps which led to the discovery to which we owe so much of our present civilization.-Harry Botsford, in Christian Endeavor World.

A Salesman.

Thinking to save money a jeweler discharged his regular salesman and hired an inexperienced boy. One day when he returned from lunch he said 'Well, Frank, did you sell anything while I was out?"

Yes, sir. I sold five plain band Fine, my boy, fine! said the jeweler enthusiastically. We'll make a sales-

man out of you one of these days. You got the regular price for them, of course? Oh, yes, sir. The price stamped on

the insde was 18c. and the man took all that were left, sir.—Boston Transscript.

She Didn't Think So.

My sister is awfully lucky, said one little boy to another. She went to a party last night where they played a game in which the men either had to kiss a girl or pay a forfeit of a box of

Well, how was your sister lucky? She came home with 13 boxes of chocolates.—Everybody's Magazine.

-Subscribe for the "Watchman."

IMPORTANT GAME LAW CHANG-ES-1925 LEGISLATURE.

The 1925 Legislature made comparatively few changes in the game laws, but some of them strengthen the game code very materially. One of the most important changes, the result of a conference between land-owners and possible for the Board of Game Combut proved effectual, and is a guiding missioners to reduce game depredations on private property, thereby eliminating a source of much controversy in future sessions of the Legisgusted with the slow and expensive lature. Another amendment will progress being made, refused to admake possible the creation of many more refuges, particularly for small game; and a third protects "spike"

1. To relieve game depredations, and place proper game administrative power in the hands of the Board, the Game Commission is given power to demove game, open seasons or extend seasons; or to save game that has suffered from severe winters or bad breeding seasons from extermination, the Board may close or reduce seasons as necessary.

2. The law permitting land-owners to protect their property from game depredations is clarified and requirements clearly stated. Game killed as a protection to property must be sent to a charitable institution, except where depredations from game become too serious the Board may casses of deer and bears for food. The penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of this law is more specific than heretofore.

3. The fifty-fifty deer-proof fence law was amended to provide an alternate plan under which the Board may furnish the wire and staples, and the land-owner furnish the posts and erect the fence, principally for the protection of the small land-owner.

In a little more than a month the to \$2.00, and farmers may secure such

5. Persons killing game or fur-bearing animals by mistake, under certain conditions, may now have returned to them one-half instead of

one-fourth of the penalty prescribed by law, if reported immediately.

6. No male deer may hereafter be killed with less than two points to one try was directed to this city.

One farmer, living near there, sold his oil interests, and, not believing in antler; baby bears are absolutely probanks, kept more than a quarter of a bear season opens November 10 instead of November 1; and the raccoon season closes January 15.

7. The only bag limit change was a reduction in the season limit on rabbits from forty to thirty; and the establishment of state bag limits on wild ducks of fifteen per day and sixty per season, and wild geese and brant of five each per day and thirty

At the end of two years, coincident gram. Refuge agreements may now be cancelled under certain conditions tion of oil, the little city was burned within sixty days; the minimum distance between refuges is two miles; and any suitable lands may be used village is evident only by the rows of for auxiliary refuge and public huntempty cellars that mark where the ing ground purposes without interferstreets were; the unused grades for ence with the operation of such lands the water-works are still there. The only remaining building of the orig-should have considerably more than inal town is a church which is still two hundred of these auxiliary game

9. Special protection is accorded dogs used under permits, which the Board may issue without charge, during the winter months for the purpose of destroying foxes and wild cats to protect game.

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS, SETH E. GORDON, Executive Secy.

Peaches From Africa

South Africa has recently been sending peaches to England in rather large quantities, and a few are finding their way to this country by way of novelty. It is no doubt due to the facility of raising the peach from the stone that it has spread to so many countries, and to such a number of varieties. Wherever it has gone it has taken a foremost place in popularity, especially among epicureans, such as the Romans, who, it may be gathered from Pliny, introduced it from Persia and associated its name with that country-Persica. It has been grown in England since the middle of the Sixteenth century, but climatic conditions are generally against it for outdoor culture, and has forced growers to resort to

Wedding Rings That Lie

Jewelers in many towns in the United States report that wedding rings are losing their significance; that is to say, a wedding ring on the finger of a girl is ceasing to be a sure sign that she is married.

Hundreds of girls are buying cheap wedding rings, according to the jewelers, some because they believe the ring will make them more attractive to men, and others because they believe wedding rings offer girls protection against men.

Engagement rings also are selling in great numbers, presumably owing to a desire on the part of girls to prove they are sought after by one man at least.

Sprinkle Lawn to Music

Musical lawn sprinklers are becoming popular in Boston suburbs. Householders hitch sleighbells and similar chimes to the whirligig which spins the water. Experimenters have enjoyed considerable rivalry in their tonal effects and have amused the children with a brand new toy. Incidentally, claim the inventors of the bell stunt, its jingle reminds them not to go away or to bed with the water unintentionally left running.

Early Ship Lanterns Valued by Collectors

One of the phases of the present vogue for collecting anything connected with the old-time ships is that of earnestly seeking their lanterns or lamps, and very interesting and decorative, with the right surroundings, many of them are.

Numerous lamps are traded as ship's lanterns which never went to sea, says Capt. E. A. McCann in the Antiquarian, New York. If, however, it is a goodlooking lamp and the owner is pleased with it, its history is perhaps not so very important, but if one wishes to be sure of the right nautical flavor, some recaution is necessary.

Ar intimate knowledge of ships and their ways is the best method of discriminating; but as a general index it may be stated that, to circumvent the uneasy motion of a vessel at sea, every ship lamp is built, either to swing from a handle or ring, or to securely fasten by the back, or, occasionally, by the base; within these limits there are many types.

The very earliest ship lanterns were metal cages erected in some prominent part of the ship, as a rule over the stern, into which some combustible, such as tow and resin, could be ignited to give warning to another ship and avert coilision. This, in fact, is the only purpose, for exterior lights to this day, and they are carefully screened so as not to shine aboard, because any light on the deck is only a nuisance, so far as navigation is concerned, and even on the brilliantly lit modern steamship it may be noticed that all lights are screened from the bridge.

The frigates and ships-of-the-line which followed in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries had very similarly designed lanterns, only more elaborate in their ornamentation and careful in construction.

Any of these are, however, almost impossible to obtain, and are more suited to museums than to domestic use. Those vessels would also use cabin, gun-deck and other hand-lanterns, which again are extremely rare, though very desirable.

Italy's New Air Service

it is announced semi-officially that within the coming months Italy is to have its first regular civilian air traffic. Four lines are now decided upon -from Rome to Barcelona, Turin to Trieste, Trieste to Venice and Brindisi to Constantinople via Saloniki. It is not announced what subsidy will be supplied by the state, but it is taken for granted that a large subsidy will be necessary. Italy feels she has been backward in civil aviation. The newspaper Epoca says that when the fascist that the mechanical equipment of the aviation department consisted chiefly of typewriters. Now, it feels, Italy will be able to take her place on a and England. Meanwhile Italy has consistently rejected offers of foreign companies to extend their air service to Italy. Such international lines will now be permitted, it is stated, but only if Italy retains the predominant part of the traffic.

In Buddy's Family

Buddy is a very little boy living in city in northeastern Indiana. Although he is only three years old. his sayings are sometimes very eloquent. Buddy, like many other little boys, is sometimes naughty and he is sometimes punished. A few days ago he was visiting at the home of one of his little girl playmates. This girl was an only child and aithough she was sometimes naughty she was not punished very many times. She was, at the time of Buddy's visit, exceptionally bad and her mother wishing to quiet her said to Buddy, "Marjorie is naughty today, isn't she Buddy?" "Uh huh; if she was one of my mother's children she would get a whippin'," said Buddy knowingly.-Indianapolis News.

\$50,000 Radio Story

Aere is a prize radio story told to Eric H. Palmer on his visit in connection with his radio exploration tour of the country. According to a San Francisco dealer, he was asked to ship a receiver with full equipment, including new consolidated school. a power amplifier and a score of extra tubes, to China. Asking the purchaser how much he expected to hear in China, the dealer was told:

"Oh, I don't expect to get much broadcasting out there, but I've got to do something evenings. I've been play- a handsome concrete walk, with two ing poker and mah-jongg and what not and losing \$200 to \$1,000 nightly and I just can't stop, but if I get the 'listening-in' habit I'll be about \$25,-000 to \$50,000 ahead in about a year, the way my luck's going, and I'll be having more fun besides."

Almonds in Demand An indicated increase in the pro-

duction of almonds in the United States has led to a study by the bureau of plant industry of the possible A New Political Dodge in Walker utilization of certain varieties of domestic almonds in the manufacture of food products. The domestic crop is at present largely consumed in the unshelled nut trade, while the large quantity of nuts required for such products as almond bars and almond paste is supplied principally from ful of salt, go out on a lawn, walk

Population Estimate

The population of the United States is now nearly 114,400,000, according him and give him a sumptuous meal to estimates by the National Bureau of the goodies from silos, hay loaders of Economic Research. This, accordand corn cobs. After which he is ing to the bureau, indicates that our ready to do anything he is told." growth in this respect is slowing down.

SUGGESTIVE CONTRASTS IN COUNTY TAX COLLECTION COSTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia collects all of her taxes for about \$400,000 a year. Based on the population according to the latest census, this means that Philadelphia collects taxes at the rate of \$219 for each 1,000 population.

Allegheny county's estimated annual cost for collecting all taxes is about \$625,000, although, according to the same census, the population is upwards of 600,000 fewer than Philadelphia's. Thus the collection cost in Allegheny county is \$527 per 1,000 of population, according to one compu-

It costs Allegheny county, which includes Pittsburgh, more than twice as much in proportion to population to collect taxes in the county as it does in Philadelphia. This big difference exists despite comparatively the same favorable facilities for easy collec-

Fayette county's cost for collecting all taxes, according to reputable business men of the county, is about \$250,000 a year. Thus, although having only about one-tenth of the population of Philadelphia county, which is the same as the city of Philadelphia, Fayette's tax payers have to pay nearly as much in the aggregate for collection as do Philadelphia's tax-

The cost per 1,000 of population in Fayette county is about \$1,329. It costs Fayette county six times as much as it does in Philadelphia, in proportion to population.

Delaware county's cost of collection, per 1,000 of population and based on the very lowest possible esti-mate, is more than three times the Philadelphia cost per 1,000

Montgomery county's tax payers, likewise, have to pay, per 1,000 of population, at the very least, more than three times the Philadelphia cost

Complete surveys would undoubtedy show that the differences between the Delaware and Montgomery county costs and the Philadelphia costs are even greater than are here indi-

Luzerne county pays upwards of \$337,000 a year to collect taxes. The cost per 1,000 of population, therefore, is at least \$862, or about four times the Philadelphia cost per 1,000.

There is one township in the State (undoubtedly there are many others), where the cost of collection, per 1,000 of population, is \$1,000, or nearly five times the Philadelphia rate. It would be much cheaper to collect in a small, compact township than in a large city.

Chester county, according to one espaper Epoca says that when the fascist timate, appears to pay at least three government came into power it found times the Philadelphia cost per 1,000 of population.

For the fiscal year 1923-'24, it cost tax payers \$1,867,129 to collect \$104,-536,327 in school taxes. In addition, basis of equality with Germany, France tax payers had to pay also for the collection of the following local and county taxes: For poor taxes, road taxes, city taxes, county taxes, township taxes and borough taxes.

> Therefore it is probable that the cost of collecting all these county and local taxes throughout the State is between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 a

A more efficient plan of collection would save tax payers at least \$3,-000,000 a year in unnecessary overhead.

It costs \$17 to collect every \$1,000 of school taxes in Pennsylvania. Ohio collects all taxes for \$4.06 per \$1,000 of taxes.

Pennsylvania pays four times as much for collecting school taxes alone as Ohio and a number of other comparable States pay for collecting all

"Dressing Up" School Grounds Delights Eye.

Town pride, enthusiasm, and co-operation can accomplish wonders in beautifying public grounds. Tannersville, in Monroe county, has one of the most beautiful and complete public landscape projects in swing in the whole State. J. R. Bracken, landscape gardening extension specialist of The Pennsylvania State College, is the guiding spirit. Behind it all looms real town pride and enthusiasm on the part of the school board, which decided on the beautification in front of the

The school board has torn out brush and part of the foundations of an old tannery, installed pipes for draining the surface water, effected a shade tree and plaza approach to the building, all in natural settings, with water prominent in the scene. There is

curves, at the front of the school. Native rhododendron and other growths will make beautiful much of the large space before the school. The plants will be secured near at hand. Of particularly delightful beauty is the bridge walk, on either side of which there are two small lakes. The water is not dangerously deep in either one. Study will be given to water plants and settings for this part of the scene.

Township.

A Hublersburg correspondent writes the "Watchman" to the effect that the Republican bosses down that way have a new method of getting their voters

home for election day. He writes that "they take a hand-European sources .- New York Times. around a stump or stone three times, keeping in the same direction. Then they place the salt on the stone or stump and hide. When the voter comes home to lick the salt they catch

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