

Quail and Grouse are Pentiful in State.

The best hunting in a quarter of a century in Pennsylvania during the coming months was predicted by sportsmen who met in Philadelphia at the convention of the Izaak Walton League, Pennsylvania Division.

There are more quail in Pennsylvania than at any time within the memory of the middle-aged hunter, they reported. Two hatchings were noted in the southern part of the State, and both came thru in fine shape. Even in the northern tier of counties quail are plentiful.

In the grouse belt extending across the State from Elk county to Pike county, hunters predict a most favorable season, though last year was most unsatisfactory. English pheasants, too, they said, have increased rapidly during the last few years.

RABBIT SEASON SHORTENED. The rabbit season, which this year has been shortened by two weeks, finds so many rabbits at large that no hardship will result from the limited period, sportsmen said. Deer are very numerous, so much so that a record killing of legal bucks was foreseen.

Changes in the hunting season will work to advantage, such as the shortening of the rabbit season to end on November 30, as to big-game hunting and overlapping of the rabbit season on their hunting season has always been a source of annoyance. It will also conserve the stock and the Izaak Walton League, thru its membership, has issued requests to hunters not to overkill and always leave some rabbits in the fields.

The grouse season was reduced to two weeks instead of continuing thru November, because a canvas made of the grouse hunting districts revealed a decline in their numbers. Some sportsmen proposed closing the State entirely to grouse hunting for one or two years, but it is hoped that this can be avoided.

However, the Izaak Walton League, which was the medium for disseminating the results of its members' surveys, view with alarm a decrease in the number of bear this season. They are not plentiful, and members fear for a closing of bear hunting in the State if preliminary reports prove correct. The third of the important changes to be made this year was the decision to close the State as a whole on certain varieties of game, instead of allowing certain counties to remain open. If the State is closed to bear shooting no exceptions will be made.

WILD TURKEYS PROTECTED. For the first time in years quail, ringneck and other game may be hunted in every county in Pennsylvania. The Hungarian partridge and the wild turkey, however, are protected this year, a measure intended to allow a natural increase in the stock.

"Kill every fox and wildcat you run across," the league has instructed its members. "They do more harm to the grouse than the guns."

"Use dogs to hunt and retrieve English pheasants, for they can carry a heavy load of shot and may be lost and die; and don't forget, killing hen birds is illegal. Don't overkill the rabbits."

"The law against shooting baby bear will be strictly enforced, and since any bear under knee high is almost certain to be a cub, the simplest rule to follow will be 'Don't shoot at any bear knee-high.' Larger bear are yearlings or full grown.

"It is unlikely that there will be this year an extra season on doe deer, as in 1925."

Mysteries Found in Dead Letter Office.

No place in the world, perhaps, holds as many unsolved mysteries in as many odd forms as does Uncle Sam's dead letter office in Washington, says Popular Science Monthly.

Not only is this mail morgue the final resting place for letters and parcels that go astray because of faulty addresses, but it is also the repository for contraband goods, such as fire arms, alcohol and narcotics, as well as deadly bombs and infernal machines. There an ordinary package has been found to conceal enough dynamite to wreck a building. There, too, innocent-looking parcels have given up everything from a live snake or a poisonous tarantula to a flock of fleas.

More than 60,000 carelessly addressed letters arrive every day in this government morgue, which received 21,000,000 letters and 803,000 parcels last year. In this number are 100,000 letters which have been mailed in entirely blank envelopes, many containing large sums of money.

The cash found in misdirected mail amounts to about \$55,000 annually.

State Expenses Increase 200 Per Cent.

The United States Department of Commerce has just made public a report showing that the cost of State government in this country has increased more than a billion dollars in the ten years since the United States entered the World War.

In 1917 the 48 States expended \$517,503,220 for public purposes. In 1925 these States expended three times as much, \$1,614,562,230.

In only seventeen of the forty eight States was there sufficient revenue to meet all payments during the year, although the receipts were greatly increased.

Receipts from gasoline tax were \$87,353,194, and motor vehicle licenses amounted to \$198,710,310, a total of \$286,063,504. The expenditures for construction and maintenance of highways were approximately \$625,700,000.

The assessed valuation of property in the forty-eight States amounted to \$138,184,483. The amount of general property taxes levied for State purposes was \$369,368,531.

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GREAT SOLDIER MET DEATH LIKE CAESAR

Wallenstein One of Greatest Military Leaders

The man who probably came nearer to making himself a Napoleon than any other in Europe, from the assassination of Caesar to the appearance of the Corsican, was Wallenstein, whose tremendous influence made him an outstanding figure in history.

Just three centuries ago, in 1620, Wallenstein raised an army for the Holy Roman empire to oppose the Bohemians, after the latter had been augmented by the Danes and other northern Protestants. He smashed the forces opposed to him and drove them through Hungary. Then he drove north, clearing great sections of Germany, but was repulsed in an attempt to capture Stralsund on the Baltic. He had, however, been so thoroughly victorious that his foes seemed conquered. But as so often happens, the triumph had been too complete. Wallenstein had been arrogant in his treatment of the princes for whom he was fighting and they suspected he planned to overthrow them and make himself a dictator over central and eastern Europe. They brought about his dismissal by Emperor Ferdinand.

Gustavus Adolphus, who had made Sweden the master power of the North, then entered the arena and France was backing him with subsidies. The victors were suddenly put on the defensive by the march of the Swedes through Germany, while their allies, the Saxons, occupied Bohemia. The princes who had brought about Wallenstein's fall had to implore him to rescue them. At first he declined, then consented when offered not only command over all the imperial armies, but power over conquered territory greater than had ever been bestowed by a monarch.

Wallenstein quickly pushed the Saxons out of Bohemia and overran Saxony. Gustavus Adolphus had to march north to meet him and at Lutzen, in 1632, the great armies met. The Swedes won the day, but the defeat did not lessen Wallenstein's dreams. Plots and counter-plots thickened, until eight or nine of his officers were bought and agreed to assassinate their leader. On a February night in 1634, at a banquet in one of Wallenstein's castles, three of his followers were slain. The conspirators hurried to Wallenstein's quarters and found him in bed. With his customary courage, he threw his arms outward, inviting the sword thrusts. The blade of an assassin went through his breast.—Boston Post.

Posthumous Letters to Son

When J. S. Stevenson, of Vineland, N. J., died recently he left in the custody of an unknown person a collection of letters to be mailed one each year to his son who will receive it on his birthday. The little boy is now five years old and it is planned that he will receive these letters written by his father until the year he marries. Each letter contains advice suitable to the age of the boy the year he receives it. In the first letter the boy is told that his father has gone to see "Sissie Ann," a baby sister who died some time ago. "Some day," the father wrote, "you will come to see both of us." "Daddy is proud of his Dickie boy," the letter continued, "and knows that he will be good to his mother and take care of her always."—Exchange.

Treat Diseases of Aged

That the ills of the old need as much attention as those of the very young is the contention of the Czech medical faculty at Prague, where a clinic that treats exclusively the diseases of old age has recently been opened, according to advices received by the American Medical association. Prof. B. Tiselt of the medical faculty of the University of Prague, who is in charge of the clinic, stated in his introductory lecture that two groups of diseases would be studied, those that are peculiar to the old and those that present a different aspect when they occur during old age. This clinic is of particular interest to the republic of Czechoslovakia on account of the system of old-age and invalidity insurance in effect July 1.

To Get Data on Whales

With the aid of an instrument lately devised, experts expect to learn more about whales and their habits. The contrivance is designed for firing darts, to which are attached silver-plated disks. These disks are four inches long and the darts two inches. The latter will be aimed at the blubber of the whale and will neither cause pain nor inconvenience. These identity disks will be carried on the steamer William Scoresby, the chief mission of which is to study whales. The date and circumstances under which each disk is used will be on the disk, and it will remain for those who kill the whales to make a report of the whales so marked.

Belgian Sugar Guard

Belgium, which protects her sugar industry by law, forbids the importation, the manufacture and the transportation of saccharin and like products. No dentifrices that contain saccharin may be imported. Attempts have been made to induce the government to change the interpretation of the law so that tooth pastes, creams and lotions may be regarded as medicinal articles. Dentifrices are now classed under the head of perfumery.

Politics in America Got Napoleon's "Goat"

Napoleon had an unusually deep interest in world politics, extending even to the internal politics of a remote section of the United States, it was revealed when Col. Duncan K. MacRae of North Carolina went to Paris as consul general more than a century ago. Napoleon was puzzled as to why the people in one part of a country embraced one party, while their neighbors held opposing views. In some manner he had learned that Edgecombe county, in North Carolina, was Democratic, while Pitt county, was Whig.

"Now, I will find out the riddle of North Carolina politics." So he gave Colonel MacRae an extraordinary welcome and said to him:

"I understand that the same river flows through the counties of Edgecombe and Pitt in North Carolina, that the people of both counties till the soil and own slaves. I am told that practically all the people in Edgecombe county belong to the Democratic party, while most of the people of Pitt are Whigs. Why is it?"

Any other person than Colonel MacRae would have been flabbergasted, remarks the Raleigh News and Observer, but not so the eloquent colonel, known as North Carolina's first orator. Nobody knows the answer he made, but he was quick to give a reason that satisfied the monarch.

Asbestos Long Known but Little Employed

People of modern times are engaged in a ceaseless search for ways to improve living conditions. Safety, comfort and reduction of expense rank among the principal things to be considered. Asbestos, a material known for centuries but put to use only a comparatively short time ago, has done as much or more toward the realization of these three fundamentals than any other one thing in its class. Traces of its use have been found in ancient China, in Persia, by the early Greeks and Romans, and later, in about the sixteenth century, in the island of Guam, now a possession of the United States. The sudden emergence of asbestos, from the long period in which it was almost entirely the subject of myths and legends, or treated merely as a costly curio, into one of the world's most important minerals and industry's most important aids, is remarkable. Even electricity did not have quite so sudden a transformation.

British Army Club

The Union Jack club is a national institution of Great Britain where soldiers, sailors and airmen can go when on leave or passing through London, a place where they may deposit their kits and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including library and writing room, billiard room, baths, barber shop and also a club shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that service men require may be purchased. The Union Jack club was erected by public subscription as a national memorial to those who had fallen in the South African war and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1, 1907, by his late majesty, King Edward VII.

Trust to Pictures

In these days of hustle and bustle, hyper-activity and constant "go," there is one thing that every one can do to neutralize to some extent the restlessness that has invaded our life. That one thing is to surround oneself with beautiful and restful pictures.

Pictures take the mind off the worrisome, petty details that are so irritating to the nervous system. A good-natured jolly Cavalier to look down on us understandingly from the wall, or a lovely Madonna to fill us with peace and contentment are like real companions and friends, and have an advantage that even the best friends do not have; they make no demands and expect no favors; they are always equally dependable and ever ready to serve.

Genius and Freedom

Genius can only breathe freely in an atmosphere of freedom. Persons of genius are more individual than other people, less capable, consequently, of fitting themselves, without hurtful compression, into any of the small number of molds society provides in order to save its members the trouble of forming their own character. If, from timidity, they consent to be forced into one of these molds, society will be little the better for their genius. If they are of strong character and break their fetters, they become a mark for the society which has not succeeded in reducing them to commonplace, to be pointed out as erratic, much as if one should complain of the Niagara for not flowing smoothly like a Dutch canal.—John Stuart Mill.

Trees Live Long

Thomas Parr, who lived to be one hundred and fifty-two years old, is credited with a record, but this longevity, as well as that of all other members of the animal kingdom, is easily surpassed by those of the vegetable kingdom. The life of the great forest trees varies from 100 to as much as 5,000 years, says London Tit-Bits. Cypress trees are said to live for 350 years, ivy 450, chestnut 600, cedar 800, oak 1,000 to 1,500 years, yew 2,500 and the baobab tree 5,000 years.

NAMES AND DOINGS INSCRIBED ON ROCK

Proud Conquistadores Left Record of Deeds.

Abruptly ending a low mountain range and jutting out into a windswept valley like a bold promontory in a gray-green sea El Morro rock guards a vast, silent region in western New Mexico. Although it is the most precious cliff historically in the United States and as a national monument is valued by the government, few people who make overland trips ever turn aside from the main highway in order to view its grandeur or to ponder upon its significance. The rock's perpendicular walls, like huge escarpments, tower 215 feet sheer from the valley's floor and extend wedgelike for hundreds of feet back until they merge into the mountain chain. Their smooth, hard surface, pinkish-yellow in color, is ideal for inscriptions. Charles F. Lumms calls the rock the "stone autograph album." Upon it, more than 800 years ago, the invading Spanish conquistadores carved their names and the dates of their visits. They called it El Morro, which means the castle, but the name by which it is known now is Inscription rock. With their sword points the Spaniards carved their names, not in fun, but as a record of their advent.

Inscription rock is situated 35 miles east of the Indian pueblo of Zunil, about 50 miles southwest of Grants, N. M., which is on the transcontinental highway, and is near the Mormon settlement of Ramah. The trail to it leads over the vast lava flow which lies like a huge snake through that region, making difficult driving for automobiles. The rock is on the historic trail which extended from Zunil to the pueblos of the Rio Grande and the route which the conquistadores followed in their quest for the seven cities of Cibola, the fabled story of which led to the discovery of New Mexico by the Spaniards in 1539. A few hundred feet back of the wedge-shaped front of the rock a prehistoric trail, with its separate footholds worn deep in the stone, leads to the top, where the remains of two pueblos may be seen.

The autographs, inscribed in quaint Spanish difficult to decipher, are found near the base of the rock. They cover many decades in time, from the invasion by Coronado's men, the leader himself passing to the south of its location, down to the advent on September 17, 1849, of J. H. Simpson and R. H. Kern, an artist, who were probably the first Americans to visit the rock. One of the most important of the names is that of Juan de Onate, the founder of New Mexico. On a return trip from San Gabriel, N. M., to the Gulf of California he stopped at the rock and wrote these words in Spanish: "Passed by here to Commander Don Juan de Onate from the discovery of the sea of the south on the 16th of April, 1605." This was two years before the English settled on the east coast. Onate's army consisted of two missionaries and thirty soldiers.

Just Like a Man

Frank L. Dame, president of the North American company, described what he considered the first case on record of a customer's paying a gas bill and immediately asking for a second one. The case was reported by the management of a North American subsidiary, says a news story in the New York Times.

"The bill I have just paid is rather large, and I would like a smaller one to take home to my wife," explained the customer. "The reason the bill I paid is so large is because while my wife was away last week I cooked a breakfast for myself. Then I went away for a business trip that lasted four days and when I returned I found the gas still burning. Now I must have a small bill to show her."

Famous Cattle Herd

Only one herd now exists of the wild white cattle which roamed over Britain in Caesar's days. There are only sixty of these beautiful beasts left, and their once vast range is the park of an earl's estate. They have been made familiar to most of us through Landseer's paintings, but zoologists, the most important of the three otherwise extinct breeds from which our domesticated cattle have gradually developed.

The "range" is now in Chillingham park, "away up in the north of England," we learn.—Literary Digest.

Advancement in Peru

The minister of public works has been authorized to build in Lima, Peru, quarters for laborers and to appropriate the necessary land. The project involves the erection of 1,000 houses, to be turned over, upon completion, to the poorer class of laborers with families. The houses are to be provided with the latest sanitary and plumbing arrangements. The project also includes the building of schools, a church, plazas and playgrounds for the children.

American Idea in Germany

In Germany the American idea of establishing summer schools in the universities and colleges is taking hold, with the result that a German Institute for foreigners has been established at the University of Berlin. The courses will be given in the summer months and will embrace the conventional academic studies, and in addition sociology, economy and social history. Graduates may work for their higher degrees at the Institute.

Wet Weather Will Retard Woods Fires.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Although the worst season for forest fires in the fall of the year has not been reached, officials of the State Department of Forests and Waters believe that the wet season will enable them to set a low record for forest fire destruction during this season.

Statisticians of the department recently worked out a five-year average by months to show the probable occurrence of fires. The average for September is sixty-three. Last year forty-four were reported for that month. This year there were only two.

October, as a rule, a bad month for forest fire, yet so far this year none has been reported. Although only ten were reported last October, the five-year average, because of the large number in former years, was 228.

November records were higher than October's and if the rainy weather does not continue, the fire fighting forces will be instructed to concentrate their efforts to prevent blazes during next month. The five-year average for November was 274. Last year only seventy-seven reported, but in November, 1924, there were 639.

April is the worst month of the year for forest fires, the five-year average being 1187. January is at the bottom of the list with an average of only thirteen.

—The Watchman publishes news when it is news. Read it.

Keep Fit!

Good Health Requires Good Elimination

To be well, you must keep the blood stream free from impurities. If the kidneys lag, allowing body poisons to accumulate, a toxic condition is created. One is apt to feel dull, languid, tired and achy. A nagging backache is sometimes a symptom, with drowsy headaches and dizzy spells. That the kidneys are not functioning properly is often shown by burning or scanty passage of secretions. If you have reason to suspect improper kidney functioning, try Doan's Pills—a tested stimulant diuretic. Users praise them throughout the United States. Ask your neighbor!

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