WEDDING RING OLD SIGN OF AFFECTION

Has Long Been Regarded as Symbol of Eternity.

Of all the symbolisms that have centered around the marriage ceremeny of the past, perhaps none is more interesting in all of its associations and so vitally a part of modern civilized life as the wedding ring. The true origin of the wedding ring may never be known, but the sacred privilege of bestowing a ring upon the betrothed bride has been traced to the Roman practice of the Second century B. C. Plain iron rings were first employed for this purpose, but as early as the Second century of the Christian era gold rings came into use in the ceremony of betrothals. In olden times the circular form of the ring was accepted as a symbol of eternity, thus indicative of the stability of affection.

And in this the emblem's found. A further reason for choosing the ring rather than some other object to bind matrimonial pledges was that anciently the ring was a seal by which all orders were signed and things of value secured. It was, therefore, a sign that the person to whom it was given had been admitted into the highest friendship and trust. In early Roman times it was the duty of the bridegroom to deliver the keys to his house with the ring at the mar-

Constancy and heaven are round,

There has been a great variety or pinion among different countries regarding the proper finger for the wedding ring. In certain marriage rituals of olden times the ring was placed by the husband on the top of the thumb of the left hand. With the words "In the name of the Father" he then removed it to the forefinger, saying "and of the Son;" then to the middle finger, adding "and the Holy Ghost." Finally the ring was left on the fourth finger, with the closing word "Amen." The custom of placing the wedding ring on the fourth finger seems undoubtedly to owe its origin to the fancy that a special nerve or vein ran directly from this finger to the heart. The earliest record of the practice was among the ancient Egyptian women, who wore their wedding rings on the left-hand fourth finger, as in the Twentieth century.

In early Greek and Roman times the ring was worn on the index finger, as was the marriage ring in the Jewish ceremonial. There it is also found in the "Betrothal of St. Catherine," by Murillo, and the "Betrothal of Marie de Medici," by Rubens. The index finger also holds a ring in many women's nortraits of the Fifteenth to Seventeenth centuries, other fingers being devoid of rings.

Queen Louise of Germany wore her wedding ring on the right-hand little finger, while in the time of Queen Elizabeth of England wedding rings were worn on the thumb. This was also the custom during the reign of George I of England and is attributed to the exceptionally large wedding rings favored by fashion at that time. The early Anglo-Saxons wore the ring on the right-hand third finger.

Nature Has Equipped Sea Bird for Firacy

The man-o'-war is a sea bird with a body about the size of that of an ordinary barnyard hen, monstrous long wings, spreading as much as ten feet, a long bill with hooked tip that makes a dangerous weapon, and tiny feet so weak that the bird can scarcely war

With such equipment, the bird is an accomplished aeronaut, circling and diving in midair with lightning speed, or hanging on motionless wings in the teeth of a gale without losing ground. It gets its name from its habit of dashing forth, after the manner of the oldfashioned frigate ship, or fullsailed man-o'-war in pursuit of a merchantman, and playing the villain's part with the peaceful booby returning home from the sea with a maw full of fish for the powder-puff youngster or the islet's battlements.

The frightened booby squaks and dodges, but it cannot escape the threatening pirate bird; so in despair it disgorges in midair and makes its escape, while the man-o'-war dives like a plummet, recaptures the morsel before it drops into the sea, and makes for its own youngster atop the islet or lies in wait for another encounter-National Geographic Magazine.

Summer Games for All

'Athletics for everybody," is the slogan of the public recreation department of Manila in its campaign to have everyone in the city take part in the summer vacation program that has been outlined. Not only will all playgrounds be kept busy, but many events will be held outside. Bankers, messenger boys, clerks, students, bootblacks and newsboys and others have been invited to take part, and no entrance fees will be charged. Volley ball, basket, playground ball and tennis tournaments will be held, and playground instructors are organizing field and track teams to be entered in a city athletic league. Silvester Torress, playground instructor, expects to have most of the men, at least, of the city actively interested in the campaign for better health.

ENGLAND'S STORY REVEALED IN INNS

Faded Signs Tell Past of Many Villages.

Birmingham, England.-English villages in agricultural sections are often more than 1.000 years old, and bits of their history are often written in quaint signs which have survived for many centuries.

Next to the church, the inns and smithies are usually the oldest buildings in the villages which have not been engulfed by industries. Before the days of railways and motors the smithy was the center to which everyone had to go both in peace and in war.

Inn signs are particularly useful in tracing the history of villages, as they often show the seals or insignia of lords under whose protection the village thrived in past ages, and frequently indicate the past character

of the neighborhood. But the purely fanciful signs are even more interesting than those which have historical background. One sign, which used to be very common on old English inns, was the "Five Alls." The sign represents the king, "who governs all"; the bishop, "who prays for all"; the lawyer, "who pleads for all"; the soldier, "who fights for all"; and the laborer, "who

works for all." Although many individuals in direct line of descent link the present villagers with their ancestors before the Norman conquest, the villagers of today often know little about the history of their communities, and search of village records often yields little information about the early struggles of the tiny communities which are made up of low brown cottages screened by trees and vines.

Says He Has Found

Lost City of Ophir London.—After a search lasting 20 years, a British naval officer, Commander C. Crauford, declares he has discovered the lost lands of Ophir, whence the queen of Sheba brought to Solomon her magnificent gift of 33 tons of incense, spices, gold, jewels, apes, peacocks, pearls and other valuables. Lecturing to the United Services institute recently, Commander Crauford said he found the city of Ophir exactly where it ought to be-in Arabia, about 400 miles east of Aden.

The city, with its ruined temple ot God, is now little more than ruins, which have been visited by many seamen and political agents, he said, but they have never identified it. The commander suggested that excavations on the site would be richly repaid, and said that the land, which was minerally wealthy, should be devel-

"The city is ideally situated," he said. "It has a harbor to the north and has a river which gives wharf space for a seaport. But a thin ribbon of coral sand is drawn across the harbor mouth. It is this strip of sand that strangled the life of Ophir. There

is great wealth in Ophir still. Palestine now is the Palestine of King Saul. It lies in our power to develop the land to the prosperity of Solomon. There are gold mines and precious stones in the ground, a veritable Transvaal there."

French Alchemist Again

Reports Making Gold Paris.-France's modern alchemist, Jollivet Castelot of Douai, again is sure he is hot on the trail of the

famed but unfound philosopher's stone with which the ancients believed base metals could be transmuted into gold. This alchemist asserts his process of producing gold synthetically now is commercially profitable.

Out of six grams of silver, two or sulphur of antimony, one of orpiment and one of tin, he affirms, he has produced ten milligrams of gold.

He melts the metals, he says, heat ing them to 1,100 degrees Centigrade, and a complicated process ends in precipitating the gold. The addition of tin, he says, has

improved his earlier process. He claims that besides the gold, almost all the original quantity of silver is recoverable.

Twin Runaways

New York .- The Rosenberger twins of Brooklyn, aged five, have run away from home 11 times now. Each time a policeman has found them, their faces as like as their sailor suits,

****** Briton Makes Bunga-

low of Air Liner Cabin London.-Everyone knows that most English houses of any antiquity at all generally boast a small collection of spooks, but it is believed that no house on these islands is quite as "shady" as the summer home of Capt, G. H. Leverton, in Wallington, Sur-

Through it roam the shades of 10,000 travelers who have flown over the city of London in the Vimy-Rolls Royce air liner of the Imperial Airways. After the big plane had outlived its usefulness flying from London to Paris, Captain Leverton bought it and turned the

roomy cabin into a bungalow.

Cheapside First Home of Great British Bank

How came the bank of England to be built? And why the appellation "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street?" Mr. H. Rooksby Steele, a well-known London architect, supplies the answers in an article on the architectural history of Britain's bullion house. Many think that Sir John Soane, the wizard of Lincoln's Innfields, built the bank. His are the girding walls, but in the raising of the fabric three other names-those of Sampson, Taylor and Cockerell-have to be joined. Mercer's hall, Cheapside, was the bank's first home; but a quick move was made to the Grocer's hall, in Poultry, and it was not until 1752 that the foundation stone of the present bank was laid. George Sampson was the first architect, and it is curious that no building, other than the bank, can be attributed to his hand, a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer comments. In the cornice extending the fall length of the building, Taylor sculptured an excellent figure of Britannia, some years after the completion of the building. "This carving, the 'trade mark' of the bank," writes Mr. Steele, "was probably the inspiration for that trite appellation, the 'Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." Taylor added to Sampson's building, and in 1870 the Gordon riots led the directors to fear that the adjoining church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks might lend itself as a dangerous vantage point for a mob, so powers were obtained, the fabric was pulled down, and more extensions were made.

First Rude Telescope

Evolved by Accident When the son of a Sixteenth century spectacle maker in Holland picked up some spectacle lenses in his father's shop one day and happened to hold up two of them, one in each hand, he was surprised on looking through both lenses to see the weathercock on a neighboring church steeple greatly enlarged. Excited by this discovery, he ran to his father and told him what he had seen. The father immediately took the two lenses and repeated the experiment. The result confirmed his boy's report and the father set to work at once, fixing two movable lenses on a board -an idea suggested to him by the varying view he had obtained by moving the lenses in his hands-and thus the first rude telescope came into being. Shortly after the news of this discovery had leaked out, a friend wrote to Galileo in Italy describing the contrivance of the Dutch optician and it was from this description that the Italian inventor built the telescope that made him famous-Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.

Cape Horn

Gen. William T. Sherman wrote h his Memoirs that Cape Horn was an island rounded like an oven, "after which it takes its name (Ornos) oven." However, he was in error, for the Spanish word for oven is "hornos," though it is pronounced without the "h" sound. The island to which Sherman referred is known as Horn island and the actual cape is only a portion of the island, says the Pathfinder Magazine. But the cape did not get its name because of its resemblance to an oven. It was named for the Dutch navigator William Schouten van Hoorn who, with Lemaire, doubled the cape in 1616. Horn is an anglicized form of Hoorn. In Spanish it is called Cabo de Hornos. No wonder Sherman was misled, for literally Cabo de Hornos would mean cape of ovens; that is, it would according to the form, did it not have a different origin.

Next Best Thing

it was a country town, and at a meeting of the leading merchants it was decided that the fire company and appliances available were not sufficient for a place of such importance. They therefore decided to form a supplementary company and, having enlisted several members, consulted the chief of the fire department as to what was to be done.

"Well," said the chief, "let us sup yose there were two fires in the neighborhood and all our available men were called to one, do you think you could manage to put out the other?"

"Well, we couldn't do that, but we ould keep our fire going till you came back from the other."-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Skill That Becomes Art

The attainment of proficiency, the oushing of your skill with attention to the most delicate shades of excellence. is a matter of vital concern. Efficiency of a practically flawless kind may be reached naturally in the struggle for bread. But there is something beyond -a higher point, a subtle and unmistakable touch of love and pride beyond mere skill; almost an inspiration which gives to all work that finish which is almost art-which is art.-Conrad.

Poland's Capital

Warsaw was the capital of the an eient kingdom of Poland, and later the chief city of the Russian province of that name. The peace settlement of 1919 re-established Poland as a sovereign state with the republican form of government, and Warsaw is the capital. It has a population of 700, 000, one-third of whom are Jews. It is an important railway center and is the first place in what used to be southwestern Russia.

MUMMY FAKING IS ART OF EGYPT

Specimens Decked Out and Sold as Kings.

Cairo, Egypt .- The American gold brick and Brooklyn bridge salesmen have a match in the Egyptian souvenir vendors, the local police report According to complaints received by the police the mummies of humble Egyptian slaves have been decked out in regal trappings and sold to gullible tourists as authentic mummies of pharaohs and Tutankhamens.

plentiful as potatoes in Ireland. In many districts the natives dig them up and use them for firewood.

It is therefore a simple and profitable matter for a nimble swindler to dig up the mummy of some forgotten slave, transport it to his workshop and deck it out with a few gilded scarabs, inscriptions and amulets. It is then presented to the English or American traveler as a rare old Romeses or Aminhotep.

Sometimes, to make the deception more convincing, the redecorated mummy is swathed in chemically stained linen, carefully buried again and exhumed in the presence of the prospective purchaser.

There has been a brisk trade in the renovated mummies. And the profits were large. Sometimes as much as a thousand dollars was obtained for a mummy which had cost about \$20 to fake. But the high profits have tempted amateurs into the game, whose faked mummies from bones of animals have become so numerous that the matter has been brought to the attention of the police, and tourists are being warned of the dangers of collecting mummies as souvenirs of their visit to Egypt.

This Church Steeple Here Before Columbus

Tacoma, Wash .- St. Peter's Episcopal church, the oldest in Tacoma, has a steeple which is perhaps the most venerable in the nation. When Columbus discovered America the steeple was 619 years of age, its concentric rings indicate, thus it is today 1,054 years old.

The pioneers of the Pacific Northwest used what nature provided, and so members of St. Peter's church converted a great tree into a steeple.

With the announcement of the selection of Tacoma as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. Bishop Morris came here to establish a church upon land covered by large trees. One was cut off 48 feet above ground and the church constructed around it. The opening service was on the ninth Sunday after Trinity, in August, 1873.

Lacking a bell, Mrs. Theodore Hosmer, Sunday school teacher, wrote some time later to her church in Philadelphia and soon one was received. Ivy covers both the church and its steeple now, but the bell still tolls its message atop the ancient tower.

Farmer Does Good Turn, and then Picks Up \$50

Detroit, Mich.-Garwood Lanzeman, a farmer living near Brown City, Mich., saw a horseshoe with protruding nails lying in the middle of the read. Thinking that he would save a motorist the misfortune of a puncture, Lanzeman got out of his car and waded through the mud of the road to salvage the shoe. As he was about to climb back into his car with the luck emblem he saw a pocketbook half buried in mud. The purse contained \$50 in bills.

Man, 77, Regains Sight

After Twelve Years London .- After being blind for 12 years, James Donaldson, seventy-seven, suddenly recovered his sight. The first person he saw was his son, whom he did not recognize because he had grown bald. Twelve years ago, while Donaldson was out walking, everything "suddenly went black." His sight returned the other day just as suddenly and unaccountably as it had vanished.

-Subscribe for the Watchman.

Smallest Testament

A copy of the New Testament which is smaller than a postage stamp and is said to be the smallest book in the Exchange. world is owned by G. A. Wiltsher of Hereford, England. The book, which measures eleven-sixteenths of an inch by nine-sixteenths, was discovered in a curio shop on the continent. It is printed on Oxford-India paper, and is enclosed in a small metal case, the lid of which is fitted with a magnifying

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE. of pharaohs and Tutankhamens. The sums paid for faked mummies, it is reported, have in some cases rup into thousands of dollars. To the natives the jest is a merry one, for mummies in Egypt are as one, for mummies in Egypt are as one of the court of the court of the court of the county is subject to the decision of the voters of the county as expressed at the primaries to be held on September 20th, 1927.

To Democratic Voters of Centre County:-I am a candidate for the office of judge of your courts, subject to your decision at the primaries September 20, 1927.
Sincerely yours,
W. D. ZERBY

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Harry R. (Dep.) Dunlap, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office Sheriff of Centre county, subject to the decision of the Centre county voters as expressed at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

We are outhorized to announce that Elmer Breon, of Bellefonte borough, will be a candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of Sheriff of Centre county, subject to the decision of the Centre county voters as expressed at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that Claude Herr, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the nomination on the Democandidate for the nomination on the Demo-cratic ticket for the office of Prothonotary of Centre county, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters as expressed at the Primary to be held Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

FOR TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Lyman L. Smith, of Centre Hall, will be a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held September 20, 1927.

We are authorized to announce that D. T. Pearce, of State College Boro., will be a candidate for the nomination for County Treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held September 20, 1927.

FOR RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that Sinie H. Hoy, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of Recorder of Centre county, subject to the decision of the voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

We are authorized to announce that D. Wagner Geiss, of Bellefonte, Pa., is a candidate for nomination on the Democratic ticket for the office of Recorder of Centre county, subject to the decision of the voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held Tuesday, September 20th, 1927.

We are authorized to announce that D. A. McDowell, of Spring township, will be a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of Recorder of deeds of Centre county, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters as expressed at the primary on Tuesday, September 20, 1927.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

We are authorized to announce that John S. Spearly will be a candidate for the nomination for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the primaries on September 20th, 1927.

We are authorized to announce that John W. Yearick, of Marion township, will be a candidate for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters as expressed at the primaries to be held September 20, 1927.

Republican Ticket. PRESIDENT JUDGE

We are authorized to announce that M. Ward Fleming, of Philipsburg, Pa., is a candidate for nomination for President Judge of the Courts of Centre county subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held September, 20, 1927.

We are authorized to announce that James C. Furst, of Bellefonte, Pa., is a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of President Judge of the Courts of Centre county; subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held September 20, 1927.

We are authorized to announce that Arthur C. Dale, of Bellefonte, Pa., is a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of President Judge of the courts of Centre county, subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the county as expressed at the primary to be held September 20, 1927.

TREASURER.

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for nomination as the Republican candidate for Treasurer of Centre County, subject to the decision of the voters of the party as expressed at the primaries to be held Sept. 20, 1927.

Your influence and support is earnestly solicited.

JOHN T. HARNISH Boggs Township.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that Roy Wilkinson, of Bellefonte, Pa., will be a candidate for the nominaton on the Republican ticket for the office of Prothonotary of Centre county, subject to the decision of thee Republican voters as expressed at the primary to be held Tuesday, Septmber 20, 1927.

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