

HOW TO QUALIFY TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT NOV. 6.

Qualification for assessment and registration, a preliminary to voting in November's presidential election is of major importance to the voting population of Pennsylvania right now.

"Of paramount importance in the presidential campaign is personal registration in cities of the first, second and third classes, and assessment and registration in boroughs and townships.

"One must have been a resident of the State for one year to be qualified to vote, but a native Pennsylvanian, or one who had been a qualified elector of the State and moved elsewhere and returned, must have resided in the State thereafter for at least six months.

"One must be a resident of the precinct or division in which he or she desires to vote for at least two months prior to election day, November 6th.

"In order to vote, a citizen must have paid a State or county tax within two years of the November election.

"Saturday, October 6th, is the last day upon which tax can be paid to qualify voters for the coming election.

"Electors in townships and boroughs should keep these facts in mind: If you are already enrolled and registered in your election district in a township or borough, it is not necessary to do so again.

"If you are a new resident in a township or borough, or having removed from another district, you should call on the assessor and have him add your name to his list. Inquire of your neighbors or visit the polling place to ascertain the name and address of the assessor. The assessor is required by law to be at the polling place on September 4th and 5th.

"These dates apply, but are in force in cities of the first, second and third classes.

"Assessors in boroughs and townships may be called upon at any time before these last two days for the purpose of being assessed, and, where convenient, every prospective voter should attend to the matter before these days arrive and make certain that their names are properly assessed and registered.

"As to residents of cities: "If you require a poll tax to vote, you must see that your name is on the assessors' list, otherwise you cannot pay a poll tax.

"Go to the assessor in your division on Tuesday, September 4th, or Wednesday, September 5th, and have him add your name to the list.

"Then you must be registered. All previous registrations are void in cities of the first, second and third classes.

"Therefore, you should go to the polling place on one of the following days to be personally registered:

First Registration Day—Thursday, September 6th.

Second Registration Day—Tuesday, September 18th.

Third (and last) Registration Day—Saturday, October 6th.

"Electors not able to show any other tax receipt may obtain a poll tax receipt at the time of registering from one of the registrars.

"First voters who desire to qualify for the presidential election will be interested in the following facts from the official digest of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania. They provide that if over 21 years of age and less than 22 at the date of election, they can vote without having paid a tax by making affidavit as to their age, and if residing in the city, having been registered.

"A voter becomes of age on the day before his 21st birthday. This year a person born on November 7th can vote on election day, November 6th, if registered and otherwise qualified.

P. R. R. Awards Safety Trophies.

T. H. Camrow, superintendent of safety of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announces the gold and silver safety banners awarded the second quarter of 1928 to division in each region and shop in Altoona works, as follows:

Gold banners awarded for the lowest number of casualties to employees on duty per million man-hours: Renovo, Delaware, Indianapolis divisions, and Juniata shop. Silver banners awarded for the greatest reduction in casualties to employees on duty: Toledo, Renovo, Elmira divisions, and Juniata shop.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is stressing the work of its safety department at every vantage point, and the results being attained through the co-operation of officers and employees, show reduced casualties as compared with former periods.

General W. W. Atterbury, president of the company announces that the department's safety trophies are awarded the departments only the regions shown below for the best safety record among employees during the second quarter of 1928: 1. Station department, western region; 2. Maintenance of way department, central region; 3. Maintenance of equipment department, western region; 4. Engine service department, central region; 5. Train service department, central region.

The trophies are awarded on the basis of accidents to employees on duty per million man-hours, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reduction in fatal injuries to employees per million man-hours was equivalent to 21%, and in non-fatal injuries 41% in the second quarter of 1928 compared with same period in the previous year. President Atterbury congratulated, not only the winners of the trophies, but all officers and employees who, through their interest in accident prevention, contributed toward this excellent performance. The goal is set for "not more than ten casualties to employees per million man-hours by the end of 1928."

FARM NOTES.

Sweet clover is hard to cure when cut for hay and there is some danger in feeding when moldy.

One of the important methods used to improve fruit trees is called budding. This is the time of the year when the work should be done.

Wheat should not be allowed to lie unthreshed in the mow. An extended period of hot weather will result in great damage from moths.

To prevent pullets from becoming infested with worms, place the birds in a clean laying house away from the bare contaminated range. Satisfactory results cannot be expected from worm treatment unless the birds are taken away from the ground where there is infestation.

Do not stop spraying potatoes now or the late blight will soon shorten the growing period. Many farmers find that the yield is increased 25 bushels an acre each week in which growth can be extended at this time of the year. Increased profits are the result of consistent spraying.

Stinking smut is the worst disease on wheat in this State. Last year it destroyed 1,400,000 bushels of grain for Pennsylvania farmers, besides inflicting losses through dockage of smutty wheat. Two and one-half ounces of copper carbonate dust will treat a bushel of seed. It is better to control than to pay smut toll.

Be sure that you know the difference between the various kinds of lime on the market. The law requires that the analysis of each kind be made public. Ask the county agent to help you to determine what you are getting for your money. It is a question of interpreting the analysis in terms of the actual active agent in the form of lime purchased.

Brood sows need exercise. They also need alfalfa in the ration. If the alfalfa is fed in a rack placed some distance from the place where the sows sleep they will get both the exercise and the alfalfa.

All ewes in the flock should be placed on a light grain ration about six weeks before lambing. About a half pound a day of a mixture of three-fourths oats and one-fourth corn makes a good ration.

The cost of raising beef calves will be determined by the cost of maintenance of the breeding herd.

Tankage in the ration of pigs being finished for market occupies a position of extreme importance according to the Kansas agricultural experiment station tests, which are discussed in the Agricultural Student.

One phase of experiments conducted last summer was to determine the value of tankage as a protein supplement for fattening spring pigs on alfalfa pasture. The pigs used weighed approximately 90 pounds each and the feeding test covered a period of 115 days. One lot of these pigs was fed corn and tankage in a self-feeder and another lot was fed corn alone in a self-feeder. Both lots were run on alfalfa pasture of similar quality.

The pigs receiving tankage gained .85 pounds per head per day; those receiving tankage, 1.34 pounds.

A survey of the various feed markets indicates that wheat bran usually reaches bottom price in June, July and August; linseed oil meal in May, June and July; cottonseed meal in August, September, January and February, and gluten feed in May, June and July. By making out their feed budgets accordingly and buying what feed they need at the proper time, dairymen not only can make an important saving in feed costs but also will probably feed a better ration, it is pointed out by C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Illinois dairymen should, and do, produce most of the feed that is necessary for their cows, but in most cases it is advisable to balance the home-grown grains with high protein feeds.

It therefore is to the advantage of the dairymen to study the feed markets and determine when their feeds can be bought at the best price, he said.

If breeding ewes can be made to walk at least one mile every day in getting a large part of their roughage, the chances for a crop of strong, thrifty lambs next spring are much better than if the ewes are allowed to loaf in the yard around the barn or shed.

It is a good practice to scatter the roughage in the fields or pastures each day during clear weather when the ground is frozen or dry, they say. In this way the ewes will have to take exercise in getting the roughage feeds. When it can be done, the flock should be shut away from the barnyard in the field or pasture during the day and made to rustle for its feed.

In so far as housing is concerned, warm barns, except during the lambing season if the lambs come in cold weather, are not desirable for breeding sheep. The wool protects the sheep from cold and all it needs is a shelter from cold, sharp winds and a dry place to sleep.

Many farmers have difficulty in raising vigorous, healthy pigs. Hog lots that are occupied year after year without cleaning bring about unsanitary conditions.

Some of the common diseases of hogs have their beginnings within the first few weeks of the life of the pig. That an excessive number of pigs are lost during the spring and summer months on many farms has been observed. Unlike hog cholera, when a large number of animals die within a short time, the pigs with the filth diseases often live for a much longer period. Such pigs as do survive these filth diseases are the so-called runts and it is seldom profitable to feed them.

Intestinal round worms and pig typhoid are two common diseases of young pigs which are found under filth conditions. When these pig diseases occur they invariably break out on farms where the same hog lots, pens and wallows are used for years. The soil is loaded with worm eggs and swine sewage bacteria which are ready to attack the young pigs.

For Preservation of Fine Colonial Homes

More than any other city in the country, the atmosphere of the Seventeenth century is retained by the city of Annapolis. It has many landmarks and institutions of the pre-Revolutionary days, including ancient trees, structures and customs around which the romance of history has been woven. There are several particularly fine specimens of homes of that period, but the touch of modernism has threatened some of these and the movement to preserve them for all time has been inaugurated by the administrators of St. John's college. It is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in this country. Three signers of the Declaration of Independence aided in the formation of the college and their homes, still preserved, are but a short distance from the college campus. The houses which the college proposes to preserve are the Pinckney house, the Brice house, the Hammond-Harwood house and the Peggy Steuart house. The latter was built by the owner of the vessel which caused the Peggy Steuart Tea party, which was a counterpart of the Boston Tea party.

Query as to "What's in a Name?" Answered

Mitchell Kennerly, the art expert, said at the Lotus club in New York: "What's in a name? Lots."

He laughed and then went on: "There's too much in a name. All the French art world is agitated just now over an old painting found in a cellar. Is it a Goya or not? If it's a Goya it's worth a fortune. Merit has nothing to do with the matter. The name alone will determine this faded and moldy picture's worth."

Another laugh. "Once in a famous gallery a famous critic said to me: 'Look at that dab in the corner. Did you ever see such muddy colors such ridiculous drawing, such—'

"But that's a Rembrandt," said I. "Oh, what a magnificent work," said the critic, 'now that I've shifted my position so as to get it in the proper light.'—Springfield Union.

Indians' Use of Metals

The bureau of American ethnology says that Indians and Eskimos were not skilled in the working of metal previous to the coming of the whites, although copper had come into use in the Great Lakes region. However, the copper implements were made by hammering the soft metal. Ivory and bone were used by the Eskimos, and there have been a few occurrences of meteoric iron being worked to a limited degree. The Indians used stone, bone and shell implements extensively. Metal working in copper and bronze was quite highly developed among the Indians of Central America and northern South America before the arrival of the whites.

New Mesopotamia

In the northern part of Argentina, touching the borders of Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, is found a country whose physical condition is strikingly similar to that of Mesopotamia, earliest cradle of civilization. It is bordered by two rivers, the Parana and the Uruguay, corresponding to the Asian Tigris and Euphrates. Formed between them is a fertile valley, as yet little developed, says the Department of Commerce, but capable of supporting a large population. Its climate, too, is much like that of ancient Babylonia, for it is just about as far south of the equator as the latter country is north.

Self-Education

Ignorance is no sin, but to remain in ignorance and not to strive for the acquisition of knowledge is sin. The most important and most vital lessons of life may be learned without a college education. Love and kindness and unselfishness and gentleness need not be learned in colleges. They are within reach of all who desire to attain them. Men and women of energy and character should not be dismayed by their lack of education. They can educate themselves. The hard and rugged facts and truths of life will be the objects of their pursuit.—True Experiences Magazine.

Mazamet Wools

Mazamet is a small town in southern France, where the principal business is the pulling and scouring of skin wools; that is, wools imported on the skins. These skins may be from Australia, South Africa or elsewhere. Therefore, there is no such thing as Mazamet wool entering into direct competition with our domestic product. Wools pulled and scoured in that town are known in the trade as Mazamet wools, but that has little significance, as such wools are actually classed as Australian, or what-not, when they come to be resold.

An Up-to-Date Girl

On his first visit to the hospital to see a new baby sister, four-year-old Paul seemed much interested in the strip of tape about her wrist, which bore a number.

On his second visit several friends of the family were present. As soon as the baby was brought in he rushed to the bedside and began to undo the blanket about her.

"What are you doing?" his mother asked. "I want to show them her license," was his matter-of-fact reply.—Children, the Magazine for Parents.

FIND WAR VETERAN FIVE YEARS "DEAD"

Officials in San Francisco Identify Shock Victim.

San Francisco.—Unable to account for many blank years and long thought dead by relatives, Nathaniel William Emery, thirty-eight, Bloomington, Ind., shell-shock victim of the World war and former lieutenant in the United States Marine corps, has been found ill and destitute, here.

Robert C. Stillwell, secretary of the United Veterans' service commission, No. 312 Jessie street, has received information that clears up the mystery and steps have been taken to place Emery in a government hospital.

Emery wandered into the commission's office looking for a job. He said he wanted work of any kind as he was homeless, penniless and had been sleeping in Golden Gate park. He knew he had been in the Marine corps; that he enlisted in 1915 and was discharged in 1919; he recalled something about service on the battleship Texas, and with the One Hundred and Thirtieth company, Eleventh U. S. M. C. Beyond that he knew nothing about himself.

Emery was given temporary relief and Stillwell wrote to James E. Watson, United States senator from Indiana. The reply unraveled the tangled skein.

Emery, it was divulged, had escaped from a Madison (Ind.) hospital in 1923, to which he had been sent from Bloomington in 1921. Since his escape nothing had been heard from him. His wife, struggling to support their nine-year-old son and herself, had given him up for dead, divorced him and remarried.

Emery had had a hazy recollection of having a brother in the army and apparently had wandered over the country looking for him. The brother is Maj. A. R. Emory, formerly stationed at the Presidio, now at Fort Hunt, Alexandria, Va. He has been apprised of Emery's condition.

When Emery fled the Madison hospital the government stopped paying him compensation. In five years he has accumulated to several thousand dollars, and an effort is being made to have this restored.

At the request of Emery's Bloomington friends, Stillwell now seeks to have him removed either to the Madison (Ind.) hospital or to Palo Alto from Napa, where he is receiving temporary treatment.

Gain in Flying Leads U. S. to Tighten Regulations

Washington.—Air traffic has increased to a point requiring the stiffening of federal regulations aimed at its control. In 1926 the Commerce department laid down the first set of rules for the air, intended to safeguard and facilitate commercial aeronautics, and it has now undertaken a revision of the original code, which will result in a more stringent set of provisions.

By the new rules aviation instructors will be required to have 200 hours' solo flying instead of 50 before training new pilots. Persons flying private planes must have ten hours alone in the air before obtaining their certificates. Pilots and mechanics must pass their examinations for licenses with a grade of 70 per cent in each subject included instead of with an average of 70 per cent for all subjects.

At least two years actual experience in engine maintenance and repair will be required from engine mechanics. Explosives other than fuel may not lawfully be carried in airplanes, nor may drunken or drugged persons be taken up as passengers by a licensed pilot.

Pilots will be forbidden to undertake aerial acrobatics at any level under 1,500 feet, and they will be further forbidden from alighting or flying off from any public street or highway without special permission.

In order to make sure that pilots have retained their original competency, the new regulations will authorize the secretary of commerce to require any person seeking a renewal of aeronautical certificates to be re-examined if the step is considered necessary.

Back and Forth

New York.—Dr. Philip G. Peabody, seventy-two, retired lawyer, is on his 113th crossing of the Atlantic. In 36 years he has visited 43 countries. He plans his 114th crossing in July, his 115th in August and his 116th in November.

Teach Flying

Berlin.—Seventeen German educational institutions are to give summer courses in flying. A club is to send an exhibit of 20 types of German aircraft on tour.

Asp Venom Is Found Curative of Rabies

Paris.—The asp, which provided Cleopatra with a solution of her love problems, is also it appears, death to rabies.

The discovery was made by a well-known French woman physician, Dr. Marie Phisalix. In a paper read to the Academy of Sciences, she told of having established that the venom of the asp when mixed with virus of rabies makes the latter harmless and noninfectious.

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1928.

The following property: All those eighteen certain lots of ground known as Lots, Nos. 18, 75, 96, 121, 124, 125, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, and 203, on a plot or plan of lots designated as "Beaver Lawa," State College, Centre County, Pa., more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Lot No. 18.—BEGINNING at a point 20 feet south from an iron pin located at the intersection of Calder Alley and High Street, and extending back in a southerly direction 48.55 feet to the southern boundary of lot No. 19; thence along line of lot No. 19, in an easterly direction 120 feet to a sixteen foot alley; thence in a northerly direction along last mentioned alley 39.4 feet to Calder Alley; thence in a westerly direction along Calder Alley, 120 feet to High Street, and the point of beginning.

Lot No. 75.—BEGINNING at corner of lots Nos. 75 and 76 on Markle Street; thence in a northerly direction along Markle Street 42.5 feet to the south boundary of lot No. 74, 130 feet to the eastern boundary of lot No. 73; thence along line of lot No. 73 in a southerly direction 40 feet to the south boundary of lot No. 72; thence in an easterly direction along the said line of lot No. 72; 144 feet to Markle Street and the point of beginning.

Lot No. 96.—BEGINNING at a point on Centre Street 70 feet south from an iron pin located at the corner of Centre Street and Markle Street and extending in a southerly direction 40 feet to the north boundary of lot No. 97; thence along said boundary in a westerly direction 150 feet to a 20 foot alley; thence along said alley in a northerly direction 40 feet to the south boundary of lot No. 95; thence along the last mentioned boundary in an easterly direction 150 feet to Centre Street, and the point of beginning.

Lot No. 121.—BEGINNING at the corner of lot No. 121 and 122, on Foster Avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the west boundary of lot No. 121, 100 feet to the east boundary of lot No. 122; thence along said boundary of lot No. 122, in a northerly direction 200 feet to a 20 foot alley; thence in a westerly direction 90 feet to the east boundary of lot No. 120; thence in a northerly direction along the line of lot No. 120, 189 feet, more or less to the position of a stone, thence in an easterly direction 100 feet along Foster Avenue to the point of beginning.

Lots Nos. 124 and 125, BEGINNING at the corner of lots Nos. 123 and 124, on Prospect Avenue; thence in an easterly direction 102 feet along Prospect Avenue to the west boundary of lot No. 123; thence along said boundary of lot No. 123, in a northerly direction 200 feet to a 20 foot alley; thence in a westerly direction along the said alley 100 feet to another 20 foot alley; thence along said 20 foot alley in a southerly direction 185 feet to the east boundary of lot No. 125; thence in an easterly direction 100 feet along Hamilton Avenue to the point of beginning.

Lots Nos. 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202 and 203, BEGINNING at a corner of lots Nos. 193 and 194 on Hamilton Avenue; thence in an easterly direction along the line of Hamilton Avenue; 300 feet to corner of Hamilton Avenue, and Spring Street; thence along line of Spring Street in a northerly direction 140 feet to a 20 foot alley; thence along said 20 foot alley in a westerly direction 500 feet more or less to line of lot No. 193; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of lot No. 193, in a southerly direction 150 feet to Hamilton Avenue the place of beginning.

All those certain lots of ground known as Lots 119, 120, on the plot or plan of lots designated as "Beaver Lawa," State College, Centre County, Pa., more particularly bounded and described, as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 119.—BEGINNING at a point 68.55 feet South from an iron pin located at the intersection of Calder Alley and High Street; thence in a Southerly direction forty-five feet along High Street to point at line of lot No. 20; thence East along line of lot No. 20, one hundred and twenty feet to a sixteen foot alley forty-four feet wide; thence in a southerly direction along said alley 100 feet to the intersection of a twenty foot alley; thence along last mentioned alley in a southerly direction two hundred and twenty-five feet to Prospect Avenue and the point of beginning.

Lot No. 118.—BEGINNING at a point one hundred and fifty feet West from iron pin located at the Southwest corner of Foster Avenue and Markle Street and extending in a Southerly direction two hundred feet to a twenty foot alley; thence in a Westerly direction along said Alley, thirty-five feet to the intersection of another twenty foot alley; thence along the last mentioned alley thirty feet in a northerly direction to the boundary of lot No. 118; thence in a Northerly direction one hundred and eight feet along the boundary of lot No. 118 to Foster Avenue; thence in an Easterly direction fifty feet along Foster Avenue, to the point of beginning.

Lot No. 123.—BEGINNING at an iron pin located on the Northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and a twenty foot Alley; thence in an Easterly direction forty-eight feet along Prospect Avenue to the western boundary of lot No. 124; thence along said line of lot No. 124 in a Northerly direction two hundred and sixteen feet to a twenty foot alley; thence in a Westerly direction along said Alley, fifty feet to another twenty foot alley; thence along last mentioned Alley in a Southerly direction two hundred and twenty-five feet to Prospect Avenue and the point of beginning.

All those three certain lots of ground known as Lots 20, 22, and 122 on plot of plan of lots designated as Beaver Lawa, State College, Centre County, Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described, as follows:—

First.—Lot No. 20: Bounded and described as follows, to wit:— BEGINNING at a corner at the intersection of High Street and a fifteen foot Alley; thence along line of said fifteen foot Alley one hundred and twenty feet in an Easterly direction to corner at intersection of lot No. 19 and lot No. 20 on a 20 foot alley in the rear of said lot; thence North along said sixteen foot alley 45.93 feet to corner at intersection of lot No. 20 and lot No. 19; thence along the Southern boundary of line of lot No. 19 in a Westerly direction 120 feet to intersection of lot No. 19 and lot No. 20 on High Street; thence along High Street, in a Southerly direction forty-five feet to corner of High Street and a fifteen foot alley, the place of beginning.

Second.—Lot No. 22: Bounded and described as follows, to wit:— BEGINNING at a point 100 feet North from an iron pin located at a street corner and extending in an Easterly direction one hundred and ninety feet to a twenty foot alley; thence in a Northerly direction fifty feet along the said Alley to the Southern boundary of lot No. 91; thence along the said boundary one hundred and eighty feet in a Westerly direction to Markle Street; thence along Markle Street fifty feet in a Southerly direction to the point of beginning.

Third.—Lot No. 122: Bounded and described as follows, to wit:— BEGINNING at an iron pin located at the Southwest corner of Foster Avenue and Markle Street; and extending in a Southerly direction one hundred and sixty feet along Markle Street to a twenty foot alley; thence along the said Alley in a Westerly direction eighty-two and eight feet in a Westerly direction to the Southern boundary of lot No. 91; thence along the said boundary one hundred and eighty feet in a Westerly direction to Foster Avenue; thence in an Easterly direction fifty-seven feet along Foster Avenue to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution to be sold as the property of J. M. Stewart or J. Max Stewart.

Terms of sale—Cash. Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on said day.

H. E. DUNLAP, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., August 20th, 1928. 73-33-3t.

36 Killed at Crossings.

Collisions at steam railroad grade crossings during the first six months of the year caused thirty-six deaths and injuries to 256, according to the report of the Bureau of Accidents of the Public Service Commission.

Public Sale of House and Lot in Port Matilda

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, J. C. Weston, Trustee of the Estate of Susan E. Price, late of the Township of Worth, County of Centre, State of Pennsylvania deceased, in pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pa., will expose to public sale on the premises hereinafter described

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1928, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in the village of Port Matilda, Centre County, Pa., all that certain message, tenement and lot of ground situate in the said Village, bounded and described, as follows:—

Beginning on Main Street corner of Cherry Street, thence East along Cherry Street 195 feet to Wood Street; thence along Wood Street South 180 feet to line of lot No. 113, thence West along the line of lot No. 113, 185 feet to Main Street, thence along Main Street 180 feet to Cherry Street, the place of beginning; being lot No's 107, 109, and 111, as shown on the plot or plan of the Village of Port Matilda, Centre County Pa., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—One Hundred and Fifty Dollars to be paid in cash when the property is knocked down; the remainder of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court and delivery of the deed by the Trustee.

J. C. WESTON, Trustee.

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