

TRASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES OF 1908 AND 1909. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated lands for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated lands in Centre County, Penn'a. for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 15th, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day, until all are sold.

Table with columns: Acres Per., Warrantee, Supposed Owner, Taxes. Includes sections for BANNER TOWNSHIP, DOGGS TOWNSHIP, BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP, CHURCH TOWNSHIP, and BERGUS TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Acres Per., Warrantee, Supposed Owner, Taxes. Includes sections for HAINES TOWNSHIP, HALF MOON TOWNSHIP, HOWARD TOWNSHIP, LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, MARION TOWNSHIP, and WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Acres Per., Warrantee, Supposed Owner, Taxes. Includes sections for PENN TOWNSHIP, POTTER TOWNSHIP, RUSH TOWNSHIP, and SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Table with columns: Acres Per., Warrantee, Supposed Owner, Taxes. Includes sections for SNOW SHICE TOWNSHIP and UNION TOWNSHIP.

College—and Afterward

By President Hadley, of Yale

THE old curriculum, with all its faults, had the element of competition. Where all the boys were studying the same thing, rank meant something to them all. With the introduction of elective system we secured competition between teachers and got better teaching; but we have practically done away with competition between students, and have lost at that end the stimulus that we gained at the other. This loss has been a serious one. Much of the undue interest in athletics in our college life today is due to the fact that this is the only place where there is real competition among a number of different types of character. It was a mistake for the advocates of the old curriculum to think that all the students required the same treatment. It is, I believe, an equal mistake for the advocates of the elective system to think that each student requires a different treatment. For while there is a very large number of subjects of interest to study, and an almost infinite variety of occupations which the students are going to follow afterward, there is a comparatively small number of types of mind with which we have to deal.

If we can have four or five honor courses, something like those of the English universities, where the studies are grouped and the examinations arranged to meet the needs of these different types, we can, I think, realize the chief advantages of the elective system or the group system without subjecting ourselves to its evils. I am confident that we can secure a degree of collective intellectual interest which is now absent from most of our colleges, and can establish competitions which will be recognized not only in college, but in the world as places where the best men can show what is in them.

It may be objected that any such arrangement would render it difficult for a boy to study the particular things that he was going to use in after life. I regard this as its cardinal advantage. The ideal college education seems to me to be one where a student learns things that he is not going to use in after life by methods that he is going to use. The former element gives the student breadth, while the latter element gives him the training.—Fr. Leslie's Weekly.

The Fate of Second-hand Autos

By R. D. Heinl.

THE price of a rebuilt car ranges from \$300 to \$500. One firm reported that the average selling price of its second-hand cars was \$2,000. Good standard chassis converted into delivery wagons are selling at \$1,800. Touring cars, which last year sold for \$1,250 and \$2,000, may now be bought for from \$500 to \$800. A limousine which only saw a few months' service last year was sold from a second-hand shop this year for \$3,000. The owner originally paid \$4,500 for the car.

Tuxedo Park Association, the exclusive residence colony club of New York, recently bought four three-year-old cars, saving fifty per cent. on the original cost. These were formerly touring cars, but they have been rebuilt into station wagons to carry the members of the colony to and from trains. The Adirondack League Club, of New York, has also purchased second-hand cars for the same purpose.

A greater market for second-hand machines is found out of New York. A second-hand automobile firm, possibly the largest in this country, last year sold eight thousand cars. Ninety-five per cent. of these vehicles went to farmers.—Leslie's.

Jealousy

By Winifred Black

LOUIS PARAT, a French druggist, has been called before the French police to tell why he kept his wife chained to a wall for two years.

"It sees of a nothing," said Mr. Parat, when he went to the police to explain. "I have in my heart but a gnawing jealousy. I cannot live and do my work when my wife is free to go and come where other men may look at her."

I don't know what the French police are going to do about it, I know what I wish they'd do. I wish they would chain the uxorious Mr. Parat to a staple, and keep him tied up two years, just to let him get a chance to learn to control that same gnawing jealousy that causes him so much inconvenience.

I wonder if Madame Parat ever had any jealous pangs while she was chained to the wall.

I suppose the gallant gentleman in this case quite succeeded in making his wife believe that she was a very lucky woman to have a husband who cared so much about her that he had to keep her chained up, to keep him from going crazy with jealousy.

You'll remember how Mr. Mantalini persuaded his wife to do all the work for him by telling her that he loved to lie in bed and watch her work, she was so graceful when she was busy. I suppose Madame Parat was very graceful when she was chained to the wall.

Of all miserable, selfish, outrageous forms of insanity, jealousy is the most terrible.

A woman who has a jealous husband might as well make up her mind to one of two things the day she marries.

Either she will be miserable as long as she lives with him, or she will have to teach him to break himself of the perverted egotism he calls jealousy.

Well-founded jealousy is one thing. No one expects a husband or a wife either to be as blind as a bat or as dull as an owl. But the jealousy that sees harm in every little harmless pleasantry, and wickedness in every open-hearted friendship is nothing more or less than a form of insanity, and the victim to it should be brought to realize that.

Is your husband so jealous that he won't let you move out of the house without him, and that he turns green when you hand your fare to the street car conductor? Call in a brain specialist.

Your husband needs his services. And you'll need them, too, if you let that sort of persecution go on unchecked.—New York American.

Modern Home Is Changing

By James G. Stevens

ONE of the favorite arguments against woman suffrage is that the normal place for woman is the home, and that in the home, fulfilling the duties and responsibilities connected therewith, woman has her supreme function and performs her noblest service to the race. This argument needs modification and limitation if it is to be consistent, because the home is still experiencing radical processes of change. The home had a large part of the supervision of industry in the days of homespun. Each household produced most of the goods for its own consumption, and much of the supervision of home production was performed by the women. Now we have passed from the system of home production to the factory system, and industrial supervision has gone largely from the home and woman's oversight. If woman had the fundamental qualifications of supervising and directing labor and determining its normal environment when industry was carried on largely in the home, then she ought to be equally qualified to perform that service while our present factory system is in vogue.

The question of woman's place in the economic and social order is in a state of flux. The status of the home is undergoing modifications, and when experience has established its functions and limitations, then we can more truly determine woman's normal sphere.

"I AM FOR ANTI-TRUST ACT"

---CHARLES E. HUGHES.

As one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes will decide whether the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company are illegal combinations and whether they shall be dissolved under the Federal Anti-Trust act. For more than a year the great captains of finance have been waiting for the Court's decision on these two cases, so that they can safely determine whether to go forward or backward in creating new trusts or strengthening those already in existence.

In a speech he delivered at Elmira, N. Y., on October 23, 1906, Charles E. Hughes showed clearly and pointedly where he stood on the subject of trusts. He said:

"We do not want anything which will interfere with business enterprise. We don't want anything which will interfere with investments to give opportunities for labor. We don't want to make it difficult for men to find employment. But, on the other hand, we do want to make it difficult for anybody or for any set to unite together and prevent other people from having perfectly fair and just treatment. We want to end discrimination in business.

"I am for the anti-trust act. I am against the unfair combinations by which people are deprived of their chance to get to markets and by which independents have a hard time getting along. I believe in the policy that has been adopted of making it absolutely impossible for secret agreements, for those measures which are taken to put down the independent competitor in this country.

"There are two ways of looking at things in this world. One way is to see how much you can deprive your neighbor of and how much you can gather in for your own enrichment in every possible way, beating people down by grasping and gripping and squeezing the last drop of blood you can get out of them; that's one way, and it is a very poor way. The other way is to go through life with the notion that if you have ability, if you have talent to run a business, if you have capacity to launch a new enterprise and make it successful, if you have capacity for any great matter, why all the greater are the responsibilities upon you because of the great opportunity to be of service to your fellow men.

"We are all together here in the world. We cannot split ourselves up in classes if we try. We have to go up or we will go down together. We want to realize that in society we are all together."

Forty Acres and the Japanese

By Professor F. H. King

ACCORDING to official statistics published in 1908, Japan has in its main islands, exclusive of Formosa and Karafuto, a population of 48,542,736 and the area of its cultivated fields is 21,321 square miles. There is 2,277 people to the square mile, and besides these there are also maintained 2,600,000 cattle and horses, nearly all of which are laboring animals, giving a population of 142 people and seven horses and cattle to each forty acres of cultivated field, a condition sufficiently different from our most fully occupied forty-acre farm to make the busiest man among us stop and do some thinking.

The old farmer who permitted me to hold his plough told me that there were twelve in his family and that he owned and was cultivating fifteen mow of land, which is two and one-half acres, and besides his team—a cow and small donkey—he usually fed two pigs. This is at the rate of 192 people, 16 cows, 16 donkeys and 32 pigs on a forty-acre farm, and a population density of 3,072 people, 256 cows, 256 donkeys and 5121 swine per square mile.—Farm and Fireside.