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Lesson 3.-The Burnt Offering. LEVITICUS 1: 1-14.

" GOLDEN TEXT :--- "So Christ was once offered to beat the sins of many."--Heb. 9: 28,

Central Truth : - All acceptable approach to God must be in his way, and not our own.

The Book of Leviticus, to which we now come, has been called the "figura-tive exhibition of the way of salvation." In Exodus we have been told of Israel's redemption and separation to be God's peculiar people. We are now to learn by a series of symbols how they were to by a series of symbols now they were to approach God, and appreciate his grace and favor. The study ought to prove interesting and profitable. It will help us to understand much that will other-wise be obscure in New Testament al lusions to offerings and sacrifices. No doubt the saying is true, that "one rea-son why many have no better acquaintance with Christ and his Apostles is be cause they are such strangers with Moses and Aaron."

Moses and Aaron." Respecting the origin of sacrifices we have no explicit revelation. It is not surprising, therefore, that on this point there is a variety of opinions. Some have supposed they originated in an express command of God, and others that they were first dictated by human that they were first dictated by human impulse. But it is very certain that they had the divine sanction. Explicit directions were given concerning them; and they were unquestionably made types of that one great sacrifice in which Christ was at once victim and priest. Of the different kinds of sacrifices the

most important were the burnt-offering. peace-offering and the sin-offering trespass-offering. These all had the some things in common ; all were gifts to God and answered the purpose of worship, and all, too, were meant to atone for sin. This last point is well worth remembering. Whatever was true of other offerings, as of flour, oil and wine, into every sacrifice of animal life, every offering of blood, there en-tered the idea of atonement. First and last, and always, at all times, and even in all duties, man is a sinner. His most constanty and primary need is of a "cov-ring/for sin," just that which in Old Testament usuage is meant by the word atonement. Consequently, in the burnt and peace, as well as in the sin and trespass offerings, there was first of all the pouring out of bood for the hiding of sin. Further, it sould be rembered that offerings of the earth's fruits never went alone. Blood-offerings always with these. How impressible are we thus these. How impressively are we thus reminded that it is only as a sinner that man can ever approach his Maker; and as a sinner he must have some atoning offering to present, or to plead. This is a point to be emphasized. Without the remission of sin there is no enjoy-ment of the divine favor; and "with-out the shedding of blood there is no

out the shedding of blood there is no remission." Of this old truth we can-not afford to lose sight. It is at the foundations of solid Christian hope. But, besides that which they signified in common, each of these principal sac-rifices had an idea peculiar to itself. What this was in the case of the burnt-offering is indicated by its name. In its derivation this signifies "ascending." The whole victim was conserved Hoon The whole victim was consumed upon the altar, and ascended as a sweet savor before bim. It thus symbolized entire surrender to God. As the regular morn-ing and evening sacrifice-first in the tabernacle and afterwards in the temple-it was the daily consecration of the nation. Brought by the individual, it signified his own personal self-dedica-tion. The animal was to be the best of tion. The animal was to be the best of its kind, that it might be a perfect of-fering. It was to be an ox, or lamb, or goat, or pigeon, according to the offer-er's means; for it is required of a man ording to that which he bath, and according to that which he hath, and not according to that which he hath not. Then the offerer laid his hand upon the victim's head, in token that he made it his representative. It was to represent him in the pouring out of its life for sin, "for it is the blood that maketh atonement for the soul" (17: 11). And it was also to represent him 1). And it was also to represent him it ascended in smoke from the altar. This may seem a faint and insufficient mblem of self-surrender. And so it was; and yet none could be more im-pressive to the mind of the early wor-shipper. It was a "whole burnt-offer-ing; every part of the victim was con-sumed. And so the devout offerer, so far as his act was intelligent and sin-cere, surrendered in it his entire being -body, soul and spirit. And it was this spirit of penitent and trusting con-secration which made the sacrifice a "sweet savor" to God. "Man rising "aweet savor" to God. "Man rising above the earth and mounting heaven wards is, in all ages, the fulfiling of our heavenly Father's will, and was the les-son of this the earliest form of sacri-doe." It should perhaps be said that some to should perhaps be said that some excellent writers, of whom Murphy is one, have supposed that in this offering the burning of the entire victim was intended to signify the fullness of the atonement made for sin, and that the idea of self-consecration did not enter into it; but such is not the prevailing wisw.

makes anything we bring to God, or do for him, pleasing to him. 4. God lays no oppressive burdens upon us. He accepts the turtle dove, if that is all we have to bring. But he is not pleased with small gifts if we are able to size more.

is not pleased with shaft given in our pleased with shaft give more.
5. All these transactions at the altars of sacrifice mean nothing if man is not a sinner in God's sight, and without hope, save as somehow atonement is made for his sin.
6. Nor did these sacrifices mean any-theor if is is not in God's heart to save

6. Nor did these sacrifices mean any-thing if it is not in God's heart to save the sinner. This great and cheering truth is doubly plain to us, since, in Jesus Christ his own dear Son, God has himself provided for us a spotless lamb of priceless value, and by his one offer-ing on the cross has made an atone-ment adequate for us all. 7. In the ancient sacrifice every man was to bring his own ox. or lamb, or

was to bring his own ox, or lamb, or pigeon, and offer it for himself. The sinner has now only to make the one perfect sacrifice of Christ his own by an act of appropriating faith. But this he

S. Atonement for sin and self-surren-der to God went together in the burntder to God went together in the burnt offering. So they must in our approach-es to God. By appropriating faith in the blood of Jesus, and self-dedication of body, soul and spirit, we come into relations of peace and newness of life with him. But this is not an act done just once for all. The burnt offering was a morning and evening sacrifice. Daily we have need to plead the work of Christ, for the pardon of daily sins. And there is no day when we do not have ccension to renew our self surren-der to him. der to him.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Some Legal Information for Nearly Every-body Married and Uusoarried. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The series of articles on wills and the legal relations of married women, which has recently appeared in these columns, has occasioned a number of questions to be sent to the Ledger. some of these are grouped in the re-

plies given below : "A married woman, resident in Pennsylvania," owns several houses the rents of which she desires to leave to her husband for life, so as to be secure from his present or future creditors; after his death she wishes the property to go to another person. Answer—She can do this by a prop

erly drawn will, but the clause which will secure the income from being at-tached by her husband's creditors must be carefully drawn by a lawyer. The form of words which she proposes is not sufficient. The Ledger cannot give a long form of will, such as would be necessary to effect her pur-She should go to a trustworthy pose. lawver.

"An old Subscriber" asks "What is meant by married women's earning ! Does it mean that she can claim her own earnings, and do whatever she likes with them, and at the same time the husband will be responsible for everything, in the broad sense of the Again, if a man's wife lends money, or buys bonds or property with money which has been earned by her and her husband since their marriage, cannot he claim such money, bonds or property, the wife not having filed her petition?" Here are two questions. To the first we answer that, questions. the wife has filed her petition, under the Act of Assembly, as set forth in the article on the earnings of married women in the Ledger of August 12, y claim here own parnings, he husband is reponsible for thö the maintenance of the family. If, however, she contracts debts for neces saries and the husband has no means to pay for them, the tradesmen who have furnished her with these necessaries can recover the debt from her. The Law of Necessaries will probably receive early attention in the Ledger. Secondly, money earsed by the mar-ried pair, and bonds or property bought with that money belong in general to the husband, especially if the wife has not filed her petition under the act; but if the money has

will take the whole of the personalty and a life estate in the realty. If the intestate leaves no relations whatever, the widow or surviving husband will take everything. This answer covers several other inquiries by different

correspondents. "M." desires to know how the estate of a woman who dies intestate will be Science at the late meeting at Bath. Nearly every person who spoke on the subject gave it a bad name. It was stated that it was expensive to build, divided, and what effect it will have if mortgages are in the husband's name for convenience sake.

Answer .--- 1. Her husband will take the real estate for life, with remainder to her children, and a child's share of the personalty. If she leaves four children, for instance, he will get one-fifth; if but one, he will get one-half. 2. If the mortgages can be proved to be in his name for convenience only, they will be distributed like the rest of the personalty; but this must be early shown. "R. S. T." asks whether a married clearly

woman can make a will cutting off her husband from all interests in her property.

Answer .- No. He can take against her will just what she could take against his, that is, if there be a child, one-third of the realty for life and one-third of the personalty absolutely or, if he prefer, he can take the whole real estate for his life. We have explained just above what he would take if she died intestate.

RARE HONESTY.

An instance of remarkable honesty and fidelity has just been made pub-lic, which rivals in interest any older lden legend or any tale of the Arabian Nights. The characters are well known in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, and the names figure conspicu-ously in Southern California history. The thread of the story, briefly stated, is as follows :

Nearly twenty years ago one of the wealthy ladies of Los Angeles county, finding herself nigh unto death, made a very unusual provision for her only daughter, then an infant. She intrusted to one of her dear lady friends a very large amount of jewelry and valuables, which the friend was to keep until the child grew to womanhood and married.

On her wedding day the mother's gift was to be given the daughter, but until then the most profound secrecy was to be maintained regarding the existence of the legacy. There was a magnificent pearl and diamond necklace, whose value was not less than ten thousand dollars. There were quantities of massive silver and gold plate; there were large solitaire diamond rings ; there were ornaments so rich and rare they would have honored the diadem of a queen. The most costly wardrobes of silk and satin and fine lace were among the treasures which were confided to this friend, and with the rest was the very wedding-robe which the mother had worn as she stood before the altar. It was the mother's request that the daughter be married in the same robe.

And so the mother died, and the earnest kiss which the devoted friend pressed upon the palid brow was the seal of a vow of fidelity. The wealth-ty Spanish father may have wondered what disposition his wife made of her treasures, but, if so, he never gave expression to his thoughts.

Time rolled on, and the little orphan child became a sweet, graceful girl. Meantime the father removed to Santa Barbara; and the tide of fortune turned from his door and left him almost penniless. Misfortune, too, had visit ed the household of the friend, and her vast estates became involved, and poverty crept close to her fireside. She had a son whose talents gave promise of a brilliant career. Her very life was wrapped up in his future. There was a time when the trust confided to her keeping would have been sufficient to have saved her

THE FUTURE MOTOR-POWER.

costly to run, difficult to keep in re-

give place to something better.

it does not meet the wants of the pres-

They want a better force, more loco-

motion, quicker travel, less expense

does and many things besides.

hangs in many of the shop windows

It is a female figure surrounded with

a halo, and emitting rays of light from the hands, which are raised as if

to enable the being to fly. The light gives the arms the appearance of

and is regarded by many as a prophet. We all hope that his fair predictions

may be realized. The steam engine is

a good thing, but we are ready for something better. Now that atten-

tion is drawn to electricity, great re-

A MARRYING WIDOW.

fall. Six months ago William Cum-

widow, she finally consented to marry

him in twelve months and a day from

sults may be expected.

The artist is an enthusiast,

regions.

He had wrestled in prayer with the The steam engine that has been the nears of revolutionizing manufacturing and transportation, was spoken of with a good deal of disparagement by several of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of

Miss Bruner.

A FIGHTING FEMALE MAIL CARRIER-BEAT A MAN FOR INSULTING HER-HIS SUBSEQUENT DEATH.

pair, dangerous to life and property, cumbersome, productive of dirt and noise, and not adapted to many pur-NEW YORK, Oct. 1.-The truth conerning the tragic death of George R. McClellan, an itinerant photographer poses where a motor is required. In the opinion of some, the steam engine from Syracuse, is as follows : According to the latest developments, he had had had its day, and played its part, been at Port Washington, Long Island and was now ready to be put in a museum of curiosities. They think it is behind the times, and that it should Sound, with a partner, driving around the country with a photograph wagon, doing a good business. Both made their headquarters at Hult's hotel. These scientific men of Great Brit-His partner collected and decamped last Tuesday a week with \$1,000 be-longing to the firm. McClellan beain object to the steam engine because came despondent and took to drinking ent fast age; because it spends too much force for the result it accomheavily. He left Port Washington at 11 o'clock last Saturday morning much plishes, and for the additional reason intoxicated. That afternoon Miss Suthat it is fast consuming the coal that will be wanted for heating purposes. ie Bruner, aged 22, a strong woman, who carries the mail in a light wagon between Port Washington and Great Neck, while en route, met McClellan one mile south of Manhasset. He and greater security. They want something that will propel canoes as would not let her pass, and crossed the road several times in front of her, well as ships; that will run sewing machines as well as trip-hammers; that will draw pleasure carriages as well as railway cars. They desire a with his team, to prevent her getting ahead.

motor that will not consume fuel, pro-duce smoke, or cause noise; that can Becoming impatient, Miss Bruner drove alongside, and McClellan manbe managed by a child and run if deaged his team so as to force her vihicle sired in a parlor. They want some-thing that will do all the steam engine into a ditch at the farm of F. B. Davis. He then insulted her and a fight ensued. Miss Bruner allighted In the opinion of most of the sci-entists of Great Britian electricity is and attacked him with a beavy whip, using the but of the same on his head and face until he gave up the contest. She then went on. When she reached to take the place of steam in driving machinery and moving cars, and it is Great Neck she gave an account of to be generated by the action of tides, the occurrence to the post-office offiwinds and falling water. They predict that wind-power will be utilized cials, saying she had never before seen McClellan, and that although he was to a greater extent than any persons in a previous age ever believed it drunk he knew perfectly well what he was about. The next morning, near the scene of the fight, McClellan's Wind will generate electricity for moving machinery, for lighting streets, and warming dwellings in Irewagon was found standing in the road he hanging over the dash-board, appaland, Belgium, Denmark and other rently in a drunken stupor. On moncountries where there are few streams that afford water-power. The move-ment of the tides will produce the day morning McClellan was found lynsensible in the road beside his wage same effects in most countries that near Flushing, his face covered with cuts and bruises, and he was taken to have an extensive sea coast, while the fall of water in rivers and streams will the Flushing lock-up for a drunk, and remained unconscious until Wednes-day, when he died. generate electricity in all mountain

On Sunday afternoon McClellan was seen in Manhasset, when he told the post master there of the beating The great electrical exhibition at Paris is doing much to draw attention to what is called the motor-power of the future. A picture called "The Queen of the Nineteenth Century" Miss Bruner gave him.

A man known by the alias of "Pretty Pat," a rough customer of Great Neck, was seen with McClellan on Saturday afternoon subsequent to the whipping by Miss Bruner. Persons have also been found who say that McClellan had the marks on his face when he left Port Washington.

An inquest will be held at Flushing on Monday. There is much ex-citement, and it is uncertain whether or not the immediate cause of death was the beating given by Miss Bruner. She is a very respectable, hard-work-ing girl and is upheld by the community.

A Water Filter.

Serious sickness would often be verted from the household if, among ther sanitary regulations, none but filtered water was drunk by the members. Water may look and taste like band died about a year ago from a the purest, and still contain disease germs that we would retreat from with horror if they but presented themselves duly labelled. Wells, cisming came courting her, and his at-tentions not being distasteful to the terns and springs that occupy ground lower than that of drains, vaults, or barnyards within a hundred feet or the date of her first husband's death. The happy day fell on Wednesday, more, should be regarded with suspi-cion no matter how 'splendid' the wa-a thousand acres belonging to the r may appear.

now being made by Barbedienue of Paris. Vanderbilt has two of Her-ter's men scouring Europe for what-ever may be unique in furniture. Cost is said to be of no importance whatever. "The more the bouse costs the better," Vanderbilt is said to have remarked to an old friend disposed to lecture him upon the sin of extrava-From careful estimates it is gance. thought that the three houses on that one plot of ground will have cost whe n ready for house warming about \$4,500,000-not one year's income of this same Billy Vanderbilt, who twenthis same billy vancerbill, who twen-ty-five years ago was hard pressed to pay taxes on his farm, and, perhaps, wondered why a poor man like him had ten children to support.

Gen. Grant's Presents and His Family.

m the New York Sur

Mrs. U. S. Grant is busy in this city unpacking the numerous cases containing President Grant's presents. When Gen. Grant gave up his house in I street, Washington, all the presents he had received at that time were packed and stored. He has now eighty-two cases of valuables to be unpacked. Mrs. Grant recently said that she did not really know how much the family had. The magnificent service of silver presented by Mexico to Gen. Grant, about the time he became President, and by him transferred to his wife, has been ordered from the vaults of the bank where it was deposited, and will be used for the first time in what is termed "Grant's New York palace." The service of silver is said to be finer than that owned by G. W. Childs, A. M. Gen. Grant will have in his new house a sideboard that will arouse the envy of all lovers of unique furniture. It is made of Mexican onyx, and was presented to him by Mexico. It is the rarest and costliest buffet in New York. The parlors of the new house will be crowded with presents, some of which will be kept in a burglar-proof safe. Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, with their two children, will reside with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Jr., will reside in the Chaffee mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Grant reside in an elegant flat. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris and their three children are expected in New York next month, and it is probable that they will also make their home here. The value of the presents contained in Gen. Grant's treasure boxes is fixed by the gossips at a fabulous sum.

A Hot Water River.

The great Sutro tunnel, cut to reeve the celebrated Comstock mines at Virginia City, Nevada, of the vast quantity of hot water which is enuntered in them, affords an outlet to 12,000 tons every twenty-four hours, or about 3,000,000 gallons. Some of the water as it finds its way into the mines, has a temperature of 195 degress, while four miles from the mouth of the tunnel the temperature ranges 130 to 135 degrees. To obviate the inconvenience which would arise from the vapor such a vast quantity of water would give off, the flow is conducted through the entire tunnel, four miles, in a tight flume made of pine. At the point of exit the water has lost but seven degrees of heat. Sixty feet below the mouth of the tunnel the hot water is utilized for turning machinery belonging to the company, from hence it is carried off by a tun-nel 1,100 feet in length, which serves as a water-way. Leaving the waste way tunnel the water flows to the Carson river, a mile and a half distant. This hot water is being utilized for many purposes. The boys have ar-ranged several pools where they indulge in hot baths. The miners and others use it for laundry purposes, and ar-

An Erie special the Cleveland Leadsays that a genuine comedy in real ife was played here yesterday. Mrs. Frances Kennedy is a buxom young widow twenty five years old. Her hus-

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. 1. No right-minded person can desire to approach God empty handed; the spontaneous impulse of bis heart is to "bring an offering unto the Lord." 2. God early made it plain that he will accept only the best. Our choicest possessions must be looked upon as be-longing to him. Some persons give to themselves, or the pittance left after self indulgence. "Offer it now unto the governor, will he be pleased with thee?"

thee?" 3. An essential condition of every ac-ceptable sacrifice was that it should be of the giver's "own voluntary will." It is the heart there is in it which

der the act; but if the money has been invested or lent in the wife's living soul who knew of the existence name, there is a presumption that the must meet that presumption by showing that the investments was so made only for phrposes of convenience. A number of lawsuits have arisen under such circumstances. It must be al-ways remembered that a husband may give to his wife and a wife to her hus-

"Justice" puts the following case 'Mr. C., at his death, leaves a house and lot by will to each of his daugh ters. After coming into possession of her property one of the daughters but has no children. marries, she make a valid will, and dispose of the property against the wishes of her husband, who survives her ?"

Answer .- Her husband has estate in the house and lot, of which she cannot deprive him by will ; but, after his death, the real estate will go to the person to whom it is given in her will. We take it for granted, as the question is put, that the gift to the daughter was absolute—not in trust and not for her life only "S. D. H." asks what the law is "in

"S. D. H." asks what the law is "in reference to the disposition of the property, real and personal, of a man who dies intestate, leaving only his widow; never having had any chil-dren; and also the same in the case of the death of a wife possessed of property who leaves only her husband to survive her, never having had any children. children.

Answer .--- If the intestate has collateral relations, the widow will take one-balf of the real estate for life, and one-half of the personal estate absolutely. The surviving husband

of the treasures. From time to time husband has given it to her, and he the great chests had to be opened and the rich robes and laces cared for, lest moths or dust, or time mar the delicate fabrics. Yet never once did this faithful friend falter. Reversals came, poverty came, and many bright hopes vanished, but the treasures were preserved.

The girl grew to be a beautiful young lady, and in due time became betrothed to a young gentleman of good business prospects, and who is highly respected in the community. The wedding occurred a short tim ago, and was largely attended. The bride's attire was so rich and elegant that it attracted universal admiration,

but none guessed that it was the mother's wedding robe so mysteriously preserved and so faithfully presented. All the treasures, to the value of many thousand of dollars, were scrupulously delivered to the new bride, and are now safely deposited in one of our city banks.

The faithful friend is now living in Ventura county. Her son has been a member of the Legislature, and is one ot the most prominent young men in Southern California. duct.

"IF I was as bald as you," said Gue De Smith to one of the most promi-nent citizens of Austin, "I would wear

"I don't see why you should ever wear a wig," was the quiet response, "an empty barn don't need any roof." —Texas Siftings.

THE man at the telephone office always has a "holler back."

and the ceremony was to take place at the bride's house. A magnificent wed-ding feast was prepared, and about sixty guests were invited to partake of it. The hour appointed for the marriage was set for 6 P. M. In the forenoon the bridegroom-elect arrayed himself in his best and went off to invite a few friends in the country who had been forgotten. The afternoon mail brought a postal card from him, stating that he had conscientious scruples about marrying a woman so re-cently widowed. He would make it

a matter of prayer, and would abide the result of his feelings when through. She was not to take this as a positive declination to marry, but if he did not arrive at 6 o'clock P. M., she might consider the marriage off. Mrs. Kennedy did not faint or g

into hysterics, but she decked herself in her bridal robes, and smilingly re-ceived the guests bidden to the feast. When the minister and all those with

wedding garments had arrived, the lady called the meeting to order and read the recreant Cummings' card.

Loud and prolonged were the de-nunciations of the absent groom's con-

"This need not prevent the fea and Mrs. Kennedy, and the guests fell to banqueting immediately. After supper the room was cleared for danc-ing, and Mr. Washington Williams, an elderly bachelor, led the german with the bride. He became so enam-card of her that within an heart her ored of her that within an hour he

A good and efficient filter may be made in this way : Take a cask, re-move one end and set it upright, the open end at the top. At one-third of the distance from the bottom place a round partition pierced with small holes. On this arrange a layer of clean small peobles, and over them a layer of charcoal and another of sand, topping it over with more pebbles. Over this put another partition with holes in it, or a layer of good sized stones to prevent the pebbles from being disturbed when the water is poured in. A faucet is placed in the bottom to draw off the water. A pail of water and a lump of ice in the top of the cask and closely covered, sup-plies the perfection of drinking water for twenty-four hours.

The Materials of Vanderbilt's New Home.

w York Letter in Troy Tit

Vanderbilt has been criticised be cause he went to Europe with Herter to order all the glasswork, chandeliers, to order all the glasswork, chandeliers, carpets, hangings, marble-work and much of the furniture. Having made his money in America he ought to spend it here, it has been said. The only art-work done in this country for the house are the bronze railings around the house and the bronze crest-ing around the noise and the bronze cresting around the roof. This work was done in nine months by a Philadelphia firm for \$42,000. It was offered to Mitchell & Vance of New York, who ored of her that within an hour he proposed and was accepted. The min-ister was recalled, and at 11 p. M., Mrs. Keunedy was made Mrs. Wash-ington Williams. The marriage had scarcely been performed when the door bell was rung violently, and in stalked the conscientious Cummings.

company is to be irrigated. It is pro-posed to conduct the hot water through iron pipes, beneath the surface of the soil near the roots of thousands of fruit trees which are to be planted, and in a similar manner give the necessary warmth to a number of hot houses to be used for the propagation of early fruits and vegetables.

Weather Wisdom.

When you wish to know what the veather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you see. Keep your eye upon it, and if it decreases and disappears it shows a state of the air which is sure to be followed by dry weather; but if it increases in size, take your great coat with you if you are going from home, for falling are going from home, for falling weather is not far off. The reason is this: When the air is becoming chargthis: When the air is becoming charg-ed with electricity you will see every cloud attracting all lesser ones to-wards it, until it gathers into a show-er; and, on the contrary, when the fluid is passing off, or diffusing itself, then a large cloud will be seen break-ing into pieces and dissolving.

LAW PROFESSOR-What constitutes burglary ? Student—There must be a breaking. Professor—Then, if a man enters your house and takes \$5 from your vest pocket in the hall would that be burglary? Student— Yes, sir, because that would break me.

the it a start for