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COMMENCEMENT AT STATE COLLEGE

One of the Most Successful Events Known in Its History.

INAUGURAL OF DR. SPARKS

Large Attendance of Alumni—Great Throng of Visitors—Principal Events of the Week—Large Class Graduated.

The Forty-eighth Annual Commencement of Pennsylvania State College took place this week under the most favorable and auspicious circumstances. The weather was favorable and the attendance far surpassed any commencement in the history of the institution. The personnel of the vast crowd was equal to the celebrities of the most distinguished college of the land. It is estimated that several thousand strangers were present among which were four or five hundred of the prettiest girls to be found in Pennsylvania or any other state. To make room for these fair daughters of Eve the students vacated the fraternity houses and took up their nightly abode in tents on the campus. To entertain these young ladies dances were given at the fraternities so that there was nothing but one round of pleasure. The attendance of the alumni was also greater than ever before, many of them coming in Pullman cars in which they lived while at the college.

The commencement exercises practically began with a game of ball on Saturday afternoon between State and the Western University of Pennsylvania. It was exciting and close from the first to the finish. Finally State led off and succeeded in winning out by a score of 1 to 0.

Sunday morning at 10.30 the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Rev. John Knox McClurkin of the United Presbyterian church, of Pittsburgh. In his excellent discourse he reviewed the progress of civilization in the past seventy years and then said: "God is calling America higher. This call is heard in the great movements for political righteousness, for the cleaner personal integrity of our political servants, for the cleansing of our municipal life, and for the reformation of our corporate and commercial life." He made a strong plea for the graduates to live Christian and manly lives.

Monday the program of the day was marred by a heavy rain. It finally cleared when the field and track meet was held with the Western University of Pennsylvania. As usual, State carried off many of the honors. The junior oratorical contest in the evening was also an interesting feature.

Tuesday afternoon the alumni parade took place in which were found men who went to school there as early as 1861, some of these had never been back until this year. The radical change that has taken place seems like a dream to many of them, who knew State only in its infancy.

Wednesday's proceedings meant more to State College than anything that has transpired during the entire week. It was the inauguration of Dr. Edwin Erle Sparks as president of the College. He was heartily welcomed by the student body, alumni, faculty and the board of trustees, the last speech being by General James A. Beaver; were heartily responded to by Dr. Sparks who afterwards delivered the inaugural and commencement address, dealing for his subject, "The Economic Obligation of Public Education." The address showed marked ability. He is not only fitted for the position from a literary standpoint but he has shown wonderful executive ability. Besides this he is kind and openhearted and easily approached. When once thoroughly in the harness there is little doubt but what he will open up greater things for college than it has witnessed in the past. Following Dr. Sparks' address the valedictory of the class of 1908 was made by W. F. H. Wentzel; Dr. Sparks then conferred the degrees and awarded the prizes. In the afternoon the inaugural exercises were resumed when addresses were made by Dr. Alexander Crumley Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J., and Dr. Paul Shorey, head of the department of Greek in the University of Chicago, in which Dr. Sparks was a member of the faculty. From 5 to 6 o'clock an informal reception took place at the President's home which proved to be a brilliant affair. At 8 o'clock the farewell reception and dance to the Seniors took place in the armory.

An Indian Relic.
Baggage-master Tom Haupt at the Pennsylvania station, says the Sunbury item, is the possessor of a valuable Indian relic which was dug up by the men excavating for the Sunbury and Selingsgrove trolley tracks on Market street. While standing with a number of people watching the men at work, Mr. Haupt spied an object which attracted his attention and when he picked it up he found it to be a strange shaped earthen cup. When the dirt had been cleaned from it paint stains were found on the inside. Several parties versed in the knowledge of Indian relics pronounced the relic an Indian paint cup which some Indian or Indians had used in making their war paint to decorate their faces. History tells us that over 140 years ago the great Chief Shickelamy had his wigwam located near the spot where the relic was found and it is more than likely that the cup was the property of the old chief.

The Daddy of Rattlesnakes
John, James and Hugh McLaughlin of Osceola were out in the woods the other part of the week and killed the daddy of all the rattlesnakes. It was six feet long, thick as a man's leg, and carried twenty two rattles and a button, indicating that it was twenty-three years old.

SHAEFFER-HAZEL REUNION.

June 11th, 1908, according to previous arrangements, the families of the above named met at Grange Park, Centre Hall, and on account of the rain in the morning, causing many to be late. The organization was not completed until about 11 o'clock when the chairman called the meeting to order with an appropriate address. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Beiber, Lutheran minister at Centre Hall. While Rev. Beiber was addressing the meeting, Col. J. L. Spangler and Hon. Ellis Orvis made their appearance. Col. Spangler was called and made a splendid address. Judge Orvis was then called and gave us a very fine address only too short. The meeting then adjourned for lunch, and the tables fairly groaned under the weight of the eatables the good women had prepared for the occasion. Col. Spangler even expressed himself by saying after every person had been bountifully supplied, that there was enough left to give a lunch to all Pennsylvania. Then came a few hours' rest, after which the meeting was again called to order, about 2 p. m. when address was made by Lewis Shaeffer, of Illinois, he being a son of Squire Michael Shaeffer, and a teacher for thirty years. Leonard Rhone, leader and master of the Grange of Centre Hall, was called and responded by giving us a very fine address. The chairman was so elated by the honor conferred by the above named speakers that he called for a vote of thanks and every man woman and child responded by a yea and amen. After music, "God be with you until we meet again," the meeting adjourned to meet at Grange Park, Centre Hall, a year hence. All are invited to meet us again.

CHAIRMAN.
In this connection special mention should be made of the historical feature of Col. Spangler's address. He has devoted much time and research upon the subject of the Pennsylvania Germans and their ancestry. He gave a brief sketch of the causes which led them to migrate by the thousands from the fatherland and seek new homes in America. The early trials and hardships they endured, and their final location in the eastern portion of this state was followed out, and gave those present much that was intensely interesting and actually new. He also dwelt with much emphasis upon the important part played by the sturdy Pennsylvania Germans in the development of this state and the nation.

At the solicitation of many present Col. Spangler has consented to prepare for publication, in a later issue of the Centre Democrat, a more comprehensive article bearing upon the topics in his address on this occasion.

The reunion brought to light another Hazel in the direct line of descent, of whom there was no previous knowledge. This was H. C. Hazel, of Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., a grandson of Henry Hazel, who, in the earlier years, was a citizen of Brushvalley and went to Ohio. A son of his, David, is the father of H. C. Hazel. After Henry left Centre county he was lost sight of, and no trace of him is had up to this time. H. C., the subject of this paragraph, did not know he had any relatives in Centre county, until he learned of this reunion, which he attended on Thursday, 11, and to his agreeable surprise found that there was quite a large connection of Hazels in this county, and all near relatives.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Thursday afternoon two sons of John Holderman, of Buffalo Run, were burned with powder to the extent that the oldest one is in the Bellefonte hospital, with but little hope of recovery. From what we were able to gather the painful and distressing accident took place at the lime kilns at what is known as Moristown. An Italian, about thirteen years of age, in some way, secured a quantity of powder from the magazine located at that place. He put the powder into a can which he attached a fuse. When the fuse had burned almost to the can he turned back where the two Holderman boys were standing. The result was when the explosion took place both boys were seriously and painfully burned. The clothes of the oldest boy, who is about fifteen years old, took fire and immediately he became a living, flaming torch. He had enough sense to run and jump into the creek thus saving himself from a horrible death. Some of the workmen ran to his assistance and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before the young man was so badly burned that the flesh peeled from his body, when his clothes were loosened. He was taken to the Bellefonte hospital where he is receiving the best possible attention, but there are grave doubts of his recovery. The flesh is burned from his head, face, arms and part of his body from his head to his waist. He is in a stupor most of the time, and he breathes heavily. The other boy, who is about twelve years of age, was more fortunate, although his injuries are of a painful nature. He was burned mostly about the arms, but it was not necessary to take him to the hospital. He is getting along as well as can be expected.

Kicked By A Horse.

Willard Shaeffer, who resides on the Benner farm, in Benner township, was kicked by a horse on Tuesday afternoon, the result of which he is suffering from a fractured skull. The boy was driving the horse to water when he struck him with a switch to urge the beast along. Instead of hastening its gait the animal kicked the boy on the head. He was brought to the hospital where the wound received the proper care and attention. He is getting along as well as can be expected, and will recover if no complications set in.

Soaked \$160.00.

Charley Andrews, a well known resident of Johnstown, went fishing the other day and caught sixteen trout. The game warden came along, inspected his basket, found the trout all under size, and when hauled up before a magistrate he was fined \$160.00.

NEW POSTAL RULING IS EXPLAINED

Why the Government Objects to Handling Unpaid Papers.

IS AFTER ADVERTISING FAKES

The Law is General and Applies to All Papers—Hard on Dead Beats and Dishonest Men—Good Points of the New Law.

On the 1st of January, 1908, most publishers for the first time became aware of the new ruling in the Post Office Department which makes it necessary for regular subscribers to pay for their papers in advance. At first it seemed like a revelation, as nearly all had been doing a credit business with many of their patrons for years. The public did not want to believe it either, and looked upon the announcement as merely a scheme of publishers to collect bad accounts; and to this day many are of the same opinion. Of course we can continue papers to persons who are in arrears, but it requires a penny postage for each copy and that makes it entirely too expensive, and it is rather a risky proposition to put that much additional hard-earned cash into delinquent patrons.

Many persons can't understand what right the government has to establish such a radical rule for newspapers, say to whom you can send the paper at one rate, and to others at a special rate. But, as the conditions are studied, the reasons for such a course are more apparent. As a matter of public good, for the general dissemination of information to the public, the government from the start has pursued the policy of granting a special rate to all publishers of newspapers, for sending the same through the mails. In the county, where published, there even is no charge except where there is a Special Delivery office. Outside the county we must pay a second class rate, two cents per pound. This has the effect of making cheaper newspapers, and of putting them in the homes of people of ordinary means who otherwise would not feel justified in making such an expenditure. Newspapers in the homes have a decided educational feature, as the children will soon learn to read readily and thus gain general information in many ways. In handling papers at this low rate there is no doubt but that the postal service is at more expense than is derived from the publishers—there is a loss—but the public in general is benefited therefrom by cheaper papers. This policy is followed in other countries as well, and they are not mistaken in the wisdom of it.

Since the time the postal department was established, over a hundred years ago, there has been a wonderful transformation in the manner of manufacturing paper from cheap woodpulp, instead of expensive rags. Still more remarkable has been the development of the printing press by which papers and magazines can be printed, folded and even mailed in one operation by the hundred thousands a day, and at a minimum cost. In addition to that the manner of doing business has materially changed.

Twenty years ago few knew of such a thing as the mail order houses in the great cities that have become gigantic institutions and are attracting so much retail trade from every town in the country. Their business is founded upon advertising. In order to reach persons at a distance and even mail order, they ordinarily have to affix a stamp to the same to send it through the mails, and then they are limited to a rate of one cent for two ounces.

These large mercantile concerns have gotten onto another scheme and it has worked well. Instead of sending their advertising matter out as third class matter, at two ounces for a cent, they have come to the conclusion that they might just as well send it at the newspaper rate of a pound for two cents, and this is the way it is done. They establish a newspaper or magazine that is published either weekly or monthly and at stated intervals, and to all appearances is a legitimate publication. It has a nominal rate of subscription which is never demanded. From every postoffice in the country they secure fifty or more names of families and to these they mail their publications regularly year after year and never think of asking for their money. The price—all they desire is to have them delivered to the parties addressed. Why? They are advertising circulars pure and simple, with some reading, parading under the guise of legitimate publication to get the cheap postal rate. The big stores and general advertisers pay for the printing and the mailing. Up in Maine there is a host of such publications, prominent among them is "Comfort" which almost everybody has had thrust in his mail box without ever asking for it, or being solicited to pay the supposed subscription price. Others in St. Louis and elsewhere have sprung up recently and are doing the same kind of business in which you see whole pages taken by Sears, Roebuck & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., and similar firms, who pay all the bills. These publications regularly dump in the mails enormous editions, in some cases as large as from one to two million copies, and have enough to fill a whole train of mail coaches, and are addressed to every part of the United States thus burdening the service and requiring an unlimited amount of labor to handle—all at a loss to the postal department, because they are masquerading as legitimate publications simply to get the second-class postal rate. This has been a great drain on the postal service, and in order to stop the abuse the postal department adopted the rule that there must be a legitimate subscription list to secure the low second class rate; nor can papers be gratuitously distributed, and still further that where papers were not paid for after one year there would have to be a cent postage paid for each copy

mailed. The ruling must be general in its application, therefore it affects the regular country newspapers as well as the fake publications issued for advertising purposes only.

Since this ruling has gone into effect there has been a whole lot of fake publications put out of business because they could not afford to pay the special postal rate. While the government has been following this class of papers in the past few months, they have given notice to the publishers of all papers, and especially those known as the country weeklies, that they must readjust their business along the same lines; and all are doing so as rapidly as they possibly can, for the reason that where they carry unpaid subscribers on their list they are liable to have their paper debarred from the mails at the end of each class rate, and that would be the end of any regular country weekly.

In the last generation business methods have materially changed, and thereby naturally the government finds it necessary to adopt new rules and regulations to meet these conditions. We believe that it will be better for every community to have its people hear less, and buy less from the mail order houses in Chicago and elsewhere, and keep as much as possible of their money right at home among the very people who are likely to bring it back again to the same purse where it started; and thus again and again make the same circuit thereby preserving the wealth in the community, instead of allowing it to drift to the great mercantile establishments in the large cities. That will be one of the material benefits of the new ruling. The next will be a saving to the postal department. Lastly, the dirty skin-dint, the deadbeat and the cheat, will no longer be able to get his newspaper dishonestly—but not paying for it.

New Postal Laws.

A newspaper publisher has recently brought suit against 45 men who would not pay their subscriptions, obtaining judgment in each claim. Of those 28 made affidavit that they owned no more than the law allowed, thus preventing attachment. Then under the decision of the supreme court they were arrested for petit larceny and bound over in the sum of \$300 each.

All but six gave bond while six went to jail. The new postal law makes it largely to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.

Powers a Free Man.

Caleb Powers and James B. Howard, convicted of complicity in the assassination of Governor William Goebel of Kentucky, on January 30, 1900, were pardoned Saturday by Governor Augustus Wilson. They were immediately released—Powers from the Scott county jail at Georgetown and Howard from the state's prison at Frankfort.

In a statement giving his reasons for his action Governor Wilson says petitions asking him to pardon Powers and Howard have been pouring in from all parts of the United States. The petitions were signed, he says, by 500,000 persons, some 240,000 of them Kentuckians a large proportion being democrats.

Caleb Powers, ex-secretary of state for Kentucky, had been tried four times for complicity in the murder of William Goebel on January 30, 1900. Three times found him guilty. Twice he was sentenced to die and once to life imprisonment. The fourth jury disagreed, standing ten for acquittal to two for conviction.

The pardon of Caleb Powers and James B. Howard was received with evident joy by William S. Taylor, ex-governor, who has been a refugee in Indiana for eight years.

A Little Boy Killed.

A sad accident took place up along Spring Creek on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Harry Lansberry, the 8 year old son of Luther Lansberry. Mr. Lansberry resides near what is known as the old Still house, and between four and five o'clock he let an old mule out on the road to eat grass. It has always been considered perfectly safe, and on this occasion Harry and Dayton Lansberry, sons of Fred Beizer, got on the mule's back to take a ride. In going down a steep hill, in the direction of Bellefonte, the animal stumbled, and in falling it fell on Harry Lansberry, crushing out his life instantly. Boynton Lansberry, was also slightly injured but by 7 o'clock was able to be around again as usual. The father was present and did all he could to save his child but his efforts proved of no avail. The deceased was a bright boy, and the sad accident is deeply lamented by the community in general. The Beizer boys were uninjured.

Academy Athletics.

Before the close of the Academy Friday the athletic association adopted a new constitution and elected officers as follows for the ensuing year: Clyde Oberlin, of Johnson City, Tenn., president; John South, of Bridgeport, Ohio, secretary; and J. R. Hughes, treasurer. They also elected Arthur Abrams, of Butler, foot ball manager; William Crooks, of Williamsport, base ball manager; Merril Wals, of Williamsport, basketball manager; and Harold Stevens, of Reading, manager of the track team. The athletic advisory committee consists of Prof. J. R. Hughes, ex-officio, Prof. Arthur Sloop, coach, Prof. Charles Hall, Warren Eisey, of Pittsburg, and Thomas Thomas, of Scranton.

A Dam Nuisance.

Shad were so plentiful in the Susquehanna river below McCall's Ferry dam recently, that they sold for fifteen cents apiece, and hundreds spoiled because there were no purchasers at any price. The big dam at that place prevents the shad from ascending the river any farther and the stream below that obstruction fairly swarms with the fish. Unless an effective fishway is provided it is evident that Susquehanna shad will soon be among the extinct varieties of fish.

—Don't forget to see the pictures at the Electric Theatre this week.

TAFT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

The "Re-Actionary Element" Oppose the Administration.

THE OTHER BOOMS COLLAPSE

Considerable Difficulty in Shaping the Platform—Much Opposition to Revision of the Tariff—Labor Organizations Slighted.

In this issue of the Centre Democrat we can not give a detailed account of the National Republican Convention which is in session in Chicago, this week, and by the time the paper reaches its readers will have nominated its ticket, adopted the party platform, and after the usual "Hurras" for the g. o. p., folded their tents and gone home. For some days the national Republican committee was in session there arranging the preliminaries and hearing and determining contests. From the start it was evident that Taft would be the nominee, as he had a majority of the delegates, and Taft men were absolutely in control of this committee. In hearing contests they applied the "steam roller" process—rode over everything in sight, flattened out every line of opposition, thus crushing the political life out of all the remaining political booms of other "favorite sons" aspiring for the Presidency. Thus they put a quietus on the booms of Gov. Hughes of New York, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Speaker Cannon of Illinois, vice President Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator Foraker of Ohio and others. These are termed the "Allies" or the "Re-actionary" element, who have combined their forces and hope to in some measure have some say in the selection of Taft's running mate, for the vice-presidency. In this list are classed Fairbanks who is always willing, Senator Dolliver, and Gov. Cummings of Iowa, with the latter as the most prominent.

There has been a big wrangle over the adoption of the platform. Taft insists on a "tariff revision" plank. This does not suit the stand-patters who represent the trusts and corporations. For that reason prominent politicians like Speaker Cannon, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and other trust tools, are making the fight of their lives to prevent anything of the kind like tariff revision in a Republican platform, for the reason that it would destroy all hope of contributions for this campaign from trusts. So strong is this sentiment that a "straddle" is predicted.

The labor organizations also are demanding recognition, and a meaningless plank will be the result, as large employers of labor are protesting against any such concessions to organization labor; the result is they will get a genuine lemon, as usual.

The convention is described as listless and lifeless, as there is no contest left for the head of the ticket. There is apparent division in the ranks. Opposition to Taft is, deep-seated and pronounced among the "re-actionary" crowd who are not in sympathy with the Roosevelt administration which, without a doubt, is in complete control of the convention.

Any close observer of current events will readily realize that in the last session of congress "re-actionary" element was able to cripple or kill almost every popular measure intended to curb predatory wealth—the trusts, the railroads and other gigantic corporations—from encroaching on the rights of the people. They represent the wealthy class who secure special favors from the government and thereby amass the gigantic fortunes of today. The same element is active now in the Chicago convention with Speaker Cannon as the champion. They hope to shape the platform to their liking, as in the past, and thus far have in a measure succeeded.

The striking feature at the opening of the convention was the marked apathy and lack of enthusiasm. The mention of President Roosevelt's name only brought forth perfunctory applause, which indicates that the division in the ranks is growing more marked. The vital contest is the adoption of the platform, the administration has prepared and is strongly urging planks on anti-injunction, anti-trust, postal savings banks, and railroad rate regulation—all of which are bitterly opposed by Speaker Cannon leading the "re-actionary" forces known as the "stand-patters." There are fifty three members of the resolution committee and a majority are reported with the "stand-patters."

Ashburner Ellmore.
John Ellmore, the patentee and manufacturer of the Ellmore Fuel Compound, who resides in Altoona and of whom the newspapers had a great deal to say a year ago last winter about his wonderful composition that would burn ashes, and save a great deal of coal and money to every consumer of coal, was in Lock Haven this week and gave a demonstration of his discovery at the Lock Haven steam laundry of P. P. Rittenman & Son, on Bellefonte avenue, on Monday. The late Dr. Hoy, it will be remembered, was associated with Ellmore in this ashburning scheme.

Bar Slipped, Boys Skull Fractured.
Charley, a young son of James White, of Philadelphia, is at the Cottage hospital of that place, with a fractured skull and is in a very serious condition, the result of being hit with a base ball bat, which accidentally slipped out of the hand of James Nixon during an exhibition game between the C. & C. Street Ry. and Chester Hill teams at Athletic park, Friday afternoon.

Festival will be held at the Disciple church, at Romola, on Saturday, June 20th, music by the band; everybody invited.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

The graduate and the wedding march
The class song; the bride;
The trained athlete, the race so fleet.
The jumps both far and wide.
The picnic in the shady dell.
The stroll beneath the moon;
So many things the poet sings
Are bunched in leafy June.

If you would please yourself please others.
The less a man has to do the less he does it.
Even the codfish is apt to get all balled up.

A man doesn't have to be rich to have more money than brains.

When a man has toothache he is apt to envy the fellow with false teeth.

Its when a fellow thinks he is out of sight that he feels all eyes are upon him.

Any man can be thankful for what he gets, but few of us consider that we ought to be thankful, for what we don't get.

When an old man and a young woman take each other for better or worse it is hard to tell which will get the worst of it.

During the recent Mississippi gubernatorial campaign the Hon. Jeff Truay was one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the majority suffrage of his fellow citizens. Prohibition doctrines figured in the struggle and seemed very important to a Methodist minister, "Brother Truay," said the minister, "I want to ask you a question. Do you ever take a drink of whiskey?" "Beto!" I answer that, responded the holy Brother Truay, "I want to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."

Children's Day.

The Children's Day exercises in the Reformed, Methodist and Presbyterian churches on Sunday were delightful events. The temples of worship were tastefully decorated for the occasion with beautiful flowers, ferns, potted plants and flags. Space will not permit in giving a detailed account of these exercises, only to say that the children were all well drilled, and rendered their recitations in a pleasing manner.

In the Presbyterian church a little incident took place which caused considerable amusement. As the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sheffer, with other young girls, was going on the platform, the baby of the family who was in the audience yelled out "Hello, Mabel." It was done in such a cute way that everybody burst out in laughter. In the morning Dr. Platts preached a special and timely sermon to the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was in the evening of the 15th of June. Similar services were conducted in both the Methodist and Reformed churches. Revs. Stein and Schmidt making short addresses upon the significance of the flag and christian patriotism. The offering for Sunday School Missions in the Reformed church was \$20. Infant baptismal services were held in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

Children's Day exercises in the Lutheran church, on Sabbath last, was especially pretty. The church was handsomely decorated by the ladies with potted plants, cut flowers, laurel and spruce etc., throughout the audience room. The children were at their best for the occasion, and were happy over the event, and a full audience shared in the delight. A handsome collection was lifted for the benefit of the Tressler Orphans' Home.

After 64 Years.

Wm. Allen, a leading farmer and a life long citizen of Fairport, in Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, brought to Lock Haven last week the under shell or belly of a land turtle on which was carved with a jack knife the initials W. A., 1842, and D. A., 1842, representing his own name as well as that of his father, David Allen. Mr. Allen states that when a boy 14 years of age he caught and cut the initials on the turtle as was a general custom of that day. Two years ago he picked up the shell on the hillside of his own farm following a fire which had spread from a piece of new ground over a clover field well covered with a growth of matured clover, and the turtle was caught in the fire and burned to death. Thus 64 years after he, as a boy, had carved his name on the tortoise, he was rewarded by finding that which he prizes very highly.

Saw Two Fine Deer.

John Moore, the Nittany valley dairyman, on his way to the city, saw two deer early Friday morning in Burrell's corn field, in the east end of Nittany, a short distance from the road over which he was driving. One of the deer was a large buck and the other was a doe. On the approach of the milk wagon the fleet-footed deer made for the Sugar valley mountains. Deer are frequently seen in the mountains between Nittany and Sugar valleys, which leads to the conclusion that they will be plentiful in that section during the hunting season next fall.

Tried To Burn 5000 Cars.

Incendiaries Sunday at midnight attempted to burn over 5000 freight cars belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and stored in the abandoned yards at Hollidaysburg. Several fires were started at various places, but they were all extinguished. Two of the cars were entirely destroyed and to others damaged. The firebugs took the oily waste out of the journal boxes, and placing it under the cars, close to the woodwork, set fire to it. The Hollidaysburg Fire Department saved the cars.

A Warning to Others.

An old grimal was once asked what was the first step that led him to ruin and he said: "The first step that led me to my downfall was cheating an editor out of a year's subscription. When I had done that the devil had such a grip on me that I could not shake him off."