

The Centre Democrat.

Circulation Over 5,200—Largest in Centre County.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.

Vol. 32. No. 10

WILLIAM H. TAFT INAUGURATED

He Was Inducted into Office With Unpretentious Ceremony

VIOLENT STORM PLAYED HAVOC

The President Takes Oath of Office in the Senate Chamber for the First Time Since Jefferson's Inauguration in 1801.

Contrary to the optimistic predictions from the Washington Weather Bureau, William Howard Taft, of Ohio, was inaugurated President of the United States on Thursday under conditions the like of which was never known. The blinding snow storm which swooped down on the National Capital caused the abandonment of the scheduled outside ceremonies, and for the first time since the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801, they were held in the Senate chamber.

The heavy snow storm soon broke down telegraph wires and a raging wind from the northeast knocked over the posts like ninetpins. They fell across the railroad tracks amid a debris of wires, many of them telephone and light wires, and fearfully dangerous to handle in such weather, and blocked traffic.

Mr. Taft's induction into office was the same simple ceremony devised in the early days. He swore to uphold and defend the Constitution, to enforce all laws and to protect the republic against all enemies, both foreign and domestic. The oath was administered by the white-haired Chief Justice Fuller. President Roosevelt, who became again a private citizen of the United States when President Taft had kissed the Bible in consummation of his office, was quick to congratulate his successor in office.

President Taft delivered his inaugural address in abbreviated form in the Senate chamber.

Ex-President Roosevelt walked out of the Capitol amid a cheering throng, and escorted by a thousand members of the New York Republican Committee, was driven to the Union station, several blocks away, and boarded a train for New York and Oyster Bay.

Next the inaugural parade started from the Capitol at 10 o'clock and struggled bravely up Pennsylvania avenue. The gale was blowing, carrying mixed rain and snow, and the political clubs did not attempt to carry their costly and heavy banners against the winds. It was all the men comprising the clubs could do to pick their own way, and all encumbrances were abandoned. For this reason the parade was somewhat of a confused mass which the President reviewed from the White House. The inaugural ball and the fire works in the evening concluded the ceremonies.

President Taft's inaugural address was a brief document. At the outset he paid a high tribute to Roosevelt and his administration, pledging his faith in the policies advocated and promising to continue the work begun by it toward the dangerous combinations of trusts in this country. Immediate tariff revision, economy in public affairs, an inheritance tax, the completion of the Panama canal were among the important features. The President was emphatic in declaring that his campaign pledges would be upheld and reminded his party also of their duty.

Just now there is much speculation as to whether the reactionaries in congress and the senate will accept the President's suggestions or not as they are not in sympathy with any reduction of the tariff. Among them are Joe Cannon, John Dalzell, Senator Aldricks, Payne, Penrose and others, who thus far have dominated both legislative branches.

How to secure a needed tariff reduction and maintain harmony among his party, is a most difficult proposition.

THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday evening the Bellefonte school board convened in extra session to consider the advisability of tearing down the stone school house, on north Allegheny street, and erecting on the site a modern school building with all the latest improvements as to heat, light and ventilation. It was found that it would cost almost to repair the old building, and put an addition to it as to tear it down and erect an entirely new structure. After due consideration it was decided that as soon as possible the old building should be torn away and a larger and better one erected.

The building committee is composed of H. C. Quigley, D. F. Fortney, A. C. Mingle and W. H. Crissman. Plans and specifications will be drawn at once by Architect Robert Cole. Naturally the number of school rooms will be increased, and the third floor will be devoted to the High School. The rooms will be so arranged that when it becomes necessary they can be thrown together into one large room where the commencement exercises and other entertainments can be held. It will contain large halls and stairways so that in case of fire the pupils will experience no difficulty in making their escape. The basement will be so arranged that should at any time the school want to introduce manual training, they could do so at little expense.

Month's Extension.

Hon. J. C. Meyer has introduced an important bill in the House for regulating the collection of taxes in the state, which amends the act of 1885, 7th section, whereby a reduction of 5 per centum is to be allowed on all taxes paid within 90 days from notice by collectors that their duplicate has been issued. It has been 60 days, and this would give one month more time. This would prove a convenience to farmers as it would give them more time to convert their crops into cash, and many would not need to borrow in order to secure the benefit of the 5 per cent reduction.

CONCLUSION OF COURT.

The latter portion of last week was devoted to the hearing of two important cases as follows:

Harter vs. Hough. This case grew out of a dispute as to the lines of the John Snell warrant and survey and the William P. Brady warrant and survey, both tracts being located in Mifflintown, Centre county. The plaintiff claimed a certain position for the Snell line, and the defendant claiming it is otherwise located upon the ground. According to the plaintiff's testimony it appears that the Snell warrant was surveyed in 1788, and the William P. Brady in 1794, but the survey of the Snell was not returned to the Land Office until about the time that the survey for the Brady was returned, and the verdict for both tracts were by the Land Office about the same time. The plaintiff bought the timber from the Stover heirs by an article of agreement, claiming it to be on the Snell, the defendant cutting timber claiming to be on the Brady, but the same timber which plaintiff had bought from the Stover estate. The plaintiff then brought action for treble damages for the timber cut by the defendant, the case went to the jury, who returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$244 single damages, subject to the questions of law reserved by the Court whether or not the plaintiff could recover under the pleadings in the case.

Walter C. Stephens, Executor of etc. of O. L. Schoonover, deceased, vs. Sadie Davis. This is an action brought to recover a house and lot in the borough of Philipsburg, the title of which according to the deed was in the decedent. The defense is that the plaintiff did buy the house and lot but that he bought it for the defendant and put the defendant in possession, where she has been ever since the purchase of the premises, and that the premises were a gift to her, and that the title had never been transferred to her owing to the sudden death of the decedent, the decedent having died at her place. The case is a question of law and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant, subject to the questions of law reserved on Friday evening.

Court adjourned on Friday evening about eight o'clock.

Meehan Accused.

The Harrisburg Star Independent contained the following: "What is the use of your gentlemen sitting here to pass laws relating to fishing when the fish are violated even by your own Fish Commissioner?" was asked of the House Fish and Game committee at a meeting the other night. The speaker was Fish Commissioner Kooser, of New Jersey, who was here in the interest of the fish bill regulating fishing on the Delaware river between Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

This open charge against Fish Commissioner Meehan created a sensation. Mr. Kooser charged that Meehan issued permits to men to violate the law, and later told of a story of a man in Pike county who seized the fish out of a lake and defied the law against seining. Later, by some hocus pocus, he got a permit to seine but the mischief had already been done and the man, fearing prosecution, paid Meehan \$50 as a fine. Representative Meyer, of Lebanon, and former Representative Beitelman, of Harrisburg, denounced the present fish law as a delusion and a snare.

A Clearfield Sensation.

Clearfield county had a sensation the other day by the appearance of a man who it was believed by his talk was Alexander Rosenbloom, who is wanted for killing his father, a merchant of Windber, Somerset county. The man appeared at the farm house of George Ellinger and asked for something to eat but refused to go into the house, and spoke of mental strain that is getting too much for him and referred to the killing of a father and having a mother and sister put to jail for the crime. This aroused suspicion and a picture of young Rosenbloom which was in the house resembled the man and finally he said that Rosenbloom was his name. When he started to leave Mr. Ellinger said he would go with him when the young man started to run with Ellinger after him. He continued the chase for miles and then lost sight of him. He was afterwards captured and lodged in jail. He is believed to be demented.

Returned From South Dakota.

The Centre countians in Dakotas are not a few—there are many. J. L. Grenoble, one of Woodward's esteemed citizens, on Thursday arrived in Bellefonte from visiting friends in that far country. He left Woodward early in November and greatly enjoyed the trip. He stopped at some intermediate points, among them at Chicago where he lodged in a twenty-two story house, higher than tickled his fancy. Among the persons he visited from the lower end in Haines township, who emigrated to Dakota within the past few years, were Frank Haines, Wm. Homan, Ed. Boon, Newt Haines, Allen Wetzel, George Spayd, Mitch Musser, and others, all farmers, and are prosperous and pleased with their far away homes. Corn, oats, hogs and cattle, are the main products of the farm.

Want Big Damages.

Lewisburg enjoys the benefit of a free bridge over the West Branch, built at the joint expense of Union and Northumberland counties, and now the owners of the old toll bridge at that place have brought a suit for damages against the two counties. They want \$50,000 for a depreciation in the value of their old bridge since the erection of the new one.

Hospital Notes.

Mrs. Helen Hillery, of State College, mother of Prof. Hillery, recently admitted suffering from paralysis. Mrs. Sloop was able to return home yesterday. Arthur Foreman, of Bellefonte, had an operation yesterday for a bad gash in his hand. There are 18 patients in the hospital.

NEW SCHOOL CODE RIGHTLY INTERPRETED

By David F. Fortney Who Has Given it Considerable Thought.

THINKS IT'S A GOOD THING

It will Aid Much in Facilitating the Difficulties and Entanglements That Have Existed Under the Old Law.

By David F. Fortney, Esq.

For some years past there has been a demand for a revision and codifying of the laws relating to the public schools. This led to the passage of an Act of Assembly two years ago which authorized the appointment of a commission. It is the result of their work that it is to be considered.

There is much misunderstanding and, as a consequence, a great deal of misrepresentation in relation to the "New School Code."

The Commission which prepared the code, was appointed for the purpose of amending, revising and collating the laws touching upon the public schools of the state, and for the purpose of suggesting new legislation for the welfare of the schools. There is not nearly so much new legislation in the code as is generally supposed. The chapters on school districts, school directors, organization, meetings and officers of the board, duties and powers of the boards, taxation and finances, school directors' associations, county superintendents, teachers' institutes, and a number of other chapters all have their foundation in the Act of 1854, relating to the common schools and many supplements passed since that date. Many of the sections of the new code are simply transcripts of the laws, the schools have been working under for years.

The laws passed since the Act of 1854, being in different years, are scattered all through the statute books, covering a period of at least fifty-four years. The Acts of Assembly relating to various phases of the schools, are collated by the Commission. In doing this the Commission found in the books two hundred general Acts of Assembly relating to the public schools, and nearly two thousand private acts. These with very few exceptions form the basis of all that is contained in the new school code.

The Commission in their work have defined more clearly the duties of directors and perhaps enlarged their powers, but not a whit more than is necessary for the good of the schools. They define more clearly what directors should do in relation to both grounds and buildings, making it obligatory upon the boards to provide all school buildings with ventilation, and keep everything in good sanitary condition. Requiring a certain amount of light area, so many square feet of floor space, and so many feet of air space for each pupil.

The new sections of the code relating to county superintendents, relate to county superintendents, as assistant superintendents.

The chapter on health and sanitation is but a collection of the laws heretofore passed relating to the public health, whether passed as school laws, or at the instance of the Board of Health and contained in the several Acts of Assembly whereby the board of health was authorized to do certain things to preserve the public health and stamp out contagious diseases.

Beginning with 1895, and since then there has been much legislation relating to township high schools, and joint high schools, all this legislation was fragmentary, none of the many acts passed were anything like perfect, or in itself contained a system under which such schools could be properly organized. They gave rise to many disputes between various school districts which the courts were called upon to settle. Sometimes at considerable cost to one or the other of the districts. The same thing can be said in relation to the several acts heretofore passed which undertook to authorize the closing of schools by reason of the very small number of pupils and providing for the transportation of pupils. Many disputes arose between directors and parents and many times have the courts passed upon these acts of assembly, and came to such different conclusions as to what the directors could, or should, do that no board could well tell when they were right. In the new code these many acts of Assembly are revised and consolidated, the errors pointed out by the Courts eliminated. They have been perfected and strengthened and what is to be done by the school boards clearly set forth. In a few instances the Commission uses the word "may" where "shall" ought to be used in this chapter.

The chapter in the new code on pupils and attendance rests entirely on the many acts of assembly heretofore passed with changes enough to make clear the purposes of each section and avoiding the inequality, imperfections and want of clear statement pointed out by the Courts in their efforts to ascertain the clear purposes of the laws as originally passed.

In general, therefore, there is not so much new matter in the new code as the public thinks there is. Some new things as the course of study, the qualification of teachers and classification of their certificates, all very necessary and timely. The fact that districts are divided into three classes is new, and there is no good reason why the recommendation made by the commissioners in this behalf should not be adopted. Some things relating to public school libraries, state schools' funds, teachers' retirement fund, etc., are new in the manner in which they are dressed, but much of these chapters is founded on special acts of assembly which heretofore related to certain districts.

The "XX" chapter of the new code on "Colleges of Education" is of course new. While it has been fiercely assailed it is nevertheless one of the best provisions of the code, having in view the proper management and control and

advancement of the public schools. Evidently the attack on this chapter is made because it is not understood. There are only about three good colleges in the state which are not under the control of some religious denomination. These are the two universities mentioned in the code and the State College in this county. Why the two universities should have been chosen and one of these schools omitted can only be told by the Commission, but most likely because Dr. Brumbaugh, a member of the commission, is largely interested in the pedagogical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Oliver, another member of the commission, is from the city of Pittsburg and greatly interested in the advancement of the University of Western Pennsylvania.

Section two of article "X" of the state constitution is as follows, to wit: "No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to, or used for the support of any sectarian school." In view of this denominational colleges should cease their opposition to this bill.

One of the weak points in the schools is the lack of knowledge of the supervising principals, and principals of the high schools, in the management of the schools and pupils when they begin their work. With an experience of twenty-seven years as a director the writer can candidly say that in this school district there has been only one first class supervising principal in all these years, and that was Prof. David M. Lieb. He was always growing and always kept the teachers under him improving. When they did not teach as he thought they should he would meet them at his office and instruct them.

The high school teachers mostly coming from the State College, the writer once urged on Dr. Atherton the organization of a pedagogical department and the teaching of just such subjects as are now recommended in the new code. He admitted that those who wanted to teach should have such training, but insisted that the students of the college went into other business which paid larger salaries and therefore he desired to develop the college on other lines in preference to training teachers.

The objection that some urged to the "Colleges of Education" can very readily be overcome by adding the State College to the list. It should be there is no better place in the world to go to school. Healthful, surrounded with a magnificent scenery in mountain, hill and field, as nature anywhere affords. Air pure and clean, comparatively free from temptation, it certainly is an ideal place to train school teachers. In appliances and conveniences it is the equal, if not the superior of both the other places.

If the schools of the state are ever to equal to anything better than they are now, there must be insinuations in a manner supported or aided by the State to train the class of persons mentioned in the new code. The state has undertaken to educate the youth within its borders. The only attempt to do this properly made within the last fifty years is made within this code. The code should therefore be passed. It will do no good to hold it over. Some people who are objecting do not seem to have any well grounded reasons for so doing. It is most likely that they are under the impression that everything in the code is new. The need of the revision and amendment of the school law has been very apparent for a number of years. This becomes necessary in all laws on almost all questions. In the state the people adopted a revised and in some respects a new constitution in 1838. The progress of the people, the development of industries made the same thing necessary in 1873. After the adoption of the constitution of 1873 there was passed an act known as the Act of April 29, 1874, drawn by the late Senator Wallace, which was supposed to cover almost everything relating to corporations. But since then some of the original act has become useless, much of it has been enlarged and its provisions extended and amended. All this was made necessary to meet the progress made by the people in discovery and invention since that time.

The school laws were so many and so diversified that the necessity for revision caused by the situation and progress of the people of the state, not by schools alone, but on many other lines that revision, collating and amendment was the only reasonable thing to do. The code should be adopted.

Shot His Brother.

Charles W. Noble, 28 years, a well-known plumbing contractor, of Lewisburg, shot and fatally wounded his brother Edgar, 19 years old, at his home late Friday night.

Chas. Noble, who has been suspicious of his wife's fidelity for some time, left home early Friday morning, saying he would attend the lecture delivered by William J. Bryan at Mifflintown and remain over night with his mother, who resides at that place.

Instead of doing this, however, he returned to his home that night and letting himself into the house by a night key, found his brother in a room with his wife. Going into another part of the house he got a revolver and returned, shot his brother. The bullet entered the body just over the heart, passing entirely through the body and coming out at the base of the spine. The injured brother was taken to the Lewisburg Hospital, but cannot live.

After the shooting Chas. left the house immediately and took the early train for Mifflintown to break the news of the tragedy to his mother before she learned of it through public rumor.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Richard.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Richard, of the past eighteen years professor of homiletics and ecclesiastical theology in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, died Sunday afternoon, after six days illness. He was the author of several important works on theology and held a number of offices in the Lutheran church. Before going to Gettysburg he taught at Carthage college, Illinois and Wittenberg college, Ohio.

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Vote was 137 to 66 Amid most Exciting Scenes.

STATE CAPITOL WAS CROWDED

By Prohibitionists as well as the Liquor Interests—Fair's Local Option Bill—Both Sides Represented.

Tuesday evening a most sensational session took place in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. After a campaign that had been carried on throughout the state for two years and discussed in the halls of the legislature, the local option bill backed by the combined Anti-Saloon interests of Pennsylvania, was defeated by a vote of 66 to 137. The vote was taken at 11 p. m., after three hours of oratory in which both sides of the question were thoroughly and very freely discussed.

It was a notable night on Capitol Hill, the beautiful hall of the house being crowded to suffocation with people who came from all parts of the state to hear the debate which was the ablest and longest heard in the house in a long time.

The bill was introduced by Representative Fair, of Westmoreland county, and authorized the electors of any borough, township or ward of any city to vote upon the question of the sale of liquor. Not in years has the house of representatives been so crowded to hear a debate on an important bill. Both sides of the local option question were represented by hundreds of adherents, who came to Harrisburg from all parts of the state. The crowds began climbing Capitol Hill shortly after 6 o'clock and when the hour of 8 o'clock arrived there was not an inch of space left in the beautiful chamber. The aisles were choked with people, nearly every senator being present.

Those opposed to the local option bill wore red carnations. It was noticeable that a large number of the members wore the flower.

Philadelphia and Allegheny voted almost to a man against the bill. Hon. J. C. Meyer, of Centre county, voted for the bill, thus fulfilling the pledge made when a candidate.

The defeat of the measure was more decisive than that of the Craven bill when it was refused a place on the calendar at the last session. The liquor sellers and agents are elated over the local accomplishment. Determination of the local optionists to carry on their cause till it arrives at a successful issue is as strong, if not stronger, than ever before. There will be another local option bill in the next Legislature, and if that is not passed, another and another.

OLIVER NOMINATED.

George Tener Oliver, of Pittsburg, was the unanimous choice of the caucus of the republican members of the Pennsylvania general assembly Tuesday morning as their candidate to succeed Philander C. Knox in the senate of the United States. Senator Webster Grim, of Bucks county, is the democratic caucus nominee.

Mr. Oliver will be elected for the unexpired term next Tuesday, and his election will be ratified in joint session on the day following, when his certificate will be issued by Governor Edwin S. Stuart. Of 204 votes cast Mr. Oliver received 200, James Scarlett 3 and Henry Niles 1. On motion of Representative Williams, the nomination of Mr. Oliver was made unanimous and then a great cheer was raised.

Troops Shamed The State.

Pennsylvania has another bill to settle for havoc created by her guardsmen at the inauguration. Before leaving town Thursday night the soldiers of Company K, Sixth Pennsylvania volunteers, charged the lunchrooms and grocery stores in the vicinity of North Capitol street "beat up" the proprietors and employees, appropriated edibles, tobacco and cigars, and wrecked the stores.

When the police reserves were summoned to the scene, the soldiers made a hurried run to their train which was standing a block or two away, piled into the cars, gave the engineer orders to "pull out" and escaped cheering from the city.

Purchased a Fine Bull.

The Dunn estate at Lock Haven has purchased from State College a full blooded Gurnsey bull calf, which will be used for breeding purposes. It required three permits from the cattle inspectors to move the animal from State College to the island; one from Lemont to Bellefonte, another from Bellefonte to Lock Haven and still another from Lock Haven to the island. The animal is registered stock and is the best bred bull in this section of the state. He has been named Shawnee Bill in honor of the last Indian chief to occupy great island, and from whom this fertile island was purchased by the Dunns years ago.

Found Pearl in Oyster.

Rev. Father Giblin, assistant rector of St. Joseph's parish, of Renovo, while eating oysters last Friday, bit into something hard embedded in one of the oysters. Upon taking the substance to Smyth Bros. for examination, they pronounced it to be a pearl worth \$250, says the Renovo Record.

Daniel C. Grove, one of the prominent citizens of Zion, is suffering from gangrene on his left leg. His condition is such as to have poor hopes for his recovery. He is a pleasant gentleman and his many friends will be sorry to hear of his affliction.

—Wednesday evening's Daily News furnished Bellefonte with another laugh.

PROSPERITY.

The inauguration is over, now we will see the land full of prosperity. Young and old throughout the land should find work for their busy hand. Will we carry by the bale?

The overflowing dinner pail? My shirt is torn, bare are my feet, My trousers ragged at the seat: My whiskers long, as is my hair—I wish not the barber's chair.

Now are we done with poverty? Hurrah! for Taft's "Prosperity!"

My pockets now are light and thin, Because there is no cash within: The Sunday schools of Taylor—The poor old eagle, how he did holler. Now will I tote where'er I go My pockets filled with shining gold?

Now will we dress in broadcloth fine? On steak and mutton chops to dine? Will we buy peanuts, dolls and toys For our little girls and boys? We'll see big dollars roll up hill. Because we have elected "Bill."

—Vincent C. Harbidge, Julian, Pa.

Third District S. S. Association.

The Third District Centre county Sunday School Association, composed of the Sunday schools of Taylor, Worth and Huston townships, will hold the third annual convention at Port Matilda, on Friday evening and Saturday, March 12 and 13, 1909.

In the program the following is noted: Friday evening—Devotional exercises, Rev. E. S. Bierley. Address of welcome—Walter H. Williams. Response—Henry Cronister. Address—Rev. Beach.

Saturday morning—Devotional exercises—Rev. Beach. Discussion—"The Purpose of Teaching," Dr. J. A. Thompson. Mrs. Price. Discussion—"The Holy Spirit's Help in Teaching," Ernest Ardrey. Discussion—"How to Make the Sunday School More Attractive," Clara K. Miles, Hattie Fowler. Discussion—"The Teachers' Meeting and its Real Purpose," A. S. Williams, Mrs. O. C. Jones.

Saturday afternoon—Devotional exercises—Rev. E. S. Bierley. Discussion—"Teacher's Plans to Enlarge Her Class," Mrs. Annie Osman. Discussion—"Children's Day," Ida Williams. Discussion—"What Shall the Sunday School Do for Temperance?" Bud Thompson, Rev. Bierley. All discussions are to be followed by general discussion.

The Entertainment Committee will provide places for all delegates.

Gifts to Hospital.

George Uzzle and David Chambers, merchants and coal operators, at Snow Shoe, donated a car of coal to the Bellefonte hospital. It is unnecessary to state that the generosity of these gentlemen was highly appreciated.

J. Irwin Hagerman, of Ridgeway, who was here attending the funeral of his sister, Miss Sallie Hagerman, very generously donated the linen that had been the property of the Hagerman household to the Bellefonte Hospital. The collection was a large one and came in very nicely. The authorities of the hospital return their sincere thanks to the donor.

Un. Ev Appearances.

The Central Penna. Conference of the United Evangelical church closed at Lewisburg, Pa., on Monday. The following appointments for this section were announced:

Bellefonte: J. R. Sechrist; Bellefonte, J. F. Hower; Bellefonte circuit, N. J. Dubbs; Howard, W. W. Rhoads; Nittany, J. F. Bigman; Centre Hall, S. A. Snyder; Spring Mills, H. A. Snook; Millheim, C. F. Garrett; Rebersburg, J. B. McLaughlin; Sugar valley, W. C. Bierly; Lewisport, U. F. Swengel; Lewisburg, J. A. Hollenbaugh; Milton, A. F. Weaver; Milton circuit, I. M. Pines; Danville, W. N. Wallis.

Unveiling at Lock Haven.

At a meeting of John S. Bittner Post, G. A. R., held it was decided to unveil the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Lock Haven on the afternoon of Saturday, May 29, instead of Monday, May 31, (Memorial day) as announced several weeks ago. The change in the date was occasioned by the fact that all old soldiers have duties to perform at their home cemeteries on Memorial day and if the unveiling of the monument was to take place on that date many old soldiers as well as many other citizens could not be present.

FILLMORE.

These last few weeks are very contrary to the "ground hog" prediction—bad weather.

Wednesday evening of last week Andy Rockey and Miss Anna Garner drove to Boalsburg and were quietly married by the Reformed minister, Mr. Black.

The four sons of Mr. Charles Reamy,

who were very low with pneumonia have fully recovered.

Margaret McKnight spent the Sabbath at Mrs. Wesley Corman.

Mabelle Kline took in the basket ball game at State College Saturday evening. The score was 23-20 in favor of the Freshmen; of course the sophomores losing the game caused some to feel bad.

Mrs. Wanda, of Berwick, left for her home last week after staying a month with her brothers and sisters in this vicinity.

POTTER TWP.

FRUITTOWN.

George Lee, wife and son John, spent Sunday at W. H. Moyer's.

Mary Cooney left for State College, Monday, where she is employed.

Mrs. Edward Horner and son, Clifford, of Walnut Grove, spent several days with her parents and wife spent several days visiting with relatives and friends at Pine Grove Mills.

Owing to the condition of the roads our carriers on the R. F. D. routes were unable to make any deliveries Friday or Saturday.

Bessie Cooney and Jessie Nevel were quietly married at Centre Hall, Thursday; both are well known and have the best wishes of their many friends.

A short answer sometimes helps things along.