

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PENNSYLVANIA

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Example of Bench and Bar

Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter, retired member of the United States Supreme Court, recently volunteered to sit as a Federal District Court judge in New York.

From newspaper accounts of the proceedings we suspect that the justice had in mind an important contribution to both bench and bar. In one case where an attorney, through adroit questioning, insinuated that a witness had kept a prisoner under duress, the judge told the witness: "You need not answer that. You are not on trial."

When the lawyer asked the witness whether he knew the provisions of the United States code, the former justice interposed: "You need not answer that. The code speaks for itself."

Again when a lawyer hectoring a witness the justice remonstrated, "No, no, you must not call out those questions in that tone of voice. You must treat the witness with courtesy. He is presumably a gentleman."

Could it be possible that the retired member of the Supreme Court sought an opportunity to set an example to judges and attorneys throughout the land? Has he heard about badgering lawyers, disrespectful toward witnesses, and about weak-kneed judges, afraid to set arrogant and presumably barristers in their places?

Attorneys and judges may not be advised as to the resentments in the minds of people everywhere over the court's tactics. Witnesses have been bulldozed by swashbuckling lawyers. The practice has grown because milk-livered judges tolerate it. Lawyers have been allowed free range to violate every decent privilege of witnesses and judges are as much to blame for the disgusting spectacle as the lawyers themselves.

We have not often agreed with the judicial viewpoint of Mr. Justice VanDevanter but we certainly give him a hand on the example he presented in New York. Maybe, the people would have more respect for the courts of the land if the judges everywhere protected witnesses from unjustified attacks by callous lawyers. It is possible that jurors would be favorably impressed by courtesy and good manners, even in a courtroom.

Life Expectancy Increases

A new-born baby in Centre County may expect to live 61.26 years. This is the average figure for the United States.

The parents of the baby had a much shorter life expectancy at their birth, only about 49.24 years.

Figures like these have led some Americans to assume that the individual has expectation of living to a greater age than the men and women of earlier years. However, the gain in average expectation is largely due to improved health for children, which lifts the average by eliminating the deaths of infants and young children.

For example, if 100 persons, born thirty years ago, included fifty babies who died in their first year, the rest of the group could all live to be 100 years old without showing an average of more than 50.5 years. However, if 100 persons, born thirty years ago, would all die at the age of 51, the average of the group would be 51 years. This impossible illustration, we think, will show the reader that average expectancy is not to be confused with the prospect of ripeness for the adult members of the group.

In fact, while statisticians conclude that we live longer than we did, which is based on the average life, it is impossible to say from any known tables of longevity how much longer any of us may expect to live in the future. The life span of man, figured on an average, has been raised twelve years in a generation, but the maximum number of years that an individual can exist has probably not been raised at all.

Safe Flights Ignored

After reading about an airplane crash that cost ten lives a citizen said to the editor, "You'll never catch me in one of them; they're getting more dangerous every day!"

He was impressed with the accounts of several accidents that the newspaper reported in a few days. He was not impressed by the number of safe flights because the newspaper did not report them. He did not know, for example, that the accident to which he particularly referred was the first time that the airline had lost the life of a passenger since its beginning over ten years ago.

The incident gives point to the value of advertising. The crashes and fatalities are well advertised. The safe flights are seldom recorded in the newspapers.

Nation Faces Two Gambles

"I do not believe a European war can possibly be stopped," says John T. Flynn, economist and writer, who says that the United States has a choice of gambles.

One gamble, he says, is to unite with other democratic States to stop a European war. The other is to keep out of their quarrels and seek to remain out of the war when it starts. Mr. Flynn prefers the second gamble.

Let us assume that he is right. What then? Well, the European nations fight themselves to exhaustion, like Germany did in 1914-18. Meanwhile, the United States become rich and powerful, probably the possessor of most of the earth's real wealth.

So far, the reasoning is easy. What next? Well, if we are to judge the future by the past, the broken-down nations will attempt to arm themselves to get a "place in the sun." This will involve taking something from the United States peacefully, if possible, and by arms, if necessary.

Thus we get back to the vicious circle of armament and warfare.

Louisa's Letter

Dear Louisa:

I wonder how many women feel as I do after Christmas is over? Do they feel that we are killing the real Christmas spirit by putting the accent on material things and creating an atmosphere of bargaining?

Nearly all of my friends were lamenting the fact on the day after Christmas that they had spent more than they could afford. One said that she wouldn't feel like going down to the stores for two months because she owed so many bills that couldn't be paid. Another said she had worked so hard trying not to forget anyone and to dish out hospitality that she was a nervous wreck. Another said that her husband had been in a bad humor for weeks because he was worried over the holiday bills.

A fine Christmas, indeed! Peace on Earth. Good Will to Men? No, instead of having a beautiful, joyous gathering of friends and loved ones, we were fondering if we had put enough in Aunt Jennie's present and we were taking the grocery and insurance money to play Santa Claus to people who neither needed nor appreciated what we gave.

Now, I am not opposed to giving Christmas gifts, but I do think we should limit ourselves to what we can afford. I think that if we have ten dollars or one hundred dollars to spend on Christmas, we should sensibly sit down before hand and plan how it is to be spent. If we find that our budget will not include the dinner party we can invite our friends in for a cup of coffee and a

slice of cake. If we would like to give our children a gift that costs twenty dollars when he hasn't but five, it will be the wiser course to explain the situation to him and either put that amount on the thing he wants and let him finish it out with money he has earned or give him something that comes within that price limit.

Children reason better than grown people give them credit for and the average child would prefer a less expensive present with a freer, happier atmosphere at home than expensive things with an irritable father and mother creating a tense uncomfortable air in the home.

The finest things we give to our children and to our friends can be bought with dollars and cents. And when we spend more than we can afford we are doing them immeasurable harm by setting them a bad example.

So don't you think, Louisa, that we should get together and work against this general spirit which seems to prevail nowadays, that of making each Christmas bigger, more elaborate and more expensive? Let's work together for a simple, joyous time with gifts valued for their thought rather than for their value.

MRS. R. L. P.

ANSWER:

Thank you, Mrs. R. L. P. for your interesting letter. I should like to hear from some of my other readers on this subject.

LOUISA.

Health and Beauty

BURNS AND WHAT TO DO.

All families should keep a medicine cabinet for emergencies. Everything contained should be plainly labeled, otherwise mistakes might be made and the wrong remedy applied. A bottle of one per cent boric acid should always be kept handy, for it is a very wonderful remedy in burns. In superficial burns it applied immediately it relieves pain and prevents blisters. Use a wet dressing in applying it. Through it stains the skin yellow, it is easily removed by a solution of baking soda.

Onments are often helpful in burns, for they not only help to exclude the air, but are also soothing. Do not use an ointment containing mercury or carbolic acid for a large raw surface may absorb too much of the poisons, and great injury result. If you have mild zinc ointment it would prove soothing to the sufferer in the absence of better remedies. Every family has baking soda and lard in the kitchen. A paste can be prepared of the two ingredients and the burn well covered with it, if the injury is not severe. A drop or extensive burn requires the services of a physician. Sometimes preparations of paraffin are sprayed upon burns. This was very popular during the World War.

Horse serum is used in the treatment of burns. The injury is first cleaned with a saline solution, after which the horse serum is sprayed over the injured parts. Electrical and deep burns are often treated in this way. Infection must be guarded against in all burns, for much suffering and scarring will often result from an invasion of microbes. Under no circumstances must a burn be carelessly handled. Remember the old saying, "cleanliness is next to godliness." This is peculiarly applicable to burns of every description. For they heal slowly as a rule and are very susceptible to infection.

A clean wound heals rapidly, but God alone knows when one that is infected will get well. Maybe never, and the patient's life may be the forfeit. For this reason if you have charge of a burned patient you must observe the greatest care in carrying out the doctor's orders. From first to last do not relax in your fight against infection. Keep the wound surgically clean from beginning to end. The results depend largely upon proper handling at first and during the entire course of the trouble.

Never neglect burns. They may seem trivial, but if improperly handled may prove very serious especially those caused from chemicals, metals, hot liquids or even the sun. In summing up, remember that by excluding the air you can extinguish flames. If your clothing catches on fire, retain your self-possession and trap yourself in a coat, blanket, rug or anything else that will smother the fire.

CAPT. FRYBERGER REACHES 94TH BIRTHDAY

(Continued from page one)

weather arrived, along with the slippery pavements, he directs this work from his South Centre street home. "This venerable gentleman gets around very well and takes an active interest in the things about him. His blue eyes sparkle as he enters a discussion. "He came to Phillipsburg from Bellefonte in 1874 and has been here ever since. He came to help manage the interest of the Hoover and Hughes company. The company operated a large planing mill on the site the Josiah Pritchard Garage now occupies.

Mr. Fryberger conducted the company's general store here in Phillipsburg and had charge of the nearby lumbering operations. "Mr. Fryberger tells of once selling a carload of lumber to Thomas Edison. Edison was then a poor man and was considered very slow pay. The Captain called upon him at Menlo Park, N. J., in an attempt to collect a lumber bill. He could not see the secluded inventor, however, as he was experimenting in a workshop, a long one-story building, built out of Mr. Fryberger's lumber. "As I was after lumber money then," Mr. Fryberger stated, "I couldn't see the importance of electricity."

"This workshop, built of local lumber, has since been secured by Henry Ford and taken to Dearborn, Mich. "People seem to stay in this community longer than in most places. If you dig in you can get along in Phillipsburg," he said. "He also recalled a reception he attended in 1881. It was given in the Public Hall, then located on the third floor of the Potter House, and was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bair, newlyweds. Mr. Bair came here to manage the Weekly Journal. According to the captain, almost everyone attended the reception. There talks, songs, refreshments, and a time to get acquainted.

"During his life, he has been a staunch member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. "Today, his birthday, two daughters and other members of his family were with him. He was surrounded by cards, telegrams, letters and flowers, as many persons from near and far sent their congratulations and "Happy Birthday Wishes." This evening a family dinner is being held in his honor.

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Poets' Corner

(Continued from page one)

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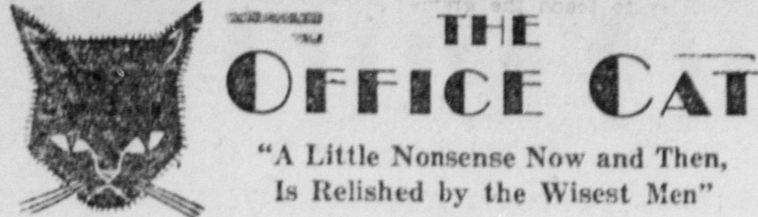
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There may be some doubt about it in some minds but the day has past when the people of the United States admit that business is bigger than government.



THE OFFICE CAT

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then, Is Relished by the Wisest Men"

He Went Too Far

When farmer Brown who tills the soil Far out in the tall corn belts Got a single thought on his one-track mind He could think of nothing else.

His poor wife suffered miserably From her man's peculiar habit. For he gave her no more peace of mind Than a hound dog gives a rabbit.

One day he bought a Guernsey bull, A sturdy beast and strong, And he bullied and bullied and bullied his wife The whole darn winter long.

Then he traded the bull for a sorrel horse And for months poor Mrs. Brown Was nearly nuts, for wherever she went He was always horsing around.

Then he sold the horse and bought a dog, A best pup named Beth, And for weeks and weeks and weeks he dogged His poor wife most to death.

But now, at last, good Mrs. Brown Suffers no more abuse, For the shot him dead—straight through the head When he traded the dog for a goose.

One on the Jailer Man

According to the way we heard it last week, a newly-arrived woman prisoner at the workhouse demanded to see the jailer, and when he came to her cell, she said: "You must get me some Lux in the morning, it's really necessary."

"Izatsso," was the retort, "well, you'll get out meal and like it!"

Dubbed His Approach

Oley fell deeply in love with a girl on an adjoining farm not many months ago, but being naturally shy he failed to get far in his love making. He wanted to ask her hand in marriage and all that, but every time he got to the point of popping the question his knees became weak. Finally he took his troubles to his friend Gus.

"Well," Gus advised, "the next time you go to her house to spend the evening and the folks go to bed, just reach over, grab her hands, and say: "Diamond eyes! Alabaster neck! I'll cling to your heart like a dew-drop if you'll marry me! Then give her a big kiss on the mouth."

Oley returned home that night with his face all scratched and one eye black.

"What's the matter?" asked Gus the next day, "mule kick you?"

"Well," groaned Oley, "I went to see her and did just what you told me. I grabbed her hand like you ordered and I said: "Dam yer eyes, and blast yer heart, I'll stick to yer neck like a glue pot—and that was when she smacked me down."

Results of a Big Bender

Now it's about time to tell about a certain guy's uncle who drank too much hard cider and blackberry skip-along and when under the influence married a widow. Finally he woke up in strange surroundings.

"Who are you?" he confusedly inquired of a lady present. "I'm your wife. You married me when you were intoxicated." Just then five small children filed into the room.

"Gee hoosafats!" exclaimed the uncle, "how long have I been intoxicated!"

What's the Use

If you take somebody's life, It's a sin. If you love somebody's wife, It's a sin.

If you drink or smoke or chew, Or take what's not your due, With heaven you are through, For it's a sin.

If you play around with dice, It's a sin. If you don't treat others nice, It's a sin.

If this sort of life seems dry, And you feel you'd rather die, Suicide you cannot try, For it's a sin.

Slips That Pass in the News

(From the Atwell, Kans. Times) FOR SALE—A fooling (folding) bed in good condition. Reasonable price to quick buyer. Call Mex. 1444.

(From the Georgetown, Pa. Press) Mr. James Finny, of Toislaire, who manufactures baby carriages, went to Kent, Pa., where he expects to open another (another) factory.

(From the Huntville, Minn. News) Mr. and Mrs. John Swalm are rejoicing over the girth (birth) of a daughter.

(From the Kassel, Neb. Times) NOTICE—I will rent two of my apartments, located between my flat behind and Apartment 1. Mrs. John Libb.

(From the Berkeley, Calif. News) WANTED—Really plain but efficient governess for three girls, eldest 18. Music, French and German required. Brilliance of conversation, fascination of manner and symmetry of form are not desired, as father is much at home and there are grown sons.

(From the Marlin, Ohio, News) Lady, unnumbered, age 33, take charge of motherless home. Will leave gown (town). Tr. 06172.

(From the Alhambra, Me. Journal) Miss Mabel Flottani, fast (part) president of the Alhambra girls' Saturday Nighters, is sponsoring the shindig.

Oh, Doctor!

The car had come to a sudden standstill on a country road. The driver descended, diagnosed the trouble, and then applied to a neighboring cottage for assistance.

"Pardon my intrusion," he said to the old lady who answered his knock. "Do you chance to possess any lubricating oil?"

"The old lady shook her head. "Any kind of oil will do," said the tired motorist, hopefully, castor oil if you have any."

"We ain't got none," said the old lady, regretfully, "but I could fix you up with a dose of salts."

Some girls are like radios—you get the best reception when there isn't much on.

What Every Bride Should Know

One of Centre county's fair damozels was about to become a bride. No less happy than the bride to be was her dotting mother, as the two sat down for an intimate chat.

"Now, tell me, mother," the bride whispered, "what I ought to know before—"

"Of course, my dear," said the fond mother, shyly lowering her eyes. "Well, to begin with, when your husband kisses you good night—"

"Oh, I know all about that, mother—I want to know something about cooking."

Any old-timer can tell you the old gray mare had her faults. That's why they put dash-boards on buggies.

DO YOU KNOW

- 1. How many congresses have been elected in the United States?
2. When was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed?
3. How old is Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General?
4. Who is the Republican leader in the Senate?
5. How does the present employment in General Motors compare with previous months?
6. Does the present government

Query and Answer Column

PROBLEM—A train (right train) which was one mile long was standing with the engine at the railroad depot. The next stop was 20 miles ahead. When the engineer started this twenty-mile run he maintained an average speed of 40 miles an hour. When the train started, a brakeman at the caboose began walking toward the engine, and he arrived there exactly at the same time the engine did. Maybe you think he walked slow, but that's not the point. The point is: How far did the brakeman walk? (Answer elsewhere in this column.)

E. H.—Do all the other stars shine from reflected light the same as the planets in the Solar System?

Ans.—No. The illumination of our nine planets of the Solar System is reflected light from our Sun. All other stars are hot and shine by their own light.

B. W.—In cruising across the Atlantic ocean from New York and sailing due east, in what nation would we arrive at?

Ans.—Traveling due east from New York you would first see land at the Azores, about 50 miles to the south, but you would arrive in Portugal and very close to Spain's boundary line.

L. J.—How do they catch monkeys alive?

Ans.—Usually traps are set for them by placing sugar in a glass jar that has a mouth just large enough for a monkey to get his paw through. He gets a handful of the sugar and then can't get his hand out, not having sense enough to let loose of the sugar. Thus he is captured.

B. R.—What is meant by the "Applan Way"?

Ans.—The Applan Way is a famous road that connects Rome with the southern part of Italy. It was constructed in the five-year period between 312 B. C. and 307 B. C. It was paved with large, thick, square stones, and after more than 2,000 years the road is still in good condition with most of the original stones.

P. B.—Is a buffalo and a bison the same?

Ans.—They are different species of the same family. The buffalo is an oxlike animal with long horns found native in Asia and Southern Africa. The bison is found in Europe and North America, and are sometimes referred to incorrectly as "buffalo." They have short horns, shaggy hair of dark brown color and attain a height of about five feet. The American bison is now nearly extinct.

T. W.—When did P. T. Barnum get started in the circus business? And how did he start?

Ans.—P. T. Barnum was the proprietor of a small village store, and for some time sold lottery tickets. About 1830 he bought a Negro woman named Joyce Heth, said to be 100 years old, and who was George Washington's nurse. He exhibited her for money, and was on the highway to success when she died. Following up this success, he discovered the famous Gen. Tom Thumb, whose real name was Charles S. Stratton, and who was the smallest man in the world. From that time on, his business venture grew and grew until he became the greatest showman until his death on April 7, 1891.

J. M.—Who invented the telephone? And what was his nationality?

Ans.—The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1872. He was a Scotchman, but became an American citizen before starting work on his invention which was first exhibited in Philadelphia in 1876.

A. L. M.—How many members has the American Automobile Association?

Ans.—It has approximately one million members.

B. R. S.—When was Lindbergh made a Colonel?

Ans.—Charles A. Lindbergh was first made a Colonel in the National Guards of Missouri. He was appointed by the Governor of Missouri. Later Lindbergh was appointed a Colonel in the Army Air Corps Reserve by the Secretary of War. This occurred on June 7, 1927.

R. D.—Where did China get the doctrine which now motivates the government?

Ans.—After the death of Sun Yat-sen in his last will and testament to the Chinese people and in a book which he had written, China found its program: Democratic government; a higher standard of living for the masses; recovery of rights granted to foreigners.

L. T.—Is there any country having neither army nor navy?

Ans.—There are several small ones without a navy, but only one listed without an army. The small Principality of Liechtenstein, between Switzerland and Austria, with sixty-five square miles and a population of 10,000 has had no army since 1868. Since the preceding year, Liechtensteiners have not been liable to military service, but every man less than 60 years of age, able to bear arms, must sustain the national defense.

R. W. S.—Which state raises the most tobacco, Virginia, North Carolina, or Kentucky?

Ans.—North Carolina produced 454,895,000 pounds of tobacco; Kentucky, 218,850,000 pounds; Virginia, 101,517,000 pounds. For the same year the acreage of tobacco for North Carolina was 697,000 acres; Kentucky, 318,000; Virginia, 131,700.

K. H.—Where was the donkey domesticated?

Ans.—The donkey was probably first domesticated in the Valley of the Nile where it was known and used for centuries in advance of the horse. It found its way into Ancient Greece through Asia Minor, but is mentioned much less frequently than the mule by Homer and other early writers.

Answer to train problem above. The brakeman was walking all the time so he therefore walked 20 miles. Of course his actual strides wouldn't measure 20 miles, but he was walking that distance.

Weekly English Lesson

Words Often Misused
Do not say, "Edison never invented the telephone." Say, "Edison did not invent the telephone."

Do not say, "Anyhow, I am going." Say, "In any event, I am going."

Do not say, "The decorations were tastily arranged." Say, "The decorations were tastefully arranged."

Do not say, "Let's you and I go." Let's is a contraction of let us. Say, "Let us go," or, "Let you and me (not I) go."

Do not say, "He neither gave me paper nor pencil." Say, "He gave me neither paper nor pencil."

Do not say, "This is a picture of my residence." Say, "My home or house." In a legal sense, a