

CENTRE COUNTY'S ORE MINES

(Compiled by Harry Williams, Bellefonte)

Brown Hematite ores of the Buffalo Run Group.

Buffalo run valley, for five miles west of Bellefonte, is practically devoid of ore developments. It was here that some of the first ore mined in Centre county was taken out. Much of the ore lies south of the valley road, some was found on the west side or on the mountain side of the road. Although the ore that was found on the west side was very deep and quite a lot of limestone had to be removed in order to mine this ore, very little mining was done on the west side, due to limestone and water.

Between Bellefonte and Fillmore, on the Benner-Patton township line, the axis is everywhere from 1/2 to 3/4 miles south of the valley road, and whatever ore there is occurs between the axis and the road.

On the Lutz farm two miles west of Bellefonte, some 20 or 30 tons of pipe ore had been mined, by the use of a shaft. May I say here that quite a few of these small mines, as they were called, were nothing more than a shaft sunk in the ground. Some were put down very deep, and of course this depended on the depth of the ore. As long as some of the shafts showed ore they would continue with it on down. Some have been known to be put down to a very great depth. Some of the farms, such as the Blair and Wagner farms, showed surface outcroppings though flinty and not very abundant; however on the Alexander and Reynolds farms fair surface wash ore was ploughed up but no mining or prospecting was done there. A trial shaft on the Clark farm developed 15 feet of wash ore, and a few pits on the Farman farm showed from 10 to 20 feet of lump and wash ore.

Hunter's Mine

On the land of H. Hunter, about 1 mile east of Fillmore, this mine is situated a short distance south of the Buffalo run road in a ravine leading up to the McKnight farm. The ravine leads back toward the mountain and in a ledge of limestone is where the mine is located. It was a shallow pit where surface ore was taken out. At one place about 50 tons of lump ore had been removed. This ore was mined by Mr. Hunter, himself. In another pit he had put down quite a few tons which had been taken out at a depth of from 40 to 50 feet. The ore was very clean and was in pipes; wash was encountered and stopped further mining. Ore mining at this location became active about the time the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run railroad was being built but it had not yet reached Fillmore. The ore was teamed to Milesburg to the McCoy farm. Some pipe ore was found south of the Fillmore M. E. church along the Patton and Benner township line road, leading back to the Crust farm.

Crust Bank

This bank is located on the Musser farm and the ore is held by McCoy & Linn. Here pipe ore was found of about the same grade as in the Hunter mine. It is located about 1/2 mile south west of Fillmore. Some of the oldest work in the county was done here. Several very deep shafts were put down through limestone to reach the ore, but the workings around showed that quite a large amount of ore had been taken out. On four farms here—Crust, Musser, Reaser, and Pennington—the ore rights belong to the Milesburg Iron Works as far west as the Thompson line. There had been about 300 shafts put down from 3 to 26 feet deep in all of which more or less ore was found. We now come in the Barren section of Chestnut ridge, in which we find some very interesting and some very old banks which worked for Centre Furnace, from its start in 1792 to its abandonment in 1858. The country in this section is broken up into cove and small rolling hills. One cove south of Pond bank runs east through Thompson's four farms—Fair, Zones, Alto and Crust. The most marked of these is the one leading down to Gray's house on the Buffalo run road, where a heavy hematite ore was found. The straw colored pipe ore of these farms gave way to the heavy hematite ores of the Barrens. Some of this ore in the Thompson section after washed would yield from 45 to 50 per cent iron, which was a little better average than most ore on further southward in other mines. On the Fair farm two trial pits were put down 25 to 50 feet in which they found some very good ore. During the time that Moses Thompson operated Centre furnace he had received the greater portion of his ore from this section. He had sunk from 65 to 70 shafts through these farms which developed from 6 to 50 feet of ore.

The Zones farm, the Alto and the Crust farms show that all have been tested and pits put down from which some ore was produced. In some of the pits water was met with and stopped the operations. Some parts of these farms were very

lumpy. The Marble bank which lies south of the ones just mentioned had worked for Centre furnace from 1841-1858. The ore here was of a fine grade hematite and was free from flinty matter, and was carried 3 miles to Centre furnace. It required very little washing, and the analyses showed 50 per cent iron. Good advantages for a mud dam existed here but water was scarce unless an artesian well was drilled.

The Pond Bank.

This is the first opening met going west and entering the Barrens. It is situated on the Pond or Gross farm of 112 acres, and adjoining the Fair farm on the west. West of it is the large Iron Ore tract of nearly 1000 acres which divides it from the River Hill tract of 314 acres, upon which tract the Carnegie Steel Co. had operated for quite a number of years, and later the Bellefonte Furnace Company, at Scott. It will be remembered that Centre furnace received quite a few thousand tons here from the Irwin tract as it was known, under the operations of Col. John Patton, Col. Samuel Miles, Gen. Irwin, Gen. Huston, and others who operated Centre furnace.

The Pond bank was owned by the Milesburg Iron Works, and was a distance of about 1/2 mile from the main line of the Bellefonte & Buffalo Run railroad, at William Reed's and was connected there by a branch line into the mines. It also had another outlet by road to the railroad east of Waddle, at what was known then as the Hale farm but today is owned by Roy Crust. Here the ore that was mined at Pond bank was hauled down to the creek and washed. It can plainly be seen today where the ore was washed, where there is quite a mud bed through the meadow which can be seen from the Buffalo Run highway. This is the only place along the Buffalo Run creek where ore was known to be washed.

The excavations had been carried on here quite extensively, and more or less constantly since the early part of the century when the ore was used by Gen. Huston at his old Centre furnace, and by the Milesburg Iron Works, and the Patton and Benner township line road, leading back to the Crust farm.

Three large open pits had been worked to a depth of 50 to 60 feet, and in addition several smaller ones had been opened up. Several inclines existed for raising ore, and an immense screening floor covered a very large scope of ground to a depth of 4 or 5 feet.

One feature at this bank as well as the majority of the others in the barrens, is that the banks consisted of banks or dykes of white and yellow clay, some of which were 40 to 50 feet wide running through the banks in which no ore could be found. In many of these ore holes local clay banks and ridges of partially decomposed sand and limestone rock come in for a time and cut off the ore. In many cases like this the ore is not found, and the water would bench their work and in this way they could get what ore was in and about these clay banks. (Note—Much has been mentioned in many different books and histories about bomb shell ore. This is an ore stone which is sometimes oval and sometimes round but always hollow, and if broken open it will sometimes produce water, and at other times may have just dry clay parcels in it. Once while walking through the ore mines at Scotia in these small bomb shell ore stones was picked up by one of the employees. After looking it over for a few minutes he broke it open and out dropped a penny of a very early date. How did this come into the mine? Upon investigation he found where he had at one time been a small opening in this stone and someone through curiosity had put the penny in and probably had intended to keep it as a souvenir and had lost it. Although the penny had been in the stone quite a number of years, it was well preserved, except that it had turned color a little.)

Many of these pits had been mined from these pits by the old method of horse and cart. One pit of about 200 tons had been shipped to Milesburg furnace. There had been quite a pile of refuse lump ore on the refuse pile, due to these having too much flint and sand in them. While this ore could be worked very well in a coke or sintering furnace, it could not be worked in a small coke-blasted charcoal furnace which ran mainly for quality rather than quantity of metal. This ore was of a better grade than the coarse lump ore of Scotia and Tow Hill. With a little mixture of the fine pipe ore the Pond bank ore was adapted for special use at the Milesburg Iron Works.

Continuing west from the Pond Bank the B. & B. R. R. in crossing the summit cut through quite an extensive deposit of hematite ore and clay on the same farm. The cut commenced just south-east of the old William Reed house, and here they struck a bed of white sand about 8 feet thick, and shortly afterwards they passed through a narrow vein of surface ore for fully 500 feet. The cut averages about 10 feet deep and some very fine wash hematite ore was found all the way through. Much of this material was used in the fill back of Reed's house, and much of the good ore could be seen. About 3/4 mile west from the railroad at Reed's house and higher up the hill, is the old Newell bank. The opening was on the land of Captain Hunter. The ore rights here and on the William Reed farm were reserved by McCoy & Linn of the Milesburg Iron Works. The property was most advantageously located for mining and shipping ore. The surface here is covered with wash ore, with little or no accompanying sandstone rock all through the Newell property and also on the Reed lands, though the

latter is not so rich. The width of this deposit is about 200 yards, running up the side of the hill which divides it from the Lambourn bank. One was mined here in considerable quantities in 1837 to 1840, for the Julian furnace in Bald Eagle valley, and a pit put down in the old workings turned out excellent material.

This bank is about 100 feet above the railroad. By driving an open cut west from a point near the property line between Reed and Hunter, a 60 foot face of ore could have been worked at the bank, and the ore could have been taken out and dumped into railroad cars from a trestle above. Excellent natural features existed for a mud dam, and sufficient water for washing ore could have been obtained by drilling a well about 200 feet deep.

A visit was made sometime ago to this bank on the old Hunter place for a one very large opening which upon investigation the sides of the bank showed very good ore, also there was found a screening floor which showed that quite a lot of ore had been removed. Just a couple hundred feet north of this opening was smaller opening which looked very good for ore. It was observed that some ore had been taken out and that a small screening floor existed here.

On the sidehill, just a little north-west of this bank, limestone was very plentiful and there were no indications of ore anywhere to be found; but on the south side the indications were very good as the ground had a very good ore color.

(To Be Continued)

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

"Please tell us girls how to be beautiful," writes a young seeker after pulchritude.

We all love beauty; if we do not there is something vitally wrong with us. God has filled the world with loveliness, just to make us happy. All nature speaks to us a language so beautiful that sometimes it amounts almost to pain.

The delicious radiance of the sunshine, the song of the bird in the rain, though so very different, finds an answering chord in the human heart. The sunshine brings and abounds, while the carding of the brave little songster, on a cold wet day, bespeaks such faith and contentment, that it makes us ashamed to murmur at our lot, and helps us to be more trustful of our Heavenly Father, who has provided for the wants, even of His little children of the air.

We also love beauty that is spiritual, mental and physical. Somehow when we see a woman with a beautiful face, we are greatly disappointed if she reveals a stupid mind, or a shallow selfish soul. It is a joy to find a combination of graces, but in this article we shall endeavor to help our lady readers to make the most of the physical attractions, that nature has given them, or to improve the defects that mar their good looks and detract from their happiness.

We may all improve our appearance by building up our health. Girls, remember it is much easier to keep your good looks, by rational methods of living, than it is to recover these gifts after they have been lost.

For example, if your teeth are neglected in early life, no amount of after care can repair the ravages. You'll probably be using artificial teeth by the time you reach forty or fifty.

Do not forget that the foundation of all beauty is a healthy body and a happy, contented mind. You cannot possess a beautiful face, if it is covered by an ugly skin. Nothing is more attractive than a fresh, clear complexion free from imperfections, such as blackheads, large pores, pimples, brown spots and other disfigurements. The state of one's health determines to a large extent the kind of skin that will cover your body.

Creams and lotions help to preserve a good skin, and also to improve a bad one, but a external care can take the place of proper diet and correct health habits. No amount of make-up can disguise ill health, or a poor complexion. You must have the correct foundation upon which to build real beauty.

To understand the care of the skin, you should know that it consists of three layers. On the outside is the epidermis, just beneath it is the dermis, and under that the connective tissue, which lies just over the muscles. The pores are little tubes that lie coiled in the true skin, and run up to the surface, where they pour out impurities and perspiration which helps to keep you well and make you cool in summer. There are also oil glands in the skin, which lubricate the surface.

Clothing should be loose and porous in order to facilitate evaporation. There is a record in history, of a child whose body was glued in order to participate in some festivities. He died, smothered in his own perspiration, as a result of this folly.

When people die of burns, it is not often due to the injury itself, but to the fact that too much skin has been destroyed to enable the body to function normally. The remaining skin cannot throw off enough waste to meet the needs of the system. So you see that the activity of the skin is very great, and that its proper functioning is not only necessary to beauty, but essential to health or even life itself.

"GOD BLESS AMERICA IS SONG OF PEACE, THANKS

"God Bless America"—Irving Berlin's ringing anthem—is sweeping the country. If things go from bad to worse in Europe it is a song that may sweep the world. It is not an anthem of war—but of peace and thanksgiving. Irving Berlin has himself just established a trust fund providing that all royalties from "God Bless America" be used among the youth of this country for patriotic purposes. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts of America are the first organizations to be selected by the trustees. The history of "God Bless America" is rather unusual. It was first written by Mr. Berlin in 1917, but we were so busy in Europe that he did not publish it until 1938. Kate Smith sang it on the radio—and it instantly answered the profound, unspoken yearnings of millions of Americans. "God Bless America!" That is what millions in Europe are saying under their breaths. Let all Americans shout it to the heavens.

Modern Etiquette

- 1. If you send a gift to some one and have received no acknowledgment after a reasonable time, would it be all right to ask this person if he received it?
2. When your partner at bridge is your husband, isn't it permissible to tell him how he should have played a hand?
3. When you ask the attendant in a woman's public restroom, to lend you a needle and thread to make some repair, should you tip the attendant?
4. Is it wise to consider the well-being, polite person as free of any faults?
5. Is it all right to send wedding invitations to friends who live so far away that one knows they will be unable to attend?
6. When celery, pickles, or olives are passed at the table, where should the guest-place them?
7. When a bride is writing a note of thanks for a gift, to a close friend of hers, should her husband also sign the note?
8. Isn't it a man's responsibility at a dance to see that his partner is not left alone while he is dancing with someone else?
9. Do all guests at a luncheon leave at the same time?
10. When eating in a public place and a mistake is made in your order, should one call the head waiter and complain?
11. When a woman attends church with a man, isn't it all right for her to allow him to make her contribution?
12. Is it proper to write a formal

- accepted or regret on a correspondence card?
13. When one is visiting a friend and it is necessary to make a long-distance call, who should pay for it?
14. Should one write a return address on the flap of an envelope used for social correspondence?
15. Has it been said that there are three features upon which the successful dinner depends?
16. Should a girl working in an office give or send her employer an inexpensive Christmas gift?
17. Should a young man rise when eating in a public place with a girl if another man stops at his table?
18. Is it all right for a guest to open conversation with another guest when there has been no formal introduction?
19. What is the order of recession at the conclusion of a church wedding ceremony?
20. Shouldn't one select Christmas gifts for friends that are not more expensive than one knows these friends can afford to return?
21. Should the dessert spoon and fork be placed on the table at the beginning of the meal?
22. Is one expected to give Christmas presents to one's equal in an office, if they are not close friends?
23. When a young man takes two girls to the theatre, is it all right for him to sit between them?
24. When wearing an evening gown, should a woman wear gloves during the entire evening?

Answers to Modern Etiquette

- 1. Yes. You are perfectly justified in asking, as it may have gone astray.
2. No; a "good sportsman" will never show irritation during any kind of game.
3. Yes; it is expected.
4. No. Stanislaus says, "There are few defects in our nature so glaring as not to be veiled from observation by politeness and good breeding." One must look deeper than the exterior man to discover his true character.
5. Certainly. Distance has nothing to do with thoughtfulness.
6. On the bread and butter plate.
7. It isn't necessary for him to sign it, but she should say, "Charles and I both think it is beautiful, and we deeply appreciate, etc."
8. Yes indeed; this is his first duty.
9. They usually do.
10. This is not necessary. Merely call the waiter's attention to it, pleasantly. It is only when the waiter becomes rude or abusive that one should call the head waiter.
11. No; she should make her own contribution.
12. It is better to use note paper.
13. The guest should immediately call the operator and ask the

- charged, then hand the amount to his hostess.
14. Not unless one is uncertain about the address of the person to whom the letter is written.
15. Yes; congenial guests, good food, and interesting conversation.
16. No. She should wish him a Merry Christmas as he or she is leaving the office on Christmas Eve. In some cases, a Christmas greeting card addressed to him and his wife is all right.
17. If it isn't necessary unless the other man is much older.
18. Yes; this is perfectly all right.
19. Just the reverse of how it enters. The bride and groom lead followed by the bridesmaids and ushers.
20. Yes. This is the only consideration to go.
21. No; they should be brought in on the dessert plate.
22. No. When such a custom is begun, it puts everyone under obligations, and is not in accord with the real Christmas spirit.
23. Yes, unless there is an aisle seat. Then he should of course sit next to the aisle.
24. This is optional. She may remove them and check them with her coat if she prefers.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH

Words Often Misused

Do not say, "An editor must keep posted on current events." Say, "An editor must keep informed on current events."

Do not say, "I reckon we can do it." Say, "I suppose (or think) we can do it."

Do not say, "She is five feet and a half tall." Say, "She is five and a half feet."

Do not say, "I left my car to be fixed." Say, "I left my car to be repaired."

Do not say, "We intend to revisit the place again." Omit again, as revisit means to visit again.

Do not say, "It is quite cold today." Say, "It is rather (somewhat) very cold today." Quite means wholly, entirely, completely.

Do not say, "I love apples." One may love children and like fruit. Love implies deep attachment, usually for persons.

Do not say, "It makes no difference to me now." Say, "It makes no difference to me at all (or, in the least)."

Do not say, "Do you think he is the level?" Say, "Do you think he is truthful (or trustworthy)?"

Do not say, "My mother said that I may come." Say, "My mother says that I may come," or, "said that I might come."

Do not say, "Please try to be on time for dinner." Say, "Please try to be in time for dinner."

Do not say, "Most all of the members voted." Say, "Almost all (omit) of the members voted."

Words Often Mispronounced

Fatima (the favorite daughter of Mohammed). Pronounce fa-te-ma, both a's as in ah, e as in tea unstressed, accent first syllable.

Chassis (singular). Pronounce shaz-i, a as in at, i as in i. Chassis (plural). Pronounce chaz-iz.

Adjust. Pronounce a-just, a as in at unstressed; the d is silent.

Chaperon. Pronounce shap-er-on (not chap), a as in at, o as in no, and accent first syllable, not the last.

Cynours (a center of attraction). Pronounce si-no-ster, i as in sigh, o as in obey, oo as in shook, accent first syllable.

Neuter. Pronounce first syllable new, not noo.

Communique (an official communication). Pronounce ko-mu-ni-ka, o as in of, un-stressed, u as in use, i as in it, un-stressed, a as in case, principal accent on last syllable.

Fugitive. Pronounce fu-ji-tiv, u as in cube, both f's as in f (first i un-stressed), accent first syllable.

Secretive. Pronounce sek-er-iv, both e's as in see (first e un-stressed), accent second syllable.

Clapboard. Pronounce klap-board, not klab-board.

Troque. Pronounce tro-oh-ko, i as in it, o as in obey, o as in toll, accent first syllable.

Words Often Misspelled

Raise (to lift up); raise (to lay level with the ground). Habas corpus; not habias; Macaroni; observe the vowels; Zinnia; two n's; Resurrection; one a, two r's; Annoy; annoy; one n.

Principle (a fundamental truth). Principal (highest in importance). Occur, one r; occurred, occurring; two r's. Adhere; career; eer. Choir (an organized company of singers); quire (24, sometimes 25, sheets of paper). Filial; fillet; fill. Gas (an opening); gape (to open the mouth wide).

Word Study

"Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Words for this lesson:

SECURITY; diligent application; unremitting industry. "The industrious bee, by his industry in summer, lives in honey all the winter."—Feldman.

RELIANT; shrewdness of achievement; brilliancy. (Pronounce a-ki-a, first a as in ate un-stressed, second a as in ah, accent last syllable). "The speech was delivered with great effect."

INDETERMINATE; indefinite. "The time it will take to accomplish this is indeterminate."

ABYSMAL; bottomless; menacing. "Geology gives one the same abysmal extent of time that astronomy does of space."—Carlyle.

NEGLECTIBLE; that may be disregarded; trivial. (Pronounce neg-li-ji-bl, both i's as in it, accent first syllable). "It is an entirely negligible quantity."

PATALISM; the doctrine that all events are determined by necessity, or fate. (Pronounce fa-tal-izm, first a as in fate, accent first syllable).

LABYRINTH; an intricate or bewildering difficulty. (Pronounce lab-ri-ntih, a as in at, both i's as in it, accent first syllable). "In the maze and winding labyrinths of the world."—Denham.

EXTIRPATE; to pluck up by the stem or root. "It required considerable time to extirpate the weeds."

CAUTION NOTICE

This is to notify everyone that I will no longer be responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, H. Evelyn Bear. W. C. A. BEAR, Harrisburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles H. Lee, late of Walker Township, Pa., deceased. Letters testamentary in the above estate having been granted to HENRY L. DALE and HENRI C. DALE, the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly proven, without delay to H. NEVIN LEE, Howard, Pa. R. D. 2, C. MELVIN LEE, Myrtle, Pa. R. D. 2, or to W. HARRISON WALKER, Attorney, Harrisburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of M. Dale, late of Centre Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased. Letters Testamentary in the above estate have been granted to HENRY L. DALE and HENRI C. DALE, the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned and those having claims and debts against the said estate will please present them without delay to HENRY L. DALE, Myrtle, Pa. R. D. 2, or to W. HARRISON WALKER, Attorney, Harrisburg, Pa. R. D. 2, or to W. HARRISON WALKER, Attorney, Harrisburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania. In the Matter of the Estate of Martin Borkhock Moore, late of Spring Township, deceased. Estate No. 19723. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the said Court, has examined the testimony, made his findings of fact and conclusions of law, and made distribution of the said estate with the hands of the Executor in the above Estate will sit at an adjourned hearing at the Court House, Centre County, Pennsylvania, in the room of the County Jail, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties in interest may attend. M. WARD FLEMING, Auditor.

COURT FIDELICATION

WALTER D. HOSKINS, Iran Walker, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Lycoming, Pa., do hereby certify that the undersigned, HENRY L. DALE and HENRI C. DALE, are duly qualified and sworn as Executors of the Estate of CHARLES H. LEE, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. And the Grand Jury to convene on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1941, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Presentation of Petition for Appointment of Executor of the Estate of CHARLES H. LEE, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. The undersigned, HENRY L. DALE and HENRI C. DALE, are duly qualified and sworn as Executors of the Estate of CHARLES H. LEE, late of Walker Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. And the Grand Jury to convene on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1941, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

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