

BEGUN ON A PHONE

By OSCAR COX

There is nothing so pleases a girl as to get behind a screen where there is no possibility of being discovered and treating one of the opposite sex as she would never dream of treating him were her identity known. Ralph Harding, a youngster who was, to say the least, by no means bashful, was called to the telephone one day—a party wire—and a soft feminine voice asked, "Is this Mrs. Partington?"

"No; this is not Mrs. Partington."

"What is your number?"

"My number is 846, party W."

"Oh! I've got the wrong letter. I called 846 R. Excuse me."

"How much often depends upon a trifle!"

"No excuse needed. I assure you. Indeed, I must ask you to excuse me."

"What for, please?"

"Keeping you talking longer than is necessary to your purpose. The sound of your voice is pleasant to the ear."

A slight chuckle informed Mr. Harding that he had not given offense. The chuckle was the only reply, but it encouraged him to go on.

"We are frequently called to answer calls of 846 R. I suppose it is very easy for an operator to make a mistake in a letter."

"Quite so."

"Are you on a party wire?"

After some hesitancy the lady answered in the affirmative.

"Do you have the same letter as I?"

"My letter is 'M.'"

"And your number?"

Again the chuckle, but no other reply.

"Beg pardon. My question was thoughtless."

This was not true, as the girl well knew. If he had the number and the letter it would be possible for him to learn her identity.

"It wouldn't be proper for me to be chatting over the phone with a stranger," said the voice, "if he knew who I was, but since I am unknown I suppose it's no harm."

"How do you know that I'm not a very disreputable person?" asked Harding.

"By your voice. There is nothing that bespeaks refinement or the want of it so surely as the inflection of one's words. I defy any one not born and brought up in the highest class to assume the accent of one of that class."

"Thank you. You are repaying me for what I said to you with interest. Isn't it strange that I can hear you speak as plainly as if our lips were only an inch or two apart?"

Another chuckle.

"But, not being able to see you, I am obliged to rely on my imagination for a picture of you."

"What do you think I am like?"

"One of Titian's pictures—fair skin, dark eyes and a tinge of mellow sunset in your hair."

"I'm not like that at all."

"Well, then you're a brunette."

There being no reply, Harding asked if he was "getting warm," as the children say in hide and seek games. But the lady, who was evidently guarding herself against identification, declined to favor him with a reply.

"I wish you would give me something by which I could find out who you are," he said.

"I am a lady."

"And, while a lady may talk to a strange man unknown, she would cease to be a lady if she became known, I suppose."

"Exactly."

"Very well, there is a chance, according to your definition of a lady, of your ceasing to be one. How is that?"

"How is that?"

"I'll never meet you and you say a word to me I shall know you by that voice of yours, which has a melody in it I have never heard in a woman's voice before."

"Oh, my good gracious!"

"Therefore, pray that I shall never meet you."

"I will. You're simply flattering me. I don't believe you could tell me by my voice at all."

"We may test that, and without your giving me any clue to your identity except what I have, your voice."

"How?"

"I'll tell you my name and where I live and give you any other information of myself that will enable you to meet me, you remaining unknown to me. By this you may contrive a meeting without my suspecting it. If I don't recognize you by your voice I am much mistaken. Is it a go?"

She did not say whether it was a go or not, but he gave her his name and address. She asked him to name some persons he knew, and at his giving a certain name, she said he need not go any further, thereby giving him a point, and he resolved to be watchful whenever at the home of the person named. Then they said "Goodbye," there were two clicks, and fate had arranged for a wedding.

Some months later, Harding was invited to dine at the house of a friend—not the one, the girl of the telephone had given him reason to suspect as a mutual friend. Before going in to dinner, hearing a voice behind him, he turned, looked a girl in the face and said:

"I am pleased to renew our acquaintance, begun on the phone."

The girl blushed to the roots of her hair.

The wedding took place ten months later.

Sheriff's Sales

By virtue of certain writs of F. F. Vend. Ex. and Lev. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans Court of Indiana county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public vendue or outcry at the Court House, Indiana, Pennsylvania, on

Friday, March 3, 1916,

AT 2:00 O'CLOCK, P. M.

the following described real estate, to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

SAM BRUNO,

of, in and to the following described property:

Bounded on the north by T. H. Trimble or C. D. Gorman; on the east by Antonio M. Cosario; on the south by public road and on the west by William Lowe, in Montgomery township.

Taken in execution at suit of supervisors of Montgomery township, Lev. Ex. No. 40, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

H. E. BUCKINGHAM,

of, in and to the following described property:

1st. Located on corner of Clark avenue and First street.

2d. Located on corner of Kerr avenue and Fourth street. Containing two lots.

Taken in execution at suit of supervisors of Montgomery township, Lev. Ex. No. 47, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

ANTONIO M. COSARIO,

of, in and to the following described property:

Bounded on the north by T. H. Trimble or C. D. Gorman; on the east by John Munshower; on the south by public road and on the west by Sam Bruno. Located on Arcadia and Wilgus road.

Taken in execution at suit of supervisors of Montgomery township, Lev. Ex. No. 48, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

ANTONIO M. COSARIO,

of, in and to the following described property:

Bounded on the north by public road; on the east by Mike Leone; on the south by Alex Irwin, and on the west by John Gorman.

Taken in execution at suit of supervisors of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 49, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

ANTONIO M. COSARIO,

of, in and to the following described property:

Bounded on the north by public road; on the east by Mike Leone; on the south by Alex Irwin, and on the west by John Gorman. In Wilgus on public road.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 50, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

T. P. HOWE,

of, in and to the following described property:

Bounded on the north by Tulip alley; on the east by lot No. 100; on the south by Clark avenue, and on the west by lot No. 203, on Clark avenue, Arcadia.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 51, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

ROBERT POWELL,

of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by T. H. Trimble or C. D. Gorman; on the east by William Lowe; on the south by public road, and on the west by Joseph Smith. On Arcadia and Wilgus road.

Taken in execution at suit of supervisors of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 52, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

DR. E. B. LEWIS,

of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Thomas Trimble; on the east by Zeddie McMillen; on the south by public road, and on the west by S. W. McMillen. On the Arcadia and Wilgus road.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 53, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

HUEY MGINITY,

of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by public road; on the east by Alex Martin heirs; on the south by Alex Martin heirs; on the west by Alex Martin heirs, and on the west by Alex Martin heirs.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 54, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

WILLIAM MARTIN,

of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Alex Martin heirs; on the east by Alex Martin heirs; on the south by Alex Martin heirs, and on the west by Alex Martin heirs.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 55, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

W. H. FRANKSWORTH,

of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Easter alley; on the east by Third street; on the south by Kerr avenue, and on the west by Joseph Nelson. On Kerr avenue, Arcadia, Pa.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 56, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

E. KLINGENSMITH,

of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Easter alley; on the east by Third street; on the south by Kerr avenue, and on the west by Joseph Nelson. On Kerr avenue, Arcadia, Pa.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Ex. No. 57, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

ROBERT GIBSON and THOMAS GIBSON,

of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land (except as hereinafter excepted and reserved), situate in the township of Huntington, county of Indiana and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a post adjoining lands of David Grow and lands of McHenry, Telford & Stewart; thence by said last named lands south 26 1/4 degrees east 62.2 perches to a post; thence by lands of J. H. Engle south 71 degrees east 39.5 perches to a post; thence by same north 45 1/2 degrees east 114.4 perches to a white oak stump; thence by same south 58 degrees east 30 perches to a post; thence by lands of S. M. McHenry, G. W. McHenry and R. Eisman north 53 1/2 degrees east 59.3 perches to a chestnut oak; thence by same north four and one-fourth degrees east 26.5 perches to a stone; thence by same north 39 1/4 degrees west 49 perches to a stone; thence by same north eight degrees west 11.3 perches to a post; thence by same north 73 1/2 degrees west 92.1 perches to a cherry; thence by lands of David Grow south 52 degrees west 136.4 perches to a post; the place of beginning, containing 129 acres and 34 perches.

Being the same tract of land title to which became vested in the said Robert Gibson by deed of David C. Syster and Ruth, his wife, dated May 12, 1906, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book Vol. 98, page 230.

Excepting and reserving, however, all the coal of whatever kind lying and being in and under and upon said tract of land, together with mining rights, privileges and exemptions as are fully set forth in the deed of David C. Syster and Ruth, his wife, to S. M. McHenry, G. W. McHenry and R. Eisman, dated December 8, 1905, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book B, Vol. 88, page 18.

Also, excepting and reserving that part of the above described tract of land containing 10 acres, which was excepted and

reserved in deed of David C. Syster and Ruth, his wife, to Robert Gibson, dated May 12, 1906, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county, in Deed Book Vol. 99, page 230.

Also, excepting and reserving that part of the above described tract of land, containing 31 acres and 113 perches; also, all the gas, oil and all other minerals lying in and under and upon said tract of land, and 113 perches, which was excepted and reserved in deed of David C. Syster and Ruth, his wife, to Robert Gibson, dated May 12, 1906, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book Vol. 99, page 230.

Taken in execution at suit of P. J. and G. J. Hamill, executors, Vend. Ex. No. 26, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

FERRIN or FRANK TOTH and MOLNAR EYSTER (or ESZTER),

of, in and to all the following described tract of land, situate in Montgomery township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a corner in line of James Gunning; thence by same north 87 degrees, 30 minutes west 50 perches to post corner of James Gunning; thence by same south two degrees 30 minutes west 108 perches to a post corner; thence by lands of which this is a part south 87 degrees 30 minutes east 59 perches to a post corner in line of land sold to John Borling; thence by same and lands sold to W. J. Hice north 20 degrees 30 minutes east 108 perches to place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Being the same tract of land title to which became vested in the said Frank Toth by deed of Jacob Donahue and Frank Toth, his wife, dated April 14, 1913, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book Vol. 111, page 17.

Excepting and reserving, however, all the coal of whatever kind underlying the above described tract of land, with such mining rights and related damages as were conveyed to the Yellow Creek Coal Company by deed of Jacob Donahue and Mattie, his wife, dated May 15, 1903, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book B, Vol. 82, page 46.

Taken in execution at suit of use of Dixon Run Lumber Company, F. F. No. 35, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

SAMUEL R. SMITH,

of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Montgomery township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner of the Buchanan, Columbus Smith and Wassam corner; thence running south along the Wassam line to Hooverhurst and S. W. railroad right of way, 16 1/2 feet from center of road; thence along said right of way to straight line running west 20 feet from D. O. Buchanan line to the place of beginning, containing two acres more or less, having erected thereon a frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Being the same tract of land title to which became vested in Samuel R. Smith by deed of Joseph H. Smith and Mary A. his wife, dated November 28, 1904, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book B, Vol. 86, page 200.

Also, excepting and reserving from the above described tract of land, with such mining rights as were reserved in deed of Joseph H. Smith and Mary A. his wife, to Samuel R. Smith, dated November 28, 1904, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book B, Vol. 86, page 200.

Also, excepting and reserving from the above described tract of land that certain lot sold and conveyed by the said Samuel R. Smith and Kate, his wife, to Henry Walker, by the deed dated March 12, 1906, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book Vol. 96, page 9.

Taken in execution at suit of use of William Rankin, F. F. No. 61, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

SAMUEL BASSELL,

of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Shanktown, Green township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, being known as the place of beginning in the plan of lots of said village laid out by Millie Fleming, said plan being recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book B, Vol. 86, page 10.

Taken in execution at suit of use of William Rankin, F. F. No. 61, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

JOE PIZZARELLI and CRISTINA PIZZARELLI,

of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the borough of Homer City, county of Indiana and state of Pennsylvania, and known as lot No. 12 in the plan or plot of lots formerly known as Scott & McConaughy's plan of lots in Homer City, Pennsylvania, and being thereon erected a two-story frame building being the premises sold by Pizzarelli & McConaughy to Joe Pizzarelli and Cristina Pizzarelli by agreement dated February 14, 1914.

Taken in execution at suit of Harry Pizzarelli and B. B. McConaughy, trading as Pizzarelli & McConaughy, F. F. No. 64, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant,

JOE PIZZARELLI and CRISTINA PIZZARELLI,

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Taken in execution at suit of Harry Pizzarelli and B. B. McConaughy, trading as Pizzarelli & McConaughy, F. F. No. 64, March term, 1916.

NOTICE—Any person purchasing at the above sale will please take notice that at least \$100.00 (if the bid be so much) will be required as soon as the property is knocked down unless the purchaser is the only judgment creditor, in which case an amount sufficient to cover all costs will be required, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid in full or receipt given by the judgment creditor on or before Monday of the first week of March court. In default of payment the property will again be put up for sale at next adjourned sale and the purchaser in default shall make good any deficiency in re-sale. No deed will be offered for acknowledgment unless purchase money be fully paid. The sheriff reserves the right to return his writ "property not sold for non-payment of purchase money. Adjudged sale will be held March 10, 1916, at 1:15 p. m., when purchasers, lien creditors and persons interested may be present to protect their respective interests in case of re-sale.

H. A. BOGGS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Indiana, Pa., Feb. 9, 1916.

At Lincoln's First Inaugural.

"I remember going to the inaugural ball at Washington on March 4, 1861," said the late Robert C. Ogden. "I had just come from the south, where I had attended the sessions of southern legislatures and heard the excited discussion of secession. That ball on the night after Lincoln took the oath of office was about the dreariest public function I ever saw. There seemed to be an atmosphere of gloom pervading the big room, and there were hardly enough people there to cover the floor. Everybody was melancholy except one. The only bright face in the whole place was that of the newly inaugurated president. He was smiling and apparently happy, and the group around him was the one joyful spot in the general desert of gloom."

Where Lincoln and Davis Met.

The Historical Society of Illinois has placed a big bowlder memorial to mark the place where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met. The site is seventy-five miles west of Chicago on Kishwaukee creek, in Dekalb county. In 1832 the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederate States of America had gone to that point as soldiers to assist in ending the Black Hawk Indian massacres. Lincoln was a youth of twenty-three and a captain of a company of militia. Davis was a year his senior, was a lieutenant just out of West Point. Among those present at the meeting were General Zachary Taylor, later also a president of the United States, and Major Robert Anderson, later general who was commander at Fort Sumter at the beginning of the civil war.

Lincoln's Book.

Lincoln was a man of one book, and that book the Bible. Its cool vigor became his. The compressed energy of its phrases lent strength to his acts and utterances, and they became, in a measure, the salvation of the Union.—Editorial in New York Times.

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer, To lame my pencil and confute my pen, To make me own this hind of princes peer, This rail splitter a true born king of men.

—Tom Taylor.

HINES QUELL HAITIAN REBELS.

ates marines, policing Port au Prince, Haiti, repelling an attack

"TIPPED" BY LINCOLN.

He Paid a Railroad Engineer to Moderate Speed of Train.

Edward Markstone, a railroad man of Philadelphia, narrated an instance when President Lincoln paid an engineer to slow up his train. It was on the second trip that the president made from Philadelphia to Washington over the old Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. George Feeney of Wilmington, Del., was the engineer of the train, and Markstone was the brakeman. In describing the occurrence Markstone said:

"George ran so fast that when Newark, Del., was reached and the train stopped for water President Lincoln got out of the car and, walking up the platform to where Feeney was standing, said, 'George, take this and don't run so fast, will you?' The president had actually bribed George to hold his engine in a bit." It is needless to say that the engineer did as directed.

When Lincoln first made his memorable trip from Philadelphia to Washington at the outbreak of the civil war Markstone was one of the armed guards on the president's car. In telling of this historic ride he said:

"The sleeper was attached to the rear of the train and was empty. In order to allay the suspicion of the passengers as to the causes of the delay trucks were wheeled backward and forward bearing trunks and baggage of every description. After a wait of nearly half an hour a cab dashed up to the station, and a man unattended quickly alighted. He wore a long coat, the cape of which was drawn over his head. It was Lincoln. He came toward me and quickly entered the car. I could see but little of his face on account of the cape, but I noticed his searching eyes as he looked at me. The doors on both ends of the sleeper were then locked and guarded. I was one of the three men who rode on that coach. Lincoln on the inside. I was on the outside at one end, and another guard was at the other end. From Philadelphia to Baltimore, where I alighted, I stood with pistol in hand ready to shoot any trespasser."

Another Denial.

At a dinner of the Gridiron club in 1913 Thomas F. Logan of the Philadelphia Inquirer was initiated as a member, and part of his hazing was to go about as a young reporter and interview the guests. Then he was questioned concerning the results.

"Did you interview the secretary of war?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He denies it."

"What does he deny?"

"Why, what I asked him, and he said it didn't make any difference what it was the immemorial custom of the war department to deny everything."—Arthur W. Dunn's "Gridiron Nights."

SAYINGS BY LINCOLN.

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

When the white man governs himself, that is self government, but when he governs another man, that is more than self government—that is despotism.

This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

I have always thought that all men should be free, but if any should be slaves it should be, first, those who desire it for themselves and, secondly, those who desire it for others.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be executed.

Our fathers brought forth a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or to destroy slavery.

A TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

General Gobin Spoke on "Lincoln From a Soldier's Viewpoint."

At a Lincoln birthday meeting in Philadelphia General John P. S. Gobin, the famous Pennsylvania soldier, told of the great veneration which the soldiers in the Union army felt for the president and the inspiration their chief executive was to them on the field of battle.

General Gobin said in part:

"Lincoln's personality reveals every attribute of the highest type of American manhood.

"His state papers are read with interest and reverence as we learn the circumstances which produced them. Colonel Ingersoll, in his estimate of Lincoln, epitomized his character as the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war waged in history.

"Thus he stands before us today as a soldier, citizen and statesman, realizing the responsibility imposed upon him as equal to if not greater than that assumed by any other man. And every act of his life, every thought of his heart, was toward the best method for preserving the nation and saving the Union.

"No man had a higher regard for courage than Lincoln. Lincoln always stood forth as equal to the occasion and a most perfect type of American manhood."

The LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE

The Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858 made Lincoln a national figure. "Douglas may have electrified the crowds with his eloquence, but as each man went to his home his head rang with Lincoln's logic and appeal to manhood."—"Lincoln," by Herndon and Weik.

BE TACTFUL.

Talent is something, but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave and respectable. Tact is all that and more too. It is not a seventh sense, but is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell and the lively touch. It is the interpreter of all riddles, the surmounter of all difficulties and the remover of all obstacles. Tact is a wonder worker.

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