

A Doll's House

By ELINOR MARSH

Train robberies, which had quieted down during the early part of 19—, broke out with renewed vigor in the autumn of that year. One of these attacks was not only well planned, so far as getting treasure was concerned, but in getting away with it.

Jim Charnley was the leader of the band that made the attack and chose the field of enterprise by personally investigating different points on the railroad he proposed to operate on. He discovered a cave concealed by thick undergrowth where a party of men might hide. So far as he could learn, no one knew of it. He proposed to rob a train as it passed within a few hundred yards of this cave. A part of the force would make off on horseback while another part with the plunder hid in the cave. A posse would follow those who had ridden away while the men in the cave waited till the excitement had died out and then make off.

The robbery was eminently successful. The train was stopped and the plunder taken from the express car. The robbers made off through a wood, dropping the treasure into the hands of four men who made their way to the cave unseen. Those who had ridden away were followed but not captured.

A surprise awaited those who had gone to the cave, among whom was Jim Charnley, the leader of the gang. He had not been to the cave since he had discovered it several weeks before. On entering it he saw a doll in a little bed and several articles of doll furniture beside it.

The presence of this inanimate combination of china and sawdust caused a commotion on the part of the robbers. Some of them, fearing that their presence there might be discovered, were for moving at once. But Charnley argued that the region of the robbery would be filled with persons moved by curiosity, if nothing more, and that any move for the present would be dangerous. If the child came to play in the cave she could be taken in and held from giving information of their presence.

Little Margy Bickford, who lived on the other side of the rise from the mouth of the cave, was the child who had made the place a playhouse. On the afternoon of the robbery, she started to go there to get her doll and bring it home. Coming to the rise, she passed over the roof of the cave, where there was a break in the rock that formed it, not sufficient to let in light, but through which sound might pass. The robbers had closed up the mouth of the cave and supposed that they might talk with freedom. At the time Margy was passing over the break in the roof they were discussing whether they should get out or remain where they were. The question was a matter of life or death with them, and their arguments were by no means subdued. Margy, hearing voices in the bowels of the earth beneath her, turned and ran back home as fast as her little legs would carry her. Her mother, seeing that the child had been frightened, questioned her and was told that some men were in her playhouse and would take her dolly away with them.

Mrs. Bickford had heard of the train robbery, and it was not long before she began to suspect the truth concerning the voices her daughter had heard in the cave. She went at once to a neighbor and reported the case. Unfortunately most of the men thereabouts had gone off after the robbers, who had ridden away, and not enough men could be got together to warrant attacking an unknown number of desperadoes ensconced in a cave, so nothing was done except to station a boy of sixteen to watch the hiding place.

Charnley decided to remain where the robbers were only till midnight, then to walk to the nearest station two miles distant and board a train that would stop there at a few minutes after 1 o'clock.

Billy Simpson, who was on watch, saw them leave the cave. He followed them to the station, near which they waited till they heard the train coming, and then went up on to the platform. Billy went to the rear car unseen by them and got aboard at the same time they did. There were four men in the gang, but they took separate seats. They paid the conductor their fare, and he passed on to the rear car, where Billy informed him as to the nature of the passengers who had just got on the train.

The conductor wrote a telegram, which he gave to Billy, instructing him to get off at the next station, five miles distant, and send it, believing that his own motions would be watched by the robbers. On reaching the station Billy stepped off on the dark side of the car unseen, and the train went on. The agent was in bed, but Billy routed him out, and the telegram was sent to a sizable town ten miles distant.

Meanwhile the conductor directed the engineer to slack speed that sufficient time might be given for preparation for a capture.

But few men could be got together in so short a time, and they were disguised, having boarded the train and went on with it. The robbers began to leave it one by one, thinking they were unsuspected. This rendered their capture easy, and they were all seized without a fight.

Little Margy, who had saved \$40,000, was adopted by the express company. Billy was given a handsome reward and later a position on the railroad.

The Only Fool

By M. QUAD

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Sarah Martin married Jim Hewson because she was a hired girl and working for \$2 a week; because, again, she was tired of work and wanted a home. Jim Hewson married Sarah Martin because he also wanted a home and because he knew that she earned \$8 a month. That would pay the rent on a cottage in a village in those far back days.

Jim was lazy. He was born that way and couldn't help it. He hadn't energy enough to sweat a shirt collar, and therefore when he worked he got paid according to his energy, which pay seldom exceeded 15 cents a day.

The bridal tour of the newly weds consisted of walking a mile arm in arm, each with a basket on the free arm, to a huckleberry swamp a mile away. There they picked twelve quarts of berries—that is, Sarah picked ten quarts and Jim two. Then they walked back to town and sold the berries to a grocer for 6 cents in cash.

"You see," said Jim as he juggled the money in his hand, "we can get along as easy as grease. This money would buy us provisions for a week."

The bride half laughed at the remark, but soon felt serious and hadn't much more to say. Two weeks later, however, she had. Jim had gone to see her in the kitchen in which she worked and was feeling glad that he was a married man when she said:

"Jim, I have been thinking things over."

"Well?" was the query.

"I have come to the conclusion that I was either a lunatic or an idiot to have married you. You are all wrong. You are lazy and shiftless. You haven't got the energy of a potato bug. You want me to work and support you instead of it being the other way. If you were the best husband in the state I wouldn't do it."

"Well, what are we going to do?" asked the husband after a lapse of a minute.

"I can't get a divorce from you, Jim, for I haven't got the money to put one through. If we agreed on a separation it would do me no good, for I'd still be bound to you. If I was free altogether I might stand a chance of getting a husband who would provide a home and comforts for me."

"You mean if I should die you'd have your chance?"

The wife didn't reply. She only looked at him.

Jim rose up and left the house without a good night and went to his bed of hay in the stable, and for an hour he did more thinking than he had done in a year before.

In about a week he tried suicide. He went over on the railroad track in mid-afternoon, and when the 3 o'clock express came along he was standing between the rails and facing it. The whistle screamed and footed, but Jim stood there as if spiked to a tie. The engineer tried to stop the train, but the pace was thirty miles an hour when the cowcatcher did its work. Five minutes later a man who had witnessed the accident from forty rods away came running up just as the victim was climbing the fence of a cornfield into which he had been hurled. He had a slight limp in the left leg, but that was nothing for Jim to kick about.

Sarah had heard of this attempt and started out to look for Jim, but she didn't have the luck to find him. He was missing from his usual haunts for three or four days, and then he turned up on a bluff overlooking the mill pond half a mile from the bridge. He was going to try the water cure this time. The bluffs were thirty feet above the water, and Jim couldn't swim a stroke. Instead of striking the water, however, he struck a strip of mud.

"You blamed idiot! What did you jump for? I saw you when you made the leap!" said a passerby.

"I wanted to die," replied Jim.

Sarah got every loose boy in town to hunt for Jim, but they hunted in vain. He had one more attempt coming to him, and if found at all he wanted to be found dead. He went two miles away from town and hired to a farmer to sprinkle paris green over the potato vines of his patch. The farmer left him alone for an hour, and Jim mixed a big dose of the powder and drank it down. It was an overdose, however, and it was thrown off, and his life was saved again.

It was when poor Jim was tottering down the road toward the village that a man in an auto overtook him and halted to say:

"If you aren't drunk, then you are sick. Get in here. Now, what's the matter?"

Jim told him all, and, curiously enough, the autoist proved to be an uncle of his whom he had not heard of since his boyhood days. When the uncle had heard the story to its end he said:

"Jim, you had a fool for a father. You have got three fool brothers and fool sisters and about five or six fool uncles and aunts and the Lord only knows how many fool cousins, but you are the first fool in all the family that ever owned up to being a fool. You shall be rewarded in consequence. I will buy you a house and lot in the village, give you \$5,000 to set you and Sarah on your feet and bet that you'll come out very near the top. A man who is a fool and knows it is a better man than one who thinks he is wise and doesn't know it."

And Jim and Sarah made up and have lived happily ever since.

Sheriff's Sales

By virtue of certain writs of Fl. Fa. Vend. Ex. and Lev. Fa. 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: The right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, SAM BRUNO, of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township,

Bounded on the north by T. H. Trimble or C. D. Gorman; on the east by Antonio Cosari; 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. Fa. No. 46, 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, situate in Montgomery township:

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. Fa. 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, situate in Montgomery township:

Bounded on the north by T. H. Trimble or C. D. Gorman; on the east by John Manshower; 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. Fa. 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, situate in Montgomery township:

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

Taken in execution at suit of supervisors of Montgomery township Lev. Fa. 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, situate in Montgomery township:

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

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township Lev. Fa. 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, situate in Montgomery township:

Bounded on the north by Tulp alley; on the east by lot No. 109; on the south by Clark avenue, and on the west by lot No. 98. On Clark avenue, Arcadia.

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

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, HUEY M'GINITY, of, in and to the following described property, situate in Montgomery township, bounded on the north by public road; on the east by Alex Irwin, and on the west by John Gorman and Richard; on the south by bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Easter alley; on the east by 3rd street; on the south by Kerr avenue and on the west by Joseph Nelson. On Kerr avenue, Arcadia.

Taken in execution at suit of Montgomery township, Lev. Fa. No. 55, 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 Moily or Mrs. J. O. Clark; on the south by D. E. Cooper and Frank Blose and on the west by Gerry heirs.

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

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, J. E. KLINGENSMITH, of, in and to the following described property, situate in the township of Montgomery, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Easter alley; on the east by lot No. 83; on the south by Kerr avenue, and on the west by lot No. 35. Situate on Kerr avenue, Arcadia, Pa.

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

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants, ROBERT GIBSON and THOMAS GIBSON, of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, hereinafter excepted and reserved, situate in the township of Burlington, 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, Bedford, Stewart; thence by said last named lands south 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ degrees east 63.2 perches to a post; thence by lands of J. H. Eagle south 71 degrees east 39.5 perches to a post; thence by same north 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east 114.4 perches to a white oak stump; thence by same south 55 degrees east to a post; thence by lands of S. M. McHenry, G. W. McHenry and R. Elsemann north 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east 59.3 perches to a chestnut oak; thence by same north 84 degrees east 26.8 perches to stones; thence by same north 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 49 perches to a post; thence by same north 82 degrees west 11.3 perches to post; thence south 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 92.1 perches to a cherry; thence by lands of David Grow south 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west 136.4 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 123 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. 90, page 230.

Excepting and reserving, however, all the coal of whatever kind lying and being in, under and upon said tract of land, together with such 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. Elsemann, dated December 8, 1902 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. 90, 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 or being in, under or upon said 31 acres 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. 90, page 230.

Taken in execution at suit of P. J. and G. J. Hamill, executors, Vend. Ex. No. 25, March term, 1916.

Also at suit of P. J. and G. J. Hamill, executors, Vend. Ex. No. 26, 1916. Tomb.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants, FERREIN or FRANK TOTH and MOLNAR EYSZTER, of, in and to all the following described lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the township of Pine county, of Indiana and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone corner in line of James Gunning; thence by same north 57 degrees, 30 minutes west 30 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 tract is a part south 87 degrees, 30 minutes east 59 perches to a post, corner in line of land sold to John Boring; thence by same 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 Mattie, his wife, dated April 14, 1913, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book Vol. 141, page 77.

Excepting and reserving, however, the above described tract of land with such mining rights and release of damages as were conveyed to Yellow Creek Coal Company by deed of Jacob Donahue and Mattie, his wife, dated May 15, 1905, 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, Fl. Fa. No. 38, 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 situated in Montgomery township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning 20 feet south of the corner, known as the Buchanan, Colmer, Smith and Wassam corner; thence running south along the Wassam line to Hooverburg and W. V. railroad right of way, being 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet from center of road; thence along 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.

Excepting and reserving, however, all the coal of whatever kind underlying 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 their deed dated March 3, 1909, 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, Fl. Fa. No. 61, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, SAMUEL BASELL, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situated in the Shanktown, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, being known and numbered as lot No. 116 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. 84, page 624; said lot having a frontage of 60 feet on Short street and extending back 130 feet to a 20-foot alley, being bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a post on Short street; thence south 10 degrees west 50 feet to a post; thence north 90 degrees west 130 feet to a post; thence north 10 degrees east 57.6 feet to a post; thence north 75 degrees and 15 minutes east along lands of A. H. Buterbaugh to the place of beginning.

Being the same lot of ground title to which became vested in William E. Oakes by deed of Millie Fleming and E. J. Fleming, her husband, dated April 17, 1906, and recorded in the recorder's office of Indiana county in Deed Book Vol. 101, page 251.

Excepting and reserving, however, all the coal of whatever kind underlying the said above described lot of ground and such mining rights and privileges as were conveyed by deed of Joseph Hines and Caroline V., his wife, to J. H. Weaver.

Taken in execution at suit of W. E. Oakes, Fl. Fa. No. 62, March term, 1916.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the defendants, JOE PIZZARELLI and CRISTINA PIZZARELLI, and CRISTINA PIZZARELLI, ZARELLI, of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situated 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 & McConaughey plan of lots in Homer City, Pennsylvania, and having thereon erected a two-story frame building. Being the premises sold by Flickinger & McConaughey to Joe Pizzarelli and Cristina Pizzarelli by agreement dated February 14, 1914.

Taken in execution at suit of Harry Flickinger and B. B. McConaughey, trading as Flickinger & McConaughey, Fl. Fa. No. 63, 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 acknowledgement unless purchase money be fully paid. The sheriff reserves the right to return his writ "property not sold for non-payment of purchase money. Adjourned sale will be held March 13, 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.

The Human Face.

Rosa Bonheur, the great painter of animals, had a system of mnemonics which was exceedingly quaint. She could trace in the faces of those people who visited her a resemblance to some sort of animal. For instance, if some one reminded her of a certain lady she would probably hesitate for a moment and then say, "Oh, yes, the lady with the camel face" or, "Oh, I remember—she had a cow face!" This memory system was not flattering to her friends, but it showed how saturated she was with a knowledge of animals and their characteristics. On every human face she found a likeness to some animal she had studied and delineated.

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