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YELLOW JAUNDICE CURED.—Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. HOGARTY, Lexington, Ky. Sold by F. Potts Green, druggist."

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Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 24, 1898.

Schools Attempt Too Much.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger quotes the president of a noted educational institution of Brooklyn as saying that the public schools of Brooklyn are nearly two years behind the standard of thirty years ago in the matter of the study of reading and spelling, which are at the foundation of all education. He has reached this conclusion after a patient and unprejudiced investigation.

The trouble, he says, is that there are too many educational "fads" which have been introduced into the public school system. The children are loaded down with excessive work and distracted by too many different studies, with the result that the real essentials of education like reading and spelling suffer.

The principal of a grammar school in that city also said to the same correspondent that too much work was being done in the schools. The children are overburdened. Too much attention is paid to the non-essentials and not enough to the essentials of education. The teachers, he continued, are under compulsion from the authorities behind and about them.

This is a condition that has been evident for some time, not only in the schools in Brooklyn; not only in those of Philadelphia, from which city similar complaints have come, but from many districts, where too much is attempted and the pupils are given a smattering of a great variety of subjects and thorough knowledge of none of those branches that go to make up the foundation of a good education.

It is well that at least some of the educators of the country are waking up to the true condition of affairs. With the extension of this way of thinking, it cannot be so very long until the methods of thirty years ago are not treated with such supreme contempt as they are at the present time.

This is not saying that steps should be taken to put the schools on the same basis as to curriculums, etc., as they were then, but a happy mean may be struck, which shall insure the fact that the youthful mind may not be overburdened with a variety of subjects that will not do them any good and only serve to take time from impressing upon them the important fundamental branches.

There is a wealth of food for thought both for the members of the school board and the teachers of this town. The time when heroic measures are taken to insure greater attention to the essential branches and less to the so-called accomplishments, thrust upon the pupils of the schools, will be gladly welcomed by the parents.

Thirty Miles for an Acorn.

Down in Mexico there lives a woodpecker who stores his nuts and acorns in the hollow stalks of the yuccas and magueys. These hollow stalks are separated by the joints into several cavities, and the sagacious bird has somehow found this out, and bores a hole at the upper end of each joint, and another at the lower, through which to extract the acorn when wanted. Then it fills up the stalks solidly and leaves its stores there until needed, safe from the depredations of any other thievish bird or four-footed animal.

The first place in which this curious habit was observed was on a hill in the midst of a desert. The hill was covered with yuccas and magueys, but the rarest oak trees were thirty miles away, and it was calculated, these industrious birds had to make a flight of sixty miles for each acorn stored thus in the stalks!

An observer of birds remarks: "There are several strange features to be noticed in these facts: the provident instinct which prompts this bird to lay by stores of provisions for the winter, the great distance traversed to collect a kind of food so unusual for its race, and its seeking in a place so remote from its natural abode a storehouse so remarkable."

Two Ways to Make Cheese Straws.

Here are two ways of making these, according to whether you are making them fresh or with a piece of paste left over. Rub together equal weights of butter, grated cheese and flour till it is all crumby; season with cayenne or coriander pepper; add as much raw yolk of eggs as will mix it all to a stiff paste, roll it out thinly, being careful not to break it; cut out in strips three or four inches long and a quarter of an inch wide. Bake in a good hot oven till nicely colored. Or roll out some puff or short paste as this is possible; allow three ounces of grated parmesan to every six ounces of paste; sprinkle the paste when rolled out with a few drops of lemon juice, the grated cheese and a pretty good seasoning of cayenne and salt. Fold it over and roll out again twice, then cut it into straws; place the straws slightly wetted baking sheet, pressing them well on to it. Bake in a good hot oven, and serve hot. Unlike the rest, these straws are not so good cold, and should always be reheated before use.

Dropped Over While Working in the Garden.

John Masden, who dropped dead in his garden about Mill Hill Friday afternoon, was about 60 years old. He is survived by his wife, two sons, who reside in the West, and two sons and two daughters, who reside at and near home. Mr. Masden was working in the garden at the time with Mr. Herr. The two men had been engaged in conversation and shortly after Mr. Herr saw his companion lying on his back on the ground. He hastened to his side, but saw that his friend was dead. The body was taken into the house. Mr. Masden had been complaining for some time, and it is believed that heart disease was the cause of death.

A Great Stimulant.

It is worth of reiteration that milk heated to as high a temperature as it can be drunk or sipped, about 100 degrees, but not to the boiling point, is of great value as a refreshing stimulant in cases of over-exertion, bodily or mentally. To most people who like milk it does not taste so good hot, but that is a small matter compared with the benefit to be got from it. Hot milk supplies real strength as well as exhilaration.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Embroidered muslin is introduced in the form of tucked vests into some of the smartest summer gowns, and is also employed for revers, collars and cuffs and the pretty little boleros that continue to find favor. White muslin dresses are profusely trimmed with lace and insertion, the bodies being made with pretty yokes of tucking and lace.

The slightly puffed effect is still to be seen on the bodies of many of the newest costumes, and is held by hand. Panels are in evidence on the latest skirts. They are pointed and may be introduced either in the front or at the side.

One of the freshest and most original styles in capes is long and full at the back, but rounded off at the bottom in front and at the sides in such a way as to display not only the charming bodice that is worn under it, but also the very attractive lining of the cape itself.

A fine carriage of the head makes a plain woman effective even in a drawing room of beautiful women. The head thrown back, the chin and shoulders held straight, give an air of distinction, a presence, which, alas, English women realize much better than do our countrywomen. A few dull sarte of physical culture lessons are well worth the money spent on them, for in the unaided effort to attain desired results sometimes the most surprising hideous effects are arrived at. Poking the bust forward, resting the chin in the hollow of the throat and walking with the shoulders stiffly square, is simply a caricature of grace and elegance. Women who are not naturally graceful may be spoiled in their women especially, and few lessons in the art of walking, standing and holding themselves properly are all that is necessary.

A perfect neck is not often seen. The shoulders may be well rounded and the skin white and fine, and yet ugly hollows amid distinct shadows of collar bones completely spoil the contour. This can all be remedied, and that is true, by the woman who has such a neck try the effects of gymnastics 15 minutes every night and morning for a month. The result will surprise her. Stand with the toes turned out well, hold the knees rigid and keep the shoulders still. Now, with the neck of your dress and the back loosened, lie very deliberate and slow in all the movements, as you are likely to result in the way of "stitches" and strains. Let the arms hang at the sides. Now drop the head as low upon the neck as possible, as simply as you can, without moving any part of the body below the neck. Revolve the head slowly, keeping it dropped as far as possible. At the first symptoms of weariness or vertigo rest until relieved; then repeat the movement, turning the head as slowly as possible. This will do more to strengthen the undeveloped muscles of the neck, reduce large, ugly cords, and give the head a free, graceful poise that boxes of skin food, although too good for the face, and patiently massaged into the flesh by the hand, are likely to help it wonderfully in the good result.

The back of the neck and upper part of the shoulders will become especially beautified, and the "salt cellars" will rapidly disappear. A good rule to follow in standing or walking is to hold the head so that the lobe of the ear does not come further forward than what may be known as the shoulder seam of the dress. The old rule of "holding your head up" is not always safe, as, if overdone, we have stiff ungrainly, instead of grace.

Careful and correct manner of breathing if persisted in finally becomes a habit, and not only does it promote the general health, strengthen the lungs and stimulate the action of the blood by supplying plenty of oxygen, but because you must stand well to breathe well. Good breathing is a vital help to beauty, and surely is within reach of all who are sensible enough to wear clothing loose enough to permit perfect freedom.

The latest thing in belts to wear with shirt waists is a soft taffeta ribbon, five inches wide, made tight enough to wrinkle into half that width, and fastened with a pretty silver gilt buckle.

The old idea of having one skirt to wear with 18 waists has been discarded, and one might also say that the reverse is true. Certainly there is a skirt for every three waists and sometimes you will find that there are three skirts for one waist. These are cut out of percale, duck and chambray. But for a wash skirt it is better perhaps to trim it with bands than ruffles, for unless a careful handless handles them, the ruffles will have a windy look which destroys all dignity of carriage. These dresses should be done up absolutely without starch, merely made firm by slapping a little stiffening into them, but a starched ruffle is an abomination of desolation upon a wash dress. Bands are put on tight upon the skirt so that they become a part of the skirt and they are done up without difficulty.

Even these duck skirts are lined with bright colors, and the girl who crosses the street and lifts her dainty white duck skirt, displays a sky blue lining of marvelous beauty.

A linen crash in a dingy dirt color is considered very smart with tucks embroidered in white linen threads, and the frock is otherwise trimmed with a coarse Russian white linen lace. A white linen facing to the jockeys and a white linen belt, tucked and buckled with a bit of Russian enamel, is in keeping. Apropos of such summer tailor gowns, white piques are so prettily trimmed with light blue French cambric, linon, it is called, and the buttons are covered with pique, or white cotton lacings with tasseled ends fastening the sailor blouse. The white muslin cravat is never omitted even with these semi-tailor yacht-gown, and the French light blue taffeta buckled in front with cravat ivory, the hat of pique over the brows with a bow of the same taffeta under the brim behind. This is smart, too, carried out in straw and black velvet with a steel buckle.

A trig suit of wood brown canvas cloth, built over silk of exactly the same shade, is elaborately trimmed with braiding black. The narrow skirt has its front breadth outlined with a braided pattern, while the same design outlines the short jacket, reaching to the bust at the front, where it ceases as a scroll. The coat is provided with a broad rolling collar, faced with black satin, and finished with an edging of braid. With the suit is worn a shirt waist of Roman striped taffeta, fastened down the front with small gold studs and set off by a tie and crushed girdle of black satin. These shirt waists of Roman silk are new and very fetching. The less brilliant stripes are the better choice, any of them being bright enough for ordinary wear.

A Frightful Accident.

John Seewald, aged 13 of Williamsport met with a serious accident in a planing mill in that city Tuesday. Young Seewald, whose father is employed at the mill was in the habit of accompanying the latter to work to look after the belts. Tuesday morning the lad while endeavoring to run on a belt caught his left arm in it. The rapidly moving belt whizzed around the shaft and completely tore out the lad's arm together with part of the collar bone. The severed member was not found until after two hours' search among the machinery. The boy died soon after showing the most heroic endurance.

Our Costly Luxury of No Roads.

Gen. Ray Stone, the apostle of good roads, estimates that the farmers of the United States, in marketing the produce of their farms, haul 500,000,000 tons of freight yearly over 1,500,000,000 miles of public roads, and that the loss because of the difficulty of transportation is not less than \$600,000,000 per year, which would pay the interest at 3 per cent. upon the outlay of money sufficient to rebuild all the bad roads and maintain them in proper repair afterward.

Who the Carlists Are.

The talk of Carlist risings in Spain, and particularly the rumor that the person known as Don Jaime de Bourbon proposes to put himself at the head of the Carlist party, may incite a curiosity in some to know who the Carlists are and what they stand for in Spain. Ferdinand V., who came to the throne of Spain after the earth had settled from the Napoleonic earthquake, married, for his fourth wife, Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Naples, a sister of the Duchess de Berri and niece of Queen Maria Amelie, wife of King Louis Philip of France. Ferdinand, always a miserable creature, like most Spanish monarchs, became more miserable after his fourth marriage. He fell completely under the domination of his handsome, energetic, ambitious and thoroughly unprincipled wife, says the *Kansas City Star.*

Queen Maria Christina was determined that the crown of Spain should descend to her family. But Ferdinand, the descendant was the decree of Philip V., which has been law in Spain for 120 years and which declared that no woman could reign in Spain while there lived a male descendant of Philip IV. In default of male heirs from the marriage of Ferdinand V. and Maria Christina, the crown should have passed to the decree of Philip V., was Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother. As it turned out, the first child born to this couple was a girl, Isabella, who fourteen months later, was followed by a sister. Even before the birth of Isabella, the Queen Maria Christina began a movement for the setting aside of the law of Philip V. Ferdinand, for a considerable period resisted, but yielded at last, and on April 6, 1830, ordered that an incomplete decree by Charles IV., in 1788, which appeared to repeal the Salic law, should be published and made perpetual. All the Bourbons protested, and the King endeavored to undo his action by what was called a "decree of derogation," but as his deathbed he declared that his act was the result of misapprehension and was, therefore, null and void. This restored his act intended to make his daughter Isabella his heir. When Ferdinand died Maria Christina was reigning as queen regent and the little girl Isabella was the heir apparent, just as the Maria Christina reign in the name of the little boy known as Alfonso XIII.

The brother of Ferdinand, usually known as Don Carlos, but who indulged in the name and title at home of Carlos Maria Isidor de Borbon-Borbon, infant of Spain, offered his protest before the death of Ferdinand against the Salic law admitting the female line, and declared himself the lawful heir apparent to the throne of Spain. Immediately on the death of Ferdinand the northern provinces of Spain arose and declared for King Charles, as he was styled, and these people were called Carlists, a name which continues to exist. Those who adhered to the existing government, the government of the queen regent, were popularly called Christians.

The cause of Don Carlos dear to the Spanish heart as standing for bigotry and despotism, seemed at one time likely to triumph, but was betrayed by one of its generals, Morato. Don Carlos fled from Spain in 1840, and was admitted in favor of his son, the second Don Carlos. Cabrera invaded Spain in 1849 but he neglected his former practice of murdering and mutilating his prisoners, and his efforts were not supported with the former enthusiasm. The second Don Carlos attempted to enter Spain in 1848 and again in 1860 when he was arrested and signed a renunciation of his claims to the Spanish throne. The present pretender is a third Don Carlos, grandson of the first, a son of Don Juan. He has made several attempts to overthrow the government of Spain; the most formidable beginning in 1873 and lasting until 1876. The Don Jaime, who is described as detested by a government in Spanish affairs as head of the Carlists, is the son of the third Don Carlos.

It is a noticeable fact in Spanish history that no real cause ever permanently departs from Spain. One of the permanent afflictions of Spain is what may be termed Carlistism. The other country is such a party as the Carlists possess to the honor of shed its blood for a government as the worst type of the fourteenth century. There have been many Carlist risings, and they are perpetually expected.—*Ex.*

A Strong Man Wanted.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania should pick out their candidate for Governor as Admiral Sampson picked out the man to sink the collier Merrimac in the month of the Santiago harbor. A strong man is the necessity of the hour—not necessarily a secker of the place, but a man who when named would be instantly recognized by his fellow-citizens of whatever party as a candidate in whose hands the public interests would be safe.

There are a few such men. To name any one of them would be to carry the State. The people yearn for a Governor who would be once capable, courageous, honest and an inflexible doer of what he knows to be right.

There are thousands of tolerable men who would like to be Governors; but the State wants strength. Pennsylvania has had a sufficiency of weak executives: The Ship of State is too large for a small man to steer. There never was a time when it stood in greater need of brains and honesty at the wheel.

If the representative Democrats at Altoona will thrust aside factionists, fling overboard all light-weight aspirants and bring out a fit man, much may be forgiven them; but if the nominee shall not be as big as the occasion that calls for him, their labor will have been altogether vain.—*Phila. Record.*

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Lee's Monument Unveiled.

Federals and Ex-Confederates Do Honor to the Dead Soldier.

The twenty thousand dollar confederate monument to General Robert E. Lee was unveiled in Jacksonville Fla., on Thursday in the presence of veterans who had opposed each other on the battlefields and thousands of Floridians and all marched to do honor to a Confederate soldier in bronze.

A Federal army in Jacksonville marched amid the plaudits of the people of an extreme southern state past the reviewing stand occupied by a Lee and a Grant, under the eyes of a Harrison, whose father a Federal general and a Republican President, and of a nephew of the vice President to unveil a monument dedicated by ex-Confederates to the Confederate who is dead except on the pages of history.

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