

Bellefonte, Pa., June 28, 1901.

LITTLE THINGS.

Only a little shriveled seed— It might be a flower or grass or weed; Only a box of earth on the edge; Of a narrow, dusty window ledge; Only a few scum summer showers; Only a few clear, shining hours— That was all. Yet God could make Out of these, for a sick child's sake, A blossom wondrous fair and sweet As ever broke at an angel's feet.

Where Corn is King.

Great Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

"Illinois produces annually 253,000,000 bushels of corn." This is a motto worked on a blue background with sections of corn cobs in the handsome booth which this important State has erected at the Exposition. Another motto reads: "Illinois consumes annually 216,000,000 bushels of corn."

The great value and importance to the State of this immense yield of corn is summed up and illustrated in a very graphic manner by these two mottoes and the manner in which they produce a decoration. Fancy bushels baskets of corn are attached to the frames, each motto, one basket containing white and the other yellow ears, each kind being perfect in size and proportion of both cob and kernel. Other things are represented in this booth that are in some instances very handsome. Corn is easily recognized as king of this section. Corn at first thought would appear rather a prosaic product to the people of a decoration, but the people of Illinois have at other times utilized the different products of this crop for an artistic representation of the importance of their agricultural and live stock interests.

The different products of corn are here represented in such a thorough manner as to attract attention of those who have never considered the subject beyond the necessary feed for cattle. Glucose sugar, starches, dextrins, the different meals, corn oil, corn oil cake and a substitute for rubber, are all here represented as important by products of the great corn crop of Illinois; of these the rubber substitute is probably the most interesting because of its novelty. It is produced from corn oil by a vulcanizing process similar to the manipulation of genuine rubber gum; it is said to be used in connection with rubber gum but it will be difficult to induce the general public to accept it as an improvement, however, certain people who are in the own prices and the probabilities that this is a legitimate means of furnishing them with what they think they want.

Crossing the aisle, which in this case represents the state line between Illinois and Missouri, we find this great future World's Fair State an exhibition neighbor in fact as well as theory. The exhibits are similar to in fact that corn is here also the leading article, though it is represented in a very different manner. A noticeable feature in this connection is one peculiar corn that is grown, not for the corn but for the cob that is used in making the famous cob pipes that are now sold at every cigar stand and in a great many other places throughout the land.

The value of these pipes lie in their porous structure that enables them to readily absorb the nicotine; it is called pipe corn and is grown in but four counties in the state, as so far it only grows to perfection in this limited area.

Why the corn is all right as a grain there is nothing uncommon about it either in appearance or yield but the cob is exceptionally large and firm, giving the exact consistency required for this class of work.

The round wire corn crib filled with red white and yellow corn is roofed with corn hulling and by spitting ears of corn in two in the middle, lengthwise. It is topped with an immense ear of yellow corn four and one-fourth inches in diameter and twenty-seven inches in length; a fitting crowning ornament for a building of such construction. No other article in the exhibit attracts so much attention as this ear of corn. It is typical of the immense corn production of the State of Missouri in size and representative of the ingenuity of Mr. E. S. Garver, president of the Missouri Commission. What the inhabitants of Missouri cannot grow, apparently they can manufacture.

Live Topics About Town. Various stories are told of the luxury of life in English country houses, but one New Yorker who has just returned from England thinks he has had an experience that marks the limit to which pretensions luxury in living may go. He was stopping at the home of an American girl of wealth who married an Englishman of title, and lives now in England in all the circumstances that his position and her wealth make possible. The dinner was, of course, served by as many men as there were guests at the table and as pompous and elaborate as was to be expected.

It was the next morning, however, that the most peculiar feature of the household methods came to his knowledge. He was awakened by the valet at the hour he had named and was surprised to see him a moment later before he was fully awake holding at the side of his bed a silver bowl filled with water. The New Yorker stared in amazement at the man and the bowl without the faintest idea what his duty in the matter was. The valet looked at him compassionately a moment before he came to his assistance. Then he said with a suggestion of pity for the ignorance of a poor American.

"It's to test the temperature of your bath, sir."

The Shamrock and Superstition. The ill luck of the second Shamrock is all explained now, says the Boston Globe. The peasantry of Connemara declare that the name Shamrock is of evil augury because, according to an old superstition, to set eyes on a two leaved shamrock is supposed to involve disaster to the person who sees it, it being believed that a witch plucked the third leaf, making the others an omen of evil.

A Case of Law.

The Decision That Was Rendered by a Basuto Solomon.

Law is a complicated thing, and some of its decisions seems not to be founded in equity. Probably most readers will pass that criticism upon the case recorded below:

Basutoland, being broken and mountainous, was until recently the resort of lions, leopards and other wild animals. Now, however, the hillsides which were once the resort of these savage creatures are the pasture grounds of tens of thousands of cattle. Nearly all dangerous animals have been driven away from Basutoland, but not long ago a leopard appeared on the outskirts of a village. The animal soon became as badly frightened as the villagers and sought safety in flight. The next morning the inhabitants turned out for a hunt. One of the hunters was climbing a steep rock when he suddenly found himself face to face with a leopard, whose retreat was cut off by the rock itself. Neither the man nor the animal could escape the encounter. The dilemma was an awkward one, for the climber was unarmed. Realizing his danger, he put forth his hands and in desperation caught hold of the leopard on each side of its jaw, holding it at arm's length and tore his captor, but the man held on till help arrived, and the beast was spared.

Now came a question of law. By Basuto law the skin belonged to the chief, who must reward one of three claimants—either the man who speared the leopard or the man who held it so that it was possible to spear it or the man who, first warned by the barking of his dog, first discovered the animal in the village. The Basuto Solomon decided the case as follows: The man who speared it could not have done so but for the man who held it, and the man who held it could not have known of its existence if the dog, had not first warned the village, therefore the credit for the killing belonged to the dog whose owner was entitled to the reward.—Youth's Companion.

Castle For Carnegie.

Steel King Will Have a Country Home in Westchester, N. Y.

Andrew Carnegie's most recent undertaking in the United States is the establishment of a country home for himself at Chaucery, in Westchester county, says the New York World. The site which Mr. Carnegie has selected is a beautiful one. There are three high, rugged, intersected by spacious valleys marked by patches of forest and banked by heavy woodland.

A fine building is now under way on the easterly side of the center ridge. The site is within a stone's throw of the St. Andrew's golf links to the south, so well known to New Yorkers. The property is on the New York and Putnam railroad, about ten miles from Yonkers, five miles from Tarrytown and eight miles from White Plains. Its western boundary is the historic Sawmill River road now being made a state boulevard. To the north of the property which is known as Echo Hills, is the station of Arlisle.

Surrounded by a cluster of maple trees, a peculiar structure already one-half story high of an odd quality of small graystone is under construction. One of the men employed on the work said that the building is to be in the shape of a castle. "Mr. Carnegie," he continued, "was a constant attendant at the links last year and became enchanted with the country. One day he told Mr. Lee, the superintendent of the golf club, that he was going to build a home here. Shortly afterward he procured this site from the Ferman Lawrence estate. They say it consists of five acres, and how much more he has secured no one knows. This building is to cost \$100,000."

Columbus and His Salary.

Old Archives in Spain Show That He Drew the Pay of an Admiral.

In the building known as the "Louja," Seville, Spain, are preserved the archives of the Indies—the early Spanish colonies in America—from the time of their discovery until a few years ago. There is a mass of papers, books and correspondence which would fill a train of cars, and it is piled away from the shelves without much order or system. A few indolent clerks are engaged in overhauling, arranging and indexing the papers and the Society of the Americanists has been granted permission to publish any that have an important bearing upon history. Every little while some interesting paper is discovered, copied and published in the reports of that society.

The latest discovery is the account of the payment of the crews of the caravels of Columbus upon his first voyage. The Minister of Finance in his report shows that there were 92 men under pay. Columbus himself, with the title of admiral, received a salary of \$320 a year. The captains of the three ships received respectively, \$16, \$18 and \$19 a month. The sailors received from \$2 to \$3.40 a month, including their subsistence and two suits of clothes a year.

A Lesson in Politeness.

The Philadelphia Record says that a railroad contractor who recently returned from abroad tells of an experience that befell him in Munich illustrative of the difference in prevailing customs. Armed with a number of letters of introduction to European railroad officials, he made it a point to inquire into the workings of the various systems and was treated with uniform courtesy.

At Munich he thought he had acquired all the information he was after, and as he passed out of the office of the man with whom he had been talking he put on his hat. He had scarcely been ushered out when it occurred to him that there was one matter about which he had forgotten to inquire.

"I immediately retraced my steps," said the Philadelphia, "and again entered the office, neglecting to remove my hat. I saw the same official with whom I had been talking, and, apologizing for taking up so much of his time, I put the question to him. Without a word he reached up, took off my hat and placed it in my hand. Then he answered my query and bowed me out. It made me feel rather cheap."

It Pays to Be Amiable.

"What do you do," asked the one who had been married only a few months, "when your husband comes home late at night?"

"I pretend not to notice that he isn't on time, and pretty soon he asks me if I wouldn't like to go to the roof garden or somewhere to-morrow afternoon—Chicago Record-Herald.

Had Gigantic Plans.

Pingree's Visit to South Africa in Michigan's Interest.

In an interview on Wednesday afternoon Colonel Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit, who was the traveling companion of former Gov. Pingree during his trip through South Africa and Europe, said:

"Hazen S. Pingree went to South Africa largely for the purpose of putting into practical effect three gigantic schemes for the benefit of the people of Michigan.

"First, the reclamation of the immense pine wastes in Michigan by planting trees. He went to the Bavarian Black Forest to expand this idea, and overworked so much that he hastened his death.

"Second, the rotation of crops in Michigan. In pursuit of this scheme he went to Egypt, where such a system is enforced by the government.

"Third, the transportation of every patriot Boer and his family who desired to come to the United States. He quizzed British officials on this subject, got their approval of it, and had an appointment to consult with former President Kruger about it, which was only prevented by the Governor's death.

"It was his idea to interest some Michigan capitalists in the plan, and provide land for the Boers among the railroad systems. He thought that these capitalists could secure very low transportation rates from the seaboard to the farms, and he proposed to let the British government in some amount pay provide the ships for the Boer's transportation from Africa to this country. A number of English officers now in South Africa and some eminent public men in England took this plan seriously and thought well of it, provided it could be carried out without the British government's aid in the matter becoming known.

"While studying the Black Forest in the interests of his reforestation idea former Governor Pingree even secured the names of a number of keepers who were willing to emigrate to Michigan and assume care of the forests he proposed to plant."

Scenes Famous in History.

Court House Where Patrick Henry Made His Speech Still Standing.

The scene of Patrick Henry's great speech on the stamp act is one of the most charming little buildings in America, the old court house at Williamsburg, Va., which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's cathedral and other of the most famous public edifices of England, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. It stands to-day in an excellent state of preservation, and looks very small compared with the ordinary court house of modern America, but unlike many of them, it is a chaste and symmetrical example of architecture, beautiful in its simplicity. The room in which the House of Burgesses met on that memorable occasion is unchanged, and is still used for judicial purposes. Every Saturday morning a justice of the peace occupies the bench and imposes fines upon the petty offenders, mostly negroes, who are brought before him. The remainder of the building, which is of a single story, furnishes quarters for the county clerk, the county treasurer and other local officials.

It is an interesting historical fact that Patrick Henry wrote his famous resolutions upon the fly leaf of Thomas Jefferson's volume of "Coke's Commentary upon Littleton" and it was from Jefferson's modest chamber that this briefest harrier went to the little court house in May, '75, to deliver the speech against taxation without representation which made him the most famous man of the hour and as notations in England as he was popular in the American colonies. Jefferson and Henry met a few years before at the house of Mr. Dandridge, the father of Martha Washington, where they spent several pleasant days together and began a friendship which lasted until political differences divided them toward the end of their lives. When Henry came frequently to Williamsburg he shared Jefferson's bed for the lack of money to pay a hotel bill, and thus their intimacy continued.

Great Forests of Arizona.

Largest Unbroken Area of Pine Timber in the United States—Preserved by Government.

Few of those who travel through the territory by rail realize the extent of the Arizona forests. Following is from the report of Governor Murphy:

"Arizona has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 6,000 square miles. This timber is usually found at an altitude of between 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet, which can supply the needs of a populous State for more than a century. The principal forest area is in Coconino county and borders the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, although Gila, Apache and Yavapai counties contain a large amount of the timber. The Monongollon mountains in Yavapai, Coconino and Gila counties, there are large bodies of oak timber suitable for the manufacture of farm machinery, wagons, etc., and for furnishing lumber, but at present it is too inaccessible to be of great commercial value.

"The government has created some large forest reserves in Northern Arizona and promulgated rules for their regulation, with a view to their preservation from spoliation and to prevent destruction by fire. The principal lumber mills of Arizona are situated at Flagstaff and Williams, in Coconino county, on the line of the Santa Fe Pacific railway, and there equipment is modern in every way. The Arizona Lumber & Timber Company at Flagstaff and the Saginaw Lumber Company at Williams have as complete plants for the manufacture of lumber, boxes, etc., as can be found in the United States."

A Toad that Became a Prisoner in a Flint Bowlder.

A remarkable flint bowlder has been discovered at Leves, England, and is now in the possession of Charles Dawson, F. G. S., of Uckfield. In a cavity within the bowlder was found a full grown toad, which, must, when young, have entered the hole in the stone by a small aperture. There the unfortunate creature waxed to adolescence, and probably he may have died of chagrin on finding that he had delayed his exit too long for the hole afterward became silted up. The bowlder, which is shown in section and also with the pieces replaced, was exhibited at the last meeting of the Lincen society, and is eventually to be placed in Henry Willett's collection at the Brighton museum.

"The strike of the employees of the Reading Iron Company was five weeks old on Tuesday. The tube works, raset mill and the Oley street and the Ninth street furnaces of the company are idle and the city continues to lose at the rate of nearly \$150,000 a month.

When Herring Were Plenty.

In former days herring were so abundant in Newfoundland waters that the most wanton slaughter of them was permitted without any restriction whatever. Seines were allowed to retain 1,000 or 2,000 barrels of the fish until they perished and then the net was freed and the whole contents fell to the bottom to pollute the ocean for miles around. When a poaching smack was captured the herring it had on board were all thrown into the sea and frequently boats when chased resorted to the same means to get rid of incriminating evidence. The fish then fetched only 50 cents a barrel of 500 herring or ten for a cent they sell now in American cities sometimes for five cents the single fish. Such wanton waste gradually had its effect and now the colonial fishing laws safe-guard the industry more vigilantly and fishermen of all classes know better how to husband their resources in this connection. To-day herring bait usually brings \$5 a barrel and sometimes twice that, and the smuggler who plans to land a cargo at St. Pierre contracts for \$10 a barrel before he touches a rope on his boat.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Insurance Pays Fat Salaries.

The proposal to increase the salary of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, \$25,000 a year will be acted on at the next meeting of the directors, and there is scarcely a doubt that the advance will be made. Mr. McCall first received \$50,000, and then \$65,000, his present pay. An additional \$25,000 will bring him in \$90,000 a year and put him nearly in the class of Messrs. McCurdy and Alexander. The former receives annually from the Mutual Life Company a salary of \$100,000 and a perquisite of \$25,000. James W. Alexander's compensation with the Equitable Life Company is highly agreeable to him. His salary is \$100,000 a year, and in addition he receives 1 per cent of all the business written. His income is never less than \$150,000.

The New Baby.

Happy Father—We've got a new baby at our house.

Friend—? What do you call him?

Friend—? We don't call him; he does all the calling himself.—Detroit Free Press.

It Dazzles the World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It's severest tests have been on hopeless victims of consumption, pneumonia, pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hoarseness, and whooping cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by F. P. Green, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Excursion to California.

Account of Epworth League meeting at San Francisco in July. Excursion tickets will be on sale from points in Pennsylvania, from July 4th to 12th, good to return until August 31st, low rates of fare will be had returning via Portland, Yellowstone Park and St. Paul, at small additional cost. For full particulars call on or address, W. S. Howell, general eastern passenger agent, 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, district passenger agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, 810 Park building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Special Train to San Francisco

via Chicago and Northwestern R'y. to leave Chicago Tuesday, July 9th, 11:30 p. m. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Greenwood Springs and Salt Lake, passing enroute the finest scenery in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Party will be limited in number and under personal direction of Tourist department, Chicago & Northwestern R'y. Only \$50 round trip, with choice of routes returning. Send stamp for itinerary and map of San Francisco to A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Business Notice.

Castoria

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

New Advertisements.

THINK TWICE.

IT WILL AMPLY REPAY RESIDENTS OF BELLEFONTE TO FOLLOW THIS CITIZEN'S ADVICE.

Did ever the old adage "Think twice and act once" appear as much to the point? Can it be driven home more effectively? The majority of our readers have seen the opinions of and experience with Doan's Kidney Pills expressed in our Bellefonte papers by Mr. Geo. Gross of Water street. Over two years from the date of publication we find the following for publication:

"In the summer of 1896 I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache, procuring them from the Bush block drug store. Accompanying the pains in my back was an annoyance from the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after I had been troubled for years. I thought going to have backache again, but two years afterwards I went fishing, got soaked through and this ended in affecting my back I again resorted to my old cure, Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me good immediately, although I had not obtained relief, I cut as conscientiously recommended Doan's Kidney Pills now as I did formerly for back or kidney trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sold agents for the U. S. Take notice the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Plumbing etc.

CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER

as you choose your doctor—for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judge of his—by the work already done.

Many very particular people have judged us in this way, and have chosen us as their plumbers.

R. J. SCHAD & BRO.

No. 5 N. Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, PA.

42-43-61

Harness Oil.

A good looking horse and poor looking harness is the worst kind of a combination

—EUREKA HARNESS OIL—

not only makes the harness and the horse look better, but makes the leather soft and pliable, puts it in condition to last—twice as long as ordinarily worn.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

GIVE YOUR HORSE A CHANCE!

33-37-1y

Restaurant.

DO YOU GET HUNGRY?

Of course you do. Every body does. But every body does not know that the place to satisfy that hunger when in Bellefonte is at Anderson's Restaurant, opposite the Bush House, where good clean, tasty meals can be had at all hours. Oyster and game in season.

DO YOU PLAY POOL?

If you do, you will find excellent Pool and Billiard tables, in connection with the Restaurant.

DO YOU USE BOTTLED BEER?

If you do, Anderson is the man to supply you. He is the only licensed wholesale dealer in the town, and supplies only the best and purest brands. Will fill orders from out of town, promptly and carefully, either by the keg or in bottles. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Bellefonte, Pa.

Prospectus.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

THREE-WEEK EDITION.

Almost Daily at the price of a Weekly.

The presidential campaign is over but the world goes on just the same and it is full of news. To learn this news, just as it is—promptly and impartially—all that you have to do is to look in the columns of the Three-week edition of The New York World which comes to the subscriber 156 times a year.

This Three-week's World's diligence as a publisher of first news has given a circulation wherever the English language is spoken—and you want it.

The Three-week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year. We offer this great newspaper and the WATCHMAN together one year for \$1.65.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN June 17th, 1901. READ UP.

No. 1 No. 3 No. 5 No. 6 No. 4 No. 2

a. m. p. m. p. m. Lve. Arr. p. m. a. m.

12 10 46 42 40 BELLEFONTE 9 15 2 50 47 25

7 22 6 52 52 Nigh. 9 02 4 57 9 27

28 6 58 52 Zion 8 56 51 9 21

3 7 03 3 03 HECLA PARK 8 51 4 46 10

7 33 7 03 3 03 Dun kles. 8 49 4 44 9 14

3 39 7 09 3 09 Rubersburg 8 45 4 40 9

4 48 7 13 3 13 Snydertown 8 41 4 36 9 06

7 51 7 28 3 21 Lamar 8 32 4 27 8 57

7 57 7 33 3 23 Chintondale 8 29 4 24 8 54

7 57 7 29 3 27 Rider's Sliding 8 25 4 19 8 49

8 02 7 34 3 32 Mackeyville 8 19 4 13 8 43

8 02 7 40 3 38 Cedar Springs 8 12 4 07 8 37

8 10 7 42 3 40 Salona 8 10 4 05 8 35

8 15 7 47 3 45 MILL HALL 8 05 4 00 8 30

11 45 8 1 Jersey Shore 8 25 7 55

12 30 8 45 Arr. Wm's PORT 8 20 7 55

12 34 8 11 Lve. Wm's PORT 8 20 7 55

8 20 7 00 PHILA. 7 36 7 11 36

10 40 10 30 NEW YORK 7 43 7 30 00

p. m. a. m. Arr. Lve. a. m. p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6.00 P. M. Sundays.

110.55 A. M. Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA STOPPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.35.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Schedule in effect May 26th, 1901.

VIA TYONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyone, 11.10 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.00 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 2.15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.41 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 5.58 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.44 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 10.01 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 2.22 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.41 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 5.58 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.44 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 10.01 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.20 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.37 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.41 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5.58 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.44 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.01 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.20 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.37 p. m.

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