

Bellefonte, Pa., August 5, 1904.

About a Baseball's Curves.

It is now thirty-three years since the question arose at Yale University as to whether or not a baseball thrown from the hand could be made to deviate horizontal ly from a straight line. The experiment was then and there tried, proving that the flight of a ball could be made to curve to the right or to the left by skillful pitching. This was accomplished by the simple expedient of placing a plank upright on the ground and. from a point at right angles to the middle of one of its broad sides, twirling a ball to a point back of the center of the plank. Since then, it is accepted as fact by all baseball players, that the flight of a ball can also, under fine handling, be made to incurve abnormally downward or upward with reference to its landing place; that is, either in the direction of, or contrary to, the attraction of gravitation.

The period mentioned was in the infancy of skilled baseball playing. Since then, a generation of players of the game has grown up, and the constant repetition of nomenon mentioned has become so engrafted with common experience, that few persons conversant with the game ever think that it needs explanation. The character of the pitch, whatever it may be, seems just as natural to them as that of the slight vertical curve of the ball when compounded simply of the forces of its projection and the attraction of gravita-tion. To so feel about the abnormal curved courses of the ball is, however, only a habit of mind, habitual experience of any kind of action mostly assuming, without appreciating, the reason for things. The average baseball player accounts for the phenomenon by saying that it is caused by the pitcher's giving the ball a twist as it leaves his hand. But that statement does not account for its being thereby compelled to move in an eccentric orbit.

If, in a calm, one lets fall a feather one sees that it descends slowly and with deviation from the vertical. But, let him cause a feather to fall from the top of the inside of the exhausted glass receiver of an air pump, and he will see that it falls plumb, like a shot. A body projected in space would proceed forever at the same rate, and in a straight line, were not space full of bodies that would attract it. This is one of Sir Isaac Newton's laws of motion. Resistance of some kind is, in a word, indispensable to making a moving body deviate from the particular speed and course impressed upon it by its original projectile force and by the attraction of gravitation.

It is, therefore, the resistance of the atmosphere, as well as the forces of projection and rotation of the baseball, which makes the ball describe a curve to the right, to the left, upward, or downward. The righthanded pitcher delivers his "outshoot" with much greater effect of incurve at the plate than he can accomplish with his "inshoot." The left-handed pitcher, in a reversed position, but correspondingly, delivers his "ontshoot" more effectively than his "inshoot." The reason is that although, in each case, the speed of the ball for "outshoot" is the same, the speed of its rotation is very different. The cen-trifugal rotary force impressed by the pitcher upon the ball, opposed by the fraction of the atmosphere, packed by the ball's rapid duplex movement, being weaker in the "inshoot" than in the "outshoot," permits of less curvature there in

flight than 'outshoot." In all cases, the ball makes its incurve at the plate, whether horizontally, from right or left, or vertically, from above or below, because friction of the atmosphere, compressed by the ball's combined velocity and speed of rotation, retards and finally exhausts its movement of rotation at the end of its flight. The two movements of the hall, and the resistance was shown. It is a liquid whose "boiling of the atmosphere, forming together three compounded forces, compel the flight of the ball to assume the form of a curve. As the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher, it whirls onward until, the quickness of its rotation being diminished by friction on istered. its surface from atmosphere, and thereby weakened, it curves either upward, inward, or from right or left with reference to the "plate" of the baseball field.

Shellfish were responsible for nine cases of typhoid fever in London last year. Fine voices, it is said, are seldom found in a country where fish or meat diet preis then put over the top and the pan is set Bolivia and Siam are the only civilized or semi-sivilized powers without a national

The wages of the common laborer in Ireland are now nearly double those of 12 years ago.

vails.

debt.

Curious Condensations.

A Paris dentist who committed suicide left instructions that his body was to be stuffed.

Webster City, Ia., carries the municipal ownership idea to the extent of owning the town's newspaper.

Dr. Gabriel Leven, a Paris physician, says obesity is a nervous disorder caused by a form of dyspepsia.

Within the last 30 years the trade of the United States with South America has increased only 5 per cent.

It is believed that French prune growers use glycerine to give their dried fruit its peculiar glistening appearance.

The delicate Russian Cossacks eat poultry raw, and have even been known to enjoy the dainty stub of a tallow candle.

The race of Todas, in India, who practice polyandry (one wife having two or more husbands), which was 100,000 strong a century ago, has dwindled to 101 persons.

The Tien-Tsu-Husi, or society for natural feet, is making many converts in China. In some regions young men sign a pledge not to marry girls with artificially crippled

American residents at London are considering the idea of placing a memorial window to John Harvard in the church of St. Savior's at Southwark, in which town he was born.

More than half of Russia's profits from exports come from the sale of grain. The value of exported butter is over sixteen million dollars per year; of eggs over twenty-six million dollars.

Cleveland insists that she is entitled to match the tiara from Cincinnati, so long looked upon as the "Queen City" of Ohio. No serious dispute as to the supremacy can be kept up for many years.

There are 252,436 miles of ocean cable in operation today and only 38,797 miles are owned by governments. The British cables, which connect London with all parts of the world, have a total mileage of 154,099.

The Bavarian railway has just completed an American palace railway carriage from material imported for the purposes two years ago from the Pullman factories in Pullman, Ill. This is the first railway car of the kind to be introduced into Germany.

The remains of John Strauss, the first of the family to win great musical distinction, have been exhumed from the old cemetery at Dobling, which is to be closed. with him, had decayed to dust.

Snakes may almost be said to have glass eyes, inasmuch as their eyer never close. They are without lids, and each is covered with a transparent scale, much resembling When the reptile casts its outer glass. skin the eye scales come off with the rest of the transparent envelope out of which the snake slips.

Last year Oscar Zeller, of Zossen, started on foot from Berlin for a trip around the world. His plan was to go via Mukden. Viadivostok, and Japan to America. The war frustrated that plan, and he has now started for Bering Straits, along the northernmost Siberian telegraph line. His success is considered very doubtful. At a recent medical exhibition in London a new anæsthetic, called somnoform, point" is 23 degrees below zero. The moment it comes in contact with the air it becomes a gas. Its great virtue, from a medical point of view, is that breathing stops before the heart when it is adminHow to Make Things.

Peach Cobbler.-The genuine peach cobbler has the stones left in the peaches. Peel the fruit and put it in a dripping pan with plenty of sugar and butter and a few of the kernels, broken fine. A rich crust

in a moderate oven, to cook so slowly that the peaches are quite soft through when the crust is crisp and brown. The pastry is lifted off carefully, laid upside down in a big platter, and the peaches, rich in their syrup, are piled on it. There is no botcom crust like a pie to get the least soggy. The cohbler, prepared this way, may be eaten hot or cold and with a glass of sweet milk makes a dessert unequaled. A peach shortcake should have the fruit prepared an hour or two before, well

sugared and mashed. Philadelphia Ice Cream .-- Put half pound of sugar, a pint of cream and a vanilla bean into a farina kettle; boil, stirring constantly, ten minutes; strain and set away to cool. When quite cold add another pint of cream and freeze. If

you have no bean use two tablespoonfuls of vanilla extract, but the bean, which may be purchased at any drug store, is the better.

Citron Ice .- Make a quart of strong, rich lemonade and steep the thin, yellow rind of two lemons in it an hour. Strain and add a half-cup of very thinly sliced citron let this stand several hours ; freeze until about half done; open and add the stiffly beaten white of an egg. This recipe calls for dried citron, but the preserved may be substituted and preserved watermelon rind is fine. In making the lemonade the thin, yellow peel may be boiled with the water and sugar first; when cool pour it over the lemon juice and strain all together.

A Macedonic cream is a mixture and may be made of all sorts-peaches, apricots, berries, cherries, etc., combined, and sweetened to taste.

Frozen Peaches .- It is not pleasant to have this dessert consist of chunks of hard peaches, so the perfectly ripe, freestone va-riety should be selected. Peel, stone, chop find and add sugar to taste. A few cracked kernels are needed to give the peculiar noyau flavor. When ready to freeze add sweetened cream to make the desired quantity and freeze.

SOME GOOD SALAD RECIPES.

Potato Salad .- Familiar as this dish is, it seldom appears at its best. To get the most satisfactory results, allow to each large potato one dessertspoonful c'dressing and to each three potatoes allow one goodsized onion and three or four sprigs of parsley. Pare and boil the potatoes ; when cooked and while warm cut into small cubes; mix with the onion and minced parsley. Heap onto a cold dish and stand for 12 hours in a cold place. When serving arrange at base a circle of sliced eggs, from which clip a small wedge, which makes them more attractive. Garnish with celery foliage.

French Vegetable Salad .- Boil twopound can tomatoes, six sprigs of parsley, one slice of onion, six peppercorns, eight The body was in almost perfect preserva-tion, though his violin, which was buried strain and add, while hot, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of celery salt, one tablespoonful of gelatin softened in cold water ; stir until gelatin is dissolved ; set in a pan of ice water and stir slowuntil it begins to thicken, then add one rated cucumber, three large boiled artichokes cut into small cubes ; turn into a border mold set on ice to chill and become ing professional success and becoming firm. When serving unmold ; arrange sliced tomatoes on outside and four table- county. School teacher, secretary of spoonfuls mayonnaise, mixed with six secret societies, politician and sportsman, tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, in center. Holland Salad .-- Mince cold veal to measure one pint; season with celery, parsley and enough mayonnaise to moisten; make one tablespoonful of this mixture into rolls; wrap each into a boiled cabbage leaf, secure with tiny skewers, arrange on plats and dress with preserved gooseberries.

Sentence Sermons. Deeds answer doubts.

Old gold is better than new brass. The greatest gain of life is the loss of

There is no serfdom in Christian service. Criticism is not one of the fruits of the spirit.

The fire of a family altar keeps the church warm.

The falling blossom is the promise of the ripening fruit.

A little Bible in the heart is worth a lot under the bat.

The best way to sing about golden street is to buy a broom. When a man is short on charity she is

apt to be long on creed. There has to be a lot of go in the re-

ligion that will catch men. There is nothing Satan loves better than sanctimonious sinner.

Every time you choke down a harsh word you lift a whole world.

When you walk toward the sun all your shadows are behind you.

It is always easier to weep over a prodigal than it is to welcome him. It is always the biggest craven who gives the dead dog the heartiest kick. The man who is willing to go to heaven alone is going to a lonely heaven. When a man gives to be seen of men he

generally has a good deal to hide from the bro When you give a brother a cup of cold water you don't have to pour it down the

back of his neck.

The Irish Soldier's Dream.

A group of veterans were telling stories at the Allyn House last evening, and one of the number related one about when his regiment was down in Northern Virginia. He said:

"We were sitting around the campfire one night, and for lack of anything else to talk about we began to tell what we'd do if we had a lot of money. One soldier said if he had a pile of money he'd spend it all for tobacco, another said he'd get out of the army and go to Europe, one said he'd buy a yacht, and everybody had some special object in view on which to lavish untold wealth. An Irishman in the party sat smoking his pipe and didn't seem to have much to say about it. One of the boys asked him what he would do if he

had a lot of wealth. "Well, Oi'll tell yez phat I'd do moighty quick. Oi'd hire a substitute and Oi'd go to New York, and Oi'd put up at the biggest hotel in the city. Oi'd order about three pounds of phorterhouse steak and Oi'd have it smothered wid about a pound of batther, and Oi'd have the foinest feed of me loife. And thin, begorra, Oi'd buy a New York newspaper and go out in the hotel office and sit down and put me feet up on the winder and look over me paper and say, "Oi'd wonder why in hell the army don't move."—Hartfort Courant.

Successful Without Hands.

One of the most remarkable personages in all Pennsylvania is Abraham B. Myers. That success may be achieved under the most adverse circumstances is demonstrated iu this man's life, for without hands he has made his way in the world, achievone of the most useful men in York he is widely known and everywhere popu

Roosevelt's Acceptance

Opens Republican Campaign in Speech to Notification Committee. Stands Pat on His Record.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 28 .- Theodore Roosevelt formally opened the political campaign of 1904 at his beautiful country home, Sagamore Hill. Standing on a spot made dear to him by the associations of a lifetime, surrounded by his family and relatives and friends and in the presence of an assemblage of men distinguished in all walks of life, he formally received and accepted the nomination of the Republican party for president of the United States.

As the president concluded his speech, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, chairman of the notification committee, grasped his hand and congratulated him cordially.

In response to the speech of notification President Roosevelt said:

I am deeply sensible to the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realiza-tion of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the Republican national conven-tion has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chair-man, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the no

Three years ago I became president be cause of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise then made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent. I shall, under Providence continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various de nts of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches as towards each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are con-tinued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public polic which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power. Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital ques-tion; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency. guarantee as to our promises for the future. Our opponents, either openly or se-cretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and san ity. In such a fundamental matter as the enforcement of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do. In dealing with the great organizations both arms so badly lacerated by a premature known as trusts, we do not have to ex-plast that, to save his life, both were plain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in very deed that when-ever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betraved his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a Re-publican or a Democratic administration. This is the efficient way to turn the ras-cals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerity. Moreover, the betrayals of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared, with the extent of the public service. Never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work

of the nation been done more honestly

and efficiently. Assuredly it is unwise to change the

policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Pros-

perity has come at home. The national

honor and interest have been upheld

abroad. We have placed the finances of

the nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who

were formerly our opopnents, but who would neither openly support not silently

acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of the

mass of our present opponents who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions

which for the moment they think it in-

expedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and

stable currency. We mean the same thing

from year to year. We do not have to

avoid a definite and conclusive committal

on the most important issue which has

convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So

because of shifting conditions in the pro-duction of gold in certain mining cer-

ters, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

Under the financial legislation which we

have enacted there is now ample circula-tion for every business need; and every

dollar of this circulation is worth a dol-lar in gold. We have reduced the interest-

bearing debt and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war

taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve

cess of income over the ordinary expen ditures was nine millions of dollars. This does not take account of the fifty mil-lions expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian Canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one millions. Moreover, we were able to pay this fifty millions of dollars out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a re-adjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safe-ty be made only by those whose devo-tion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not de-stroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this is vital; but perhaps no other man is so much interested as the wage-worker in the maintenance of our present economic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage-workers is higher than that of any other country, and it can not so remain unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep as a mini-mum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Those who, like our opponents, "denounce protection as a robbery" thereby explicitly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to re-vise the tariff no heed would be paid to the necessity of meeting this difference between the standards of living for wageworkers here and in other countries; and therefore on this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here again we ask that their promises and ours be judged by what has been done in the immediate past. We ask that sober and sensible men compare the workings of the present tariff law, and the condi-tions which obtain under it, with the workings of the preceding tariff law of 1894 and the conditions which that tariff of 1894 helped to bring about.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by re-ciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American in-dustry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocity treaty recently adopted-that with Cuba-was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours. On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave dif-ferences of opinion among ourselves; and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty, and in the leg-islation which carried it into effect, was the highly practical manner in which without sacrifice of principle these differences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party, but an excellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious co-operation of two suc-cessive presidents and two successive congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people not only in our purposes but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last twelve years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similar circum-stances and with similar initial differences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved any practical result?

We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paving no heed to his race, his creed, or his birthplace. We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of jus-tice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full pro-tection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to ap-proach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an Isthmian Canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been re-cognized; and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiation for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama and thereby prevent the consummation of this work. The con-struction of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavor-ed to defeat the whole undertaking. In the Carribean Sea we have made good our promises of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justification and not of self-aggrandizement; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe Doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent, and for the peace of the world. Our steady growth in pow-er has gone hand in hand with a streng-thened disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and oodwill. The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, in all por-tions of our country. Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln: for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln ap-proached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have feared to undertake or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our promises; and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making

Anyone should be able to realize the truth of this demonstration of the principle through which the course of halls can be curved, if one has ever realized the density of the atmosphere, and the fact that it is a compressible, elastic gas. '1'hese properties of the atmosphere make of it, under the circumstances described a continuous elastic cushion upon which the rotating ball impinges, and by the intervention of whose moderate resistance the course of the ball is modified in direction. The average pressure of the atmosphere, at the sea, to the square inch of the earth's surface, is 14.7304 pounds, commonly called, in round numbers, 15 pounds. The average barometric height is about 30 inches at the level of the sea; but it is only 24.75 inches in height at Denver, Colorado, a difference in height between the two situations corresponding to a difference in weight of atmosphere of over two and a half pounds out of nearly fifteen. Yet it has been lately stated, that batting averages at Denver are the same as those on the eastern coast of the United States However that may be (and it seems utterly irreconcilable with what has been shown here), there must be, in so rare an atmosphere as that of Denver, compared with that of the eastern coast of the United States, less possible curvature to the flight of balls than is common to pitching them in the latter region.

The main fact here elaborated as to cause may be concisely stated in language not forbiddingly scientific. The "up-shoot," "downshoot," and right and left "outshoot" and "inshoot" of the baseball, thrown by pitcher to "plate" of baseball, field, represent, through their various in-curves at the "plate," resultants corre-sponding with the compounded forces of the projection of the ball, its rotation in varying positions of its axis of revolution. and the resistance due to the density of the atmosphere; the last factor being known as vis inertiæ, the force of inertness, which involves resistance to motion, and which s therefore truly regarded as a species of force. R. M. Bache in Scientific American.

-A printer, when his fellow-workmen went out to drink beer during working hours, put in the bank the exact amount he would have spent if he had gone to drink. He thus kept his resolution for five years. He then examined his bank ac count, and found he had on deposit \$551.86. In the five years he had not lost a day for sickness. Three out of five of his fellowworkmen had become drunkards, were worthless and discharged.-Temperance Cause.

the Ambrose Channel, which will be the chief waterway in New York harbor for the largest vessels when it is finished. Then, and not until then, will the huge Baltic be enabled to go to and from her North river pier when she is loaded to her full capacity.

Paterson, N. J., has brought to view at various times no small number of eccentric persons. The latest freak in that community makes his breakfast of a cucumber, his luncheon of a carrot, a turnip or a raw potato, and eats a few nuts for supper. This devotee of a peculiar dietary declares that he is not in the least rufiled by the rumors of the indefinite closing of stock yards, of

packing houses and of meat markets.

Do not Give Children Tea. Coffee. Alcohol. Pickles. Greasy food. Ice cold drinks. Highly-seasoned food. Rich fried dishes. Meals at irregular hours Bits to nibble between meals. A substantial meal just before bed-time. Tomatoes until they are four years old. Unripe or over-ripe fruits under any circumstances

The skin of poultry, fruits or vege tables.

One frequently sees fine, hearty, too pre-cocious children who are allowed all these things. The poor things will later pay dearly for the ignorance of their parents.

-----Shingles G. Reynolds, of Sunbury, an engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, was so badly injured Wednesday about 12:30 o'clock that he died at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon. He was leaning from his cab window on his train coming south when his head struck some projection and the skull was crushed. He was taken to the hotel at Montgomery where he died. Reynolds was rendered unconscious. His firemen took charge of the engine. Reynolds is aged 48 years and has a wife but no children. His home is at

Sanbury. -Teacher-"What happens when a

person's temperature goes down as far as it can go?" Tommy-"Then I guess he has cold

feet."-Chicago Journal.

Salmon Salad .- Flake one can of salmon and mixed with minced parsley, celery and grated encumber ; form dessert-spoonfuls into balls ; arrange onto a dish and place cream dressing about. For this salad take one-half cupful of boiled dressing and add one dessert-spoonful of dissolved gelatin A considerable time will be needed in stir this into the dressing and set on ic order to dig out its full depth and width until firm ; then whip with a fork until

Eskimo Candy

Did you ever taste a bit of tallow? If you have, I am sure you do not consider it a great delicacy, yet reindeer tallow is the Eskimo children's candy, and, having never tasted fudge or taffy, I suppose they are quite satisfied. The "candy is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a waterfowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones, blow up the vein, so as to make poucher which they fill with the raindeer tallow for their little folks.

None of the food that the Eskimos eat seems very inviting to us, but they are extremely fond of it and are very apt to overeat. It is said by explorers who have gone into Greenland, it is no uncommon sight to see an Eskimo man who has eater an enormous meal of raw, frozen flesh eating blubber until he can scarcely move. -The Moravian.

Young Wife Sues for \$40,000.

That aged Williams Roseberg, vice president of the Bank of Pittsburg, and several times a millionaire, promised her \$100,000 to marry him 10 years ago, and that he has failed to "make good," is the allegation of Mrs. Mattie Owens Rosenberg who Friday filed a suit for \$40,000 and interest. He is almost 70, and she about 32. They separated some weeks ago. A copy of the paper alleged to have been signed by both three days before the wedding has been filed with the suit.

Two young Flemington boys in order to have some fun, Monday placed a

quantity of paper and dry grass into a cigar box and applying a match to the in-flammable stuff, shoved it under the floor of the barn and ran away. Fortunately one of the family living on the premises happened to be in the barn at the time, and overheard the boy's conversation. When he got out, the floor of the stable was already burning, and he quickly put out the flames. In the stable at the time was a cow, some chickens, a quantity of hay, next winter's coal supply and some wood. Although the boys are known, no arrests will be made.

Johnny-"Grandpa, have you any teeth ?

Grandpa-"No, my child ; they have all gone."

Johnny-"Then I think I'll let you hold my candy while I run an errand .- Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Having only stumps of arms. Myers is more dextrous in their use than many persons possessed of both hands. Here are some of his accomplishments. He writes a a very legible hand, holding the pen between the stumps of his arms, without artificial assistance. He is a marksman of

no mean ability, and pulls the trigger by means of a twine, the end of which he grips in his teeth. He plays pool and billiards and even rides horseback. He attributes this proficiency to as siduous labor, inspired by reading the lives

of many self-made men. When 11 years of age, while working in the lime stone quarry on his father's farm Myers had blast that, to save his life, both were amputated at the elbow.

They Were Long-Lived

"There are many vicissitudes in the insurance man's work," said the agent of a local company to a party of friends. "For instance, a solicitor for our company told me the other day about an experience he had with a cotton planter.

"This planter, having decided to insure his life, was filling in the usual printed list of questions.

When he came to the stereotyped queries, 'Age of father, if living,' and Age of mother, if living,' he thought a little while, and then put down his fath er's age at 117 years and his mother's at

"By Jove.' said the agent, 'you come of a long-lived family, don't you?" 'Why, no; not particular,' the planter replied.

"But your father and mother'

"Ob, they're dead,' the planter inter-rupted. "They died young. But the paper asks for their age "if living," so that is what I put down."

Stood on Rattler for 10 Minutes

Julia Divers, the young daughter of W A. Divers, of Rocky Mount, Va., Friday kept a huge rattlesnake captive under her feet for ten minutes and came out un cathed. With her father and little brother she was on a pionic at Grassy Hill, the foo of a big mountain near the town and she stepped on the venomous reptile. The snake was in coil, but unable to

recently been before the pcople, and which may at any time in the near fu-ture be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the strike because of her weight. She recog-nized her danger and planted the other foot firmly on the wriggling serpent and called to her little brother, who went near-ly a quarter of a mile for his father. The rattler was then killed and the girl escaped long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a mat-ter of temporary political expediency, not uninjured. The snake measured four feet and carried nine rattlers.

Enterprise.

A well-known novelist told the follow

ing story the other evening at an author's dinner: An Irishman who had been out of a job many weeks found in the river that flowed through his town the body of the keeper of the railroad drawbridge. He immediately betook himself to the superintendent of the division and applied for the vacated job, saying that he had seen the body of the former keeper in the river.

the people and to prevent the accumula-tion of an unnecessary surplus. The re-"Sorry," said the superintendent, briefly, "the place has been filled. We gave it to the man who saw him fall in."—Harper's We the superintendent, briefly, sult is that hardly ever before have the expenditures and income of the govern-ment so closely corresponded. In the "Sorry," said the superintendent, briefly, fiscal year that has just closed the ex-Weekly.

-Teacher "Anything is called transparent that can be seen through. Now. Willie, can you give me an example ?" Willie- "Yes, ma'am. A hole in the fence around the ball park."- Omaha Bee.

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