

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 16, 1904.

INDIAN SUMMER. Indian summer weather; days are just as still. You hear the beatin' o' the heart of every dream in' hill.

"Obscure" Presidents. Hard to Pick Out Any That Were Really Such When Nominated.

Polk was the first "dark horse" to be chosen; but neither Hayes nor Benjamin Harrison can fairly be regarded as having won a nomination by any conspicuous act of statesmanship, says the Providence Journal.

Doublets Pierce's reputation has suffered by the disputes over slavery which did so much to wreck his Administration. Yet even so he was a candidate for re-nomination, and received 122 votes to Buchanan's 135 votes on the first ballot in the Democratic Convention of 1856.

Pierce had entered politics within two years after his admission to the Bar, had served in the New Hampshire Legislature, had been sent to Congress at the age of 29, and at 33 had been chosen United States Senator, being then the youngest member of that body.

Hayes was unquestionably less well known than Pierce when he was nominated to the Presidency. He had been in Congress two years and he had a good record. But at the time of his nomination he was Governor of Ohio, and he was no more prominent nationally than a dozen Governors of States are at any time.

Benjamin Harrison, too, was by no means one of the most eminent of public men at the time of his nomination.

His name was in his favor, and the caricaturists of the day represented him as almost hidden under "grandfather's hat." He too, had seen service in the war, had been in both Houses of Congress, and had declined a Cabinet appointment; but he had been defeated for re-election to the Senate and had returned to the practice of law.

He was a compromise candidate for the Presidency and was chosen in the convention of 1888 after the success of Sherman and Gresham was seen to be impossible. Indeed, there are several points of comparison between Pierce and Harrison, and it would be hard to show that one was more obscure than the other.

Got the Tune all Right. A new Irish porter was put to work on an English train. The head porter, says Household Words, directed the new man to imitate him closely, and thereby learn his duties.

When the first train came into the station the head porter shouted, "Ferryhill; change for Harslepool, Stockton and Middlesbrough; change for Spennyrow, Coxhoe and Trimdon; keep your seats going North."

Barney strode after him and shouted in a louder voice: "Fareyhill; change for Dahore, Umpluhm, Teshlowra, Didiham; change for Coxohm, Morham, Findham, Coltham; kape your seats where you are."

The station master called him aside and showed him the right names on the time table. Barney removed his cab and said politely, "Thank you, sir, I got hold of the music, but I couldn't catch the words."

Stewed Snapper. "Stewed snapper," said the proprietor of a restaurant that makes a specialty of the toothsome dish, "is almost as distinctively Philadelphia as scrapple and pepper pot. Prepared by the same formula as terrapin, with a liberal seasoning of sherry snapper is quite as palatable as the diamond back, provided the meat comes from a young turtle.

In fact, I defy any one but an epicure to tell the difference. The snappers that come to Philadelphia are mostly caught in the muddy bottomed creeks that flow into the Delaware by the Jersey side, and just now they are coming in very plentifully. The snapper is a difficult catch to handle, but the Jersey men know how to turn the trick and get them to market alive. They run in weight from four pounds all the way up to forty pounds, the smaller ones being naturally more tender and consequently better meat. Some few are shipped to Trenton and New York, but most of them come to Philadelphia." Philadelphia Record.

Thoughtless Wit. Wit that stings is akin to crime. To hold up another to ridicule is not witty, but vulgar.

To laugh at another or to cause another to be laughed at is common. The merry laugh and the joke go round, but somewhere there is an ache. There is no pest like him, this man whose thoughtless wit starts the laugh. The man that makes others laugh at some one else's expense is always causing suffering.

To start a laugh is the ambition of some men. The how or the where, the why or the effect is never considered. Wit is a joy forever so long as it does not base its success upon the misfortunes, the peculiarities, the weaknesses of men. When a wit has to depend upon others' peculiarities for his subject matter it is time for him to close the "wit shop" and hang out the sign "To Let." Indianapolis Sun.

Money Slang.

"We may think there is a great deal of slang in English as we commonly use it in this country," Mr. J. E. Soraghan observes, "but in at least one respect the colloquial tongue of England surpasses the wealth of terms we possess in this regard, and that is the slang relating to money. The American uses astonishingly few slang words in speaking of pieces of money, perhaps because he has a greater respect for it. A five cent piece is usually referred to as a nickel, but this is practically the only slang term applied to any of our money in general use. A dime is officially a dime, and so is a quarter.

"But turn to the English appellations for their money and hardly a bit of it is referred to under its authorized and official designation. A shilling is seldom called such in London. They call it a 'bob,' and a 'quid,' which means a piece of tobacco in this country, is what they term a pound. Sixpence they call a 'tanner,' fourpence a 'joey' and a penny more often than not is unknown to the street gamins save as a 'mag.' A cabman will not tell you a ride will cost 5 shillings, but that it will require a 'bull' to pay for it, and a half crown is 'half a bull.' These are prevailing expressions for the pieces of money widely handled, but proper terms for higher amounts are kicked aside and colloquial terms substituted for them.

"At a race track if a bettor says he has ventured a 'pony' on the probable outcome of a race he does not mean that as it would appear to us, but simply that he has wagered £25 on the result. Where money is handled in large amounts it is not an infrequent thing to hear one say of another that he has a 'monkey' of money, meaning that the individual referred to is the proud possessor of £500. So you see in comparison with this plethora of riches our lone nickel is a poor crop of monetary slang indeed." St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Weddings in Wales.

Some quaint customs still survive among the peasantry of south Wales—at least in the remote villages. One of the oddest is the "bidding." When a young man and woman are engaged a circular is printed, known as a "bidding letter," and distributed at market and outside the chapels on Sunday so that all may know of the event. The form is always the same and runs as follows:

As we intend to enter the matrimonial state we are encouraged by our friends to make a bidding on the occasion at the young man's father's house (here follow the address and date of the entertainment), when and where the favor of your good and agreeable company is most humbly solicited, and whatever donation you may be pleased to bestow on us will be thankfully received, warmly acknowledged and cheerfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion by your obedient servants, JOHN EVANS, JANE DAVIS.

All being ready on the day, a party goes to fetch the bride to the bidding. She hides and has to be sought for in all directions, but being at last found is escorted in triumph. Her procession is met by that of the bridegroom, and they all repair to the church, where the wedding ceremony takes place, after which all return to the groom's house to make merry and to count the gifts. These are generally in money and vary from a shilling up to half a sovereign.

Each item is carefully entered in a book by the "bidding clerk," together with the donor's name, so that it may be repaid when he or she marries. As all the money will probably not be called in for many years—some not at all, if the givers remain single—the young couple receive a tolerable start in life. Oddly enough, the bridegroom is expected to provide the kitchen clock and table, the glass cupboard and the kitchen dresser, also the bedstead. Each of the young people is supposed to bring half a dozen chairs, the bride's especial contribution being the bedding, the crockery ware, the parlor table and a chest of drawers. Things are done methodically in that part of the world.—London Tit-Bits.

Afghan Fends.

In Afghanistan the people are good haters. The blood feud exists in all Afghan tribes. When a murder occurs the avenger does not limit his reprisal to the murderer, but kills any relative that comes handy. This, in turn, calls for a counter attack, and in time matters become so complicated that whole families are wiped out. When the tribe is called upon to meet a common enemy the heads of the families who have had a quarrel bury two stones side by side in the presence of the mollah as symbolic of the feud being put out of sight during the public danger. When affairs revert to their normal state the stones are solemnly disinterred and the two parties are free to go on shooting at each other again.

Every Afghan villager of moderate means owns a tower of refuge standing at the corner of his courtyard. These towers, made of stone and mud, are perfectly solid for the lower twenty feet or so, the top being surrounded by a loophole wall and covered over to make it habitable. The base is protected by a gallery, and the only means of ascent is by a rope and a hole just large enough for one man to crawl through. Whenever a man has made things too hot for himself he takes refuge in his tower, and by the unwritten law of the country he can never be starved out so long as food and water are brought to him by a woman.

A traveler in Afghanistan tells of seeing one tower of refuge whose occupants had not stirred outside for ten years. His only amusement was taking shots at the occupant of another tower, which were duly returned. In the meantime their wives visited each other and gossipied and were on terms of perfect amity.

Teas that Are Worth Fortunes.

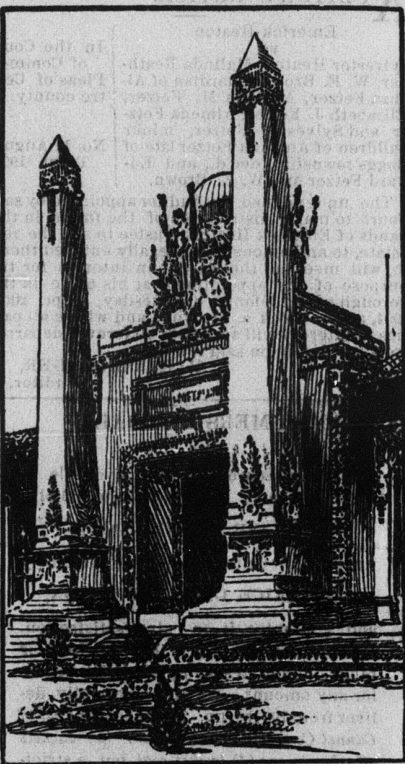
Many expositions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and distinct show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things—wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every state and territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity.

The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at world's fairs gives to her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderland of ingenious productions. We know China best by reason of her extensive exports of teas, which have found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of teas that we should not forget.

In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyson and Old Hyson have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are neatly selected "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other—that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about \$20 gold an ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens right under the shadows of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored high officials.

Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know what the word actually signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on



NORTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR.

large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly ever the case, as the large tracts are very often owned by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully mapped out, so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own crop of tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark, or "chop," on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of, say, a thousand acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity—far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and flavor of tea. Take, for instance, the Amyo and Puchang districts, whence most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 chests of 56 pounds each bring samples of their goods to the various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, flavor, twang and manner of curling, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 48 1/2 cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the various "chops" blended together in order to produce special flavors.

A Deduction.

"He declares his wife made him all that he is." "Quite likely. And I should judge that she didn't waste more than half an hour on the job."—Harper's Bazar.

It is not you who possess riches, but your riches which possess you.—Blon.

An Optical Delusion.

One of the world's seven wonders to the sailor is the Brooklyn bridge. Turkish sailors tell of it in the Black sea, and Finnish wharfen discuss it in the Arctic ocean. It is not as a wonderful feat of engineering alone that they regard it, but as one of the greatest optical illusions to be met with during a seafaring career. Nor is it less wonderful in this respect to a landsman.

A ship comes in through the Narrows, a big four masted ship with lofty rigging. After all the harbor regulations have been complied with a tug takes her in tow. It is announced that she is going up the East river beyond the bridge. Then the old sailors who have been there before get out their pipes, lean over the railings and prepare for a long comfortable smoke.

Not so the strangers, especially for eigners. As they see the big structure before them, anticipating official commands, they gather up the necessary gear for lowering all the tops. One man starts aloft on each of the four rigging.

"Come down there," shouts the mate. "Get for'd, you men. Let alone that gear."

The men go for'd, a good deal surprised. Meanwhile the ship is fast approaching the bridge. The speed continues the same and the black arch is sweeping down. The men anxiously regard the topmasts, then cast apprehensive glances toward the apparently low hanging bridge.

"What is the blame folk skipper trying to do?" growls an old English sailor. Meanwhile the old timers are leaning against the bulwarks, smoking and chucking. What was once keen anxiety to them is now a huge joke.

The other sailors are getting bewildered. Apparently the bridge will strike the foremast just below the cross-trees. In alarm they hurry aft, as though to appeal to the pilot and the officers, but those men are complacently tranquil on the poop.

"Look out! Stand from under!" yells one sailor. The bridge is apparently about to sweep through the fore rigging, when suddenly it shoots upward and curves gracefully over the fore truck, fifty feet above. In a minute it is all over. The bridge drops again. It actually seems as if it had been raised especially to allow this ship to pass. To the foreign sailors it seems a miracle, and they tell of it for the rest of their lives.—New York Press.

The Cause of the Trouble.

"What is the matter with that baby?" growled an irascible husband as the little one persisted in howling and kicking to the extent of his little might. "The matter is, sir," calmly replied the wife as she strode up and down the room, "the matter is that this baby inherits your temper."

And the husband returned to his paper with a gloomier look than before.

BUGLEN'S ARNICA SALVE—Has worldwide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Fleshes, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Care guaranteed. Only 25c at Green's druggist.

Business Notice.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Medical.

A LASTING EFFECT. THIS EVIDENCE SHOULD PROVE EVERY CLAIM MADE FOR DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS IN BELLEFONTE.

Relief from the pains and aches of a bad back is always welcome to every backache sufferer; but to cure a lame, weak or aching back is what is wanted. Cure it so it will stay cured. It can be done. Here's the strongest evidence to prove it: Wm. E. Haines, employed at the Penna. R. R. House, and living at 123 W. Beaver St., says: 'I have had no occasion to use any kidney medicine since 1886. It was at that time that I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills and I made a statement for publication recommending them. The cure has proved to be permanent and it gives me pleasure to once more endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. Before I used this preparation I had been suffering for six years with a lameness of the back and a dull lingering aching over the kidneys accompanied with severe pain in the head. My eyes pained me. Being on night work I had to have my rest during the day but when I was in this condition I could not get any rest at all, and, in fact unfit to work. Reading of the many cures made in Bellefonte by Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box at the Bush Block drug store. They banished the whole trouble, and during the past eight years I have had no return of it. With this proof I am well able to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.' For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Beach Creek R. R. Jersey Shore..... 3 16 7 40 12 20 9 10 Arr. Lve 2 25 7 10 11 20 11 30 Lve. Arr. 2 35 7 10 7 30 6 50 PHILA. (Reading Ry.) 18 36 11 30 10 40 9 02 NEW YORK (Via Phila.) 14 25 7 30 p. m. Arr. (Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. 10 40 Arr. NEW YORK Lve. a. m. p. m. 10 40 Arr. NEW YORK Lve. a. m. p. m. (Via Tamaqua) 4 00

BELEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Table with columns for stations and times. Stations include Bellefonte, Coleville, Morris, Whitmer, Hunter's Park, Fillmore, Brandy, Waddles, Lambour, Krumm, State College, Strubles, Bloomsdorf, Pine Grove.

Buggies, Etc.

BUZZIES AT KNOCK-DOWN PRICES. McQUISTION & CO. offer a large assortment of Buggies and other wheeled vehicles to the trade just now. We are making a special drive on BUZZIES AT \$55.00 BUZZIES AT \$60.00 BUZZIES AT \$65.00 BUZZIES AT \$75.00 All high class, new vehicles, ready for your inspection. We guarantee everything we sell and sell only what sustains our guarantee.

GOOD SECOND HAND BUZZIES. We have built over and will sell cheap. REPAIRING—Repairing of all sorts, painting, and trimmings is better done at the McQuiston shops than anywhere else.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable home on east Bishop St., Bellefonte, is offered for sale. The house is modern and stands on a lot that also has a frontage on Logan St. Call on or write to Mrs. SARA A. FEATS, Bellefonte, Pa.

Saddlery. WHAT SHOULD YOU DO—DO YOU ASK? the answer is easy, and your duty is plain.... BUY YOUR HARNESS, NETS, DUSTERS, WHIPS, PADS, COLLARS, AXEL GREASE and everything you want at SCHOFIELD'S.

Table with columns for express, day, mail, and times for various routes including Tyrone, Altoona, and Harrisburg.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND GET PRICES. Building Business on Cheap John Goods is an impossibility—that's why we believe it is to your best interest to buy from us. Over thirty-two years in business ought to convince you that our goods and prices have been right.

After July 1st we will Break the Record on Collar Pads. JAMES SCHOFIELD, Spring street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Travelers Guide. NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CENTRAL R. CO. operating between Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R.R.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Central Railroad of Penna. Stations include Altoona, Tyrone, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Lewistown & Tyrone Railroad. Stations include Altoona, Tyrone, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bellefonte Central Railroad. Stations include Bellefonte, Altoona, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Branch. Stations include Bellefonte, Altoona, and Harrisburg.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 30th 1904.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Stations include Altoona, Tyrone, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bald Eagle Valley Branch. Stations include Altoona, Tyrone, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Lewistown & Tyrone Railroad. Stations include Altoona, Tyrone, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bellefonte Central Railroad. Stations include Bellefonte, Altoona, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for stations and times for the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Branch. Stations include Bellefonte, Altoona, and Harrisburg.