

Bellefonte, Pa. June 15, 1906

LIFE'S SEASONS

From his fingers to his toes, Back again to Baby's nose, Pinker than the pinkest rose, Gurgling softly as he goes, Free from e'en the trifling woes, Is the spring of Life

Rushing, tearing, schoolboy fun, Laughing, chaffing, does he run. Aimless! when his work is done. Thoughtful I when the task begun Happy that the times have come, The Summer of his Life.

Now his hair is tinged with gray. Straight the path before him lay, World wealth gathered in the way, Strewn with roses, thorns astray, Many toned the passing day, The Autumn of his Life.

To this life, his heart he gave, Tears and blessings, his to save. Now in twilights, softly wave Bending grasses o'er his grave. Chained he ties, Death's silent slave, The Winter of his Life.

Address of Col. A. K. McClure at the Dedication of the Curtin Statue Jane 8th.

When the Greeks erected their temple on the shore of Marathon to commemorate the defeat of the invading Persian army of Xerxes, they placed within it a statue wrought by the chisel of Phidias in honor of Nemesis as the Messenger of Justice. It was a fitting statue for the occasion according to the faith of the heroic Greeks. As the Persian invaders had destroyed the temple of the Helenic gods, it told the story of the Messenger of Justice that avenged the outrage of the rights and powers of men and God. Even though the heroes of that age worshipped at the altars of false gods, they proclaimed the truth that has been accepted by every Christian civilization, that justice is immortal.

claimed the truth that has been accepted by every Christian civilization, that justice is immortal.

We meet to-day in this beautiful mountain home of Pennsylvania governors, in God's own grand temple, to unveil a statue that teaches the better lessons of modern civilization—Patriotism, Heroism, Humanity, and your people of village, mountain and valley must be proud of the exceptional distinction their own sons have won in writing the records of a great commonwealth. In the humble political efforts of my own lifetime, I have participated in political conflicts in which four, who once made their homes amongst you, were called to the highest political trust of the state, and another was the unsuccessful leader in the contest for the same position. Curtin, Beaver and Hastings were your own immediate neighbors when summoned to the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania. Bigler here learned the 'art preservative' that gave him for the highest duties of state to which he was called from the adjoining county, where he had finally made his home, and Irvin at an earlier day, was called to unsuccessful leadership in one of the many earnest political struggles for the mastery of the commonwealth.

The statue of Andrew Gregg Curtin, unveiled to-day, is not a mere tribute to an individual; it stands to commemorate the most thrilling history and the most momentous achievements portrayed in the annals of the state. As his administration as Governor covered the entire period of the bloody conflict for the preservation of the Union, he had the opportunity to write the most lustrous records of any Pennsylvania executive, and it is confessed by all that he filled the full measure of his opportunity to write the most lustrous records of any Pennsylvania executive, and it is confessed by all that he filled the full measure of his opportunity. Other governors haveserved a longer period than did Governor Curtin, but no executive of the past, and I think it safe to say that no executive of the preserve of a multitude on whose hearts are che peaceful times instead of being enguned in the terrible throes of fraternal war, a single prominent feature of it that has been dwarfed by the greater duties and achievements of sanguinary conflict, would have made his rule stand out as exceptional in enlightened advancement and exceptional in enlightened advancement.

exceptional in enlightened advancement and beneficent results to the whole people of the state. I refer to his establishment of our great educational system.

When he became secretary of the commonwealth under Governor Pollock in 1855, our free school system did not even approach the dignity of a department. A single desk in the secretary's office with a competent clerk had been deemed ample to direct the educational system of a state that then had a larger population than the entire colonies when the Revolution established the Republic. Until that time, there was no systematic effort to perfect and carry into successful organization our great into successful organization our great system. It had been passed in a floodtide carry into successful organization our great school system. It had been passed in a floodtide of prejudcice against it and was permitted to struggle along without material advancement. Secretary Curtin first gave his attention to the perfection and development of our common schools, and when he retired at the end of his term, he had the broad foundation laid for what is now the most beneficent educational system of any state or country in the world. After three years of retirement, he was called to the Gubernatorial office, and although confronted by the appalling duties and sacrifices of Civil War, he never allowed abatement in his interest in school system. Thaddeus Stephens, author of the free school law, and Governor Wolfe, who approved it, deserve most grateful memories for even the crude free school system that they only partially inaugurated, but Gov. Curtin took up their unfinisned work, developed it until the free schools were in the reach of the poorest child of the commonwealth, and the high-school, normal school, seminary and college made liberal education within the reach of any child of the state who has the ability and purpose to appreciate opportunity. If this administration had achieved no other distinction, it would standout single and alone among the records of his predecessors in giving our great state most liberal and beneficent advancement.

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and beneficent advancement.

But Civil War met Curtin's administration as Governor at its very threshold, and I as a Senator, in a very humble way, shared the appalling responsibilities which confronted him. When he was inaugurated as Governor in January, 1861, there had been no responsible official deliverance made as to the attitude of the states of the North to the seceding states of the South. The cotton states were already in open rebellion.

came down from every battle field from Lexington to the City of Mexico; and the heroes of the Civil War proved how saddy they were in error, as the battles of the world never exhibited more heroic qualities than were shown by the Blue and the Grey from Sumter to Appomattox.

The madness of the Confederate government precipitated the issue, and clearly defined the lines between the North and South, by the bombardment of a starving garrison in Sumter in the face of the proffer to surrender at a fixed hour some two days later. The North was a unit in the desire to avoid a conflict with the South, and it was greatly divided as to the policy of coercing the seceding states by military force, but the bombardment of Sumter ended dispute on the subject and the North accepted war as absolutely inevitable.

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We were entirely unprepared for war; we were without even an organized militia system in Pennsylvania, and our only military force consisted of a few volunteer companies in different localities that were hardly equal to a regiment in the aggregate. When the first call for three months' troops was made by Lincoln. Governor Curtin issued his proclamation and he could have filled the entire quota of all the states by the stupendous uprising of our people to defend the Union. Just when the movement of troops toward Washington, began, the rebellious element of Baltimore culminated in violence and destroyed the railroads and telegraphs connecting Washington with the North. For nearly three days and nights without rest, Governor Curtin was in his Executive Chamber at Harrisburg and unable to communicate with the national authorities at the Capitol. The railroad bridges had been burnt, and not only telegraph commulcation but passenger travel was absolutely halted. It was a period of what seemed to be impenetrable gloom. Raw volunteers were being rushed on from the West, but did not dare approach Baltimore as they were entirely unfited to meet an enemy in action. As Beauregard had eight thousand men in Charleston that he could transfer to Washington in a few days, the apprehension was generally shared that the Confederate flag would wave over the national capitol.

General Patterson had been assigned to the

sentingly mutited to meet at enemy in action, als Beauregard had clight thousand men in Charleston that he could transfer to Washington and the control of the county of the could transfer to Washington and the county of the co

in the face of the Government's refusal to accept them, and involving the enlargement of the credit of the State to the extent of three millions, stands out in sublime heroic grandeur.

The yindication of Governor Curtin's patriotic organization of the Pennsylvania Reserves for the protection of the State and to support the national army when needed, came within a very lew mouths after the Reserve regiments had been organized and located in their camps for careful military training under officers chosen solely with reference to their military experience.

The first recognition of the need of the Penusylvania Reserves was when a single regiment was clied for by the government to march to the Upper Potomac, and soon thereafter another was called for the same duty. A short time before the first battle of Bull Run was fought, Governor Curtin formally advised the Washington authorities that the Pennsylvania Reserves were in camp under constant drill and discipline, and he tendered this large additional force to the Union army for the coming battle, but the offer was decined. Had the Pennsylvania Reserves been with McDowell at Manasses, the Union army could have overshelmed the combined forces of Johnson and Heauregard, but McDowell was deleated and his army driven in continion into the detences of Washington. I well remember the multitude of dispatches received by the Governor, from the President, Secretary of War, and especially from Co onel Scott, the assistant Secretary of War, who understood the situation thoroughly. These dispatches came by the score, appealing to the Governor to hasten his Reserves to Washington to save the capital, and Colonel Scott with his mastey of our railroad systems of the State arranged for the immediate transportation. The result was that within twenty-four hours after McDowell's army had retreated as a driveling mobinito the Washington defenses the measured tread of the Reserves on Pennsylvania Avenue, brought Lincoln's expression of gratitude, as he thanked God for the pariotism and

tin at once responded: "Why not call the Leyal towerhors into conference?" All of the northern assurance that they would prospelly respond to such a value of the control of the conference of t

Nor did his humane inspirations end with

and that could be done for the comfort or for justice to the soldier by him was always done.

Nor did his humane inspirations end with his ceaseless care for the interests of the soldier. I well remember when he conceived and first proposed that the orphans of our soldiers should be made the wards of the Commonwealth. It was regarded as a startling proposition. The Legislature long hesitated to accept the policy of providing schools, and practically homes, for the children of those who had fallen in the battle for the Union. When the Legislature halted, he procured the consent of the members of the House that a gathering of the soldiers' orphans should be had there, and I never forgot the occasion when hundreds of those who had been made fatherless in the flame of battle, gaye mute but eloquent expression of their helplessness, and the soldiers' orphans' schools were inaugurated as the settled policy of the state. This beneficent monument of humanity, reared solely by Governor Curtin's devotion to the Pennsylvania soldier and to his orphan children, has made our Commonwealth lustrous among the sister states of the Union for its generously just humanity. With such a record no nobler title could be given to Governor Curtin than that of the "Soldier's Friend."

The Pennsylvania soldiers gave the most substantial evidence of their appreciation of Governor Curtin's devotion to them in the Gubernatorial contest of 1825, when he was a candidate for re-election. There were 75,000 in the field, and at that time they had not the right to vote except at their nome esidence. Four-fifths of them would probbly have voted for Curtin if opportunity had been given them, but they could not be spared from the ranks and they were absolutely disfranchised. The state had defeated the Republican party in 1822, and the political leaders in opposition to curtin were entirely confident that, with the soldier's friend," and it was their influence, and that alone, that gave Governor Curtin his triumphant re-election. Scores of thousands o mode in the meaning and ministration as downward as downward and a softward at the expert of the forest of the same type and the proportion of the control of the same type and the proportion of the control of the con

Bell, the cabin rested on a special car, guarded by Captain Bullitt, of Company A. First Kentucky Regiment, and a file of

Upon its arrival there were exercises and at 11 o'clock Mayor Weaver and other city officials made addresses. Then the public was invited to inspect the hirthplace of the great President. The cabin is the property of the Lincoln Farm Association, an organization whose members are in every part of the country. Some time ago the farm of 110 acres in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, was put up at public sale, and after spirited bidding it was bought by a private citizen, and now it is propos ed that the entire tract he made a park, to remain the property of the people forever as a memorial to Liucoln. To this end the roll of honorary members is thrown open to the public, all that is required being a small fee, from 25 cents to as many dollars. The heard of trustees consists of Joseph W. Folk, governor of Missouri, president; not done so for 500,000,000 years. As Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph & Cable company, treasurer : certainty that the inhabitants of the Richard Lloyd Jones, of New York, secretary, in addition to a number of other prominent men from all over the country.

From Philadelphia the cabin was taken to Baltimore, Harrisburg, Altoona, Pitts burg. Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville, where it was kept during "Old Home week."

Honey in Texas.

The production of honey in Texas this season is greater than for many years. This is due to the remarkably favorable weather and to the increased number of hee colonies. Uvalde county, west of San Antonio, is the leading honey producing sectio of the United States. There are more colonies of bees in that county than in any other in America. The open winter, coup led with copious rains, has made it possi ble for the bees to store boney during practically the entire winter, and the result is that there has been a constant marketing of the product this season through th months that usually are not productive of profit for beekeepers.

VIN-TE-NA for Depressed Feeling, Exnansted Vitality, Nervous Debility and Diseases requiring a Tonio Strengthening Medicine. It cures quickly by making Pure Red Blood and replenishing the Blood Supply. Benefit Guaranteed or money re-funded. All druggists.

POOR HANDWRITING.

One of the Causes That Downed Napoleon at Waterloo.

The nose of Cleopatra had a marked influence on the destinies of the ancient world. The handwriting of Napoleon I., we are assured by recent historians, had a similar effect upon the evolution of the modern world. He did not write; he scrawled. By reason of this, among other causes, he lost Waterloo. Grouchy could not read with exactness his decisive message. Was it "bataille engagee" (battle is on), or "bataille gagnee" (battle is won)?

Grouchy chose the latter significance and, not believing it necessary to press forward, arrived too late. So much for the curl of a letter, a pen stroke or an fllegible swell to an "a."

This question was brought forward by the writing master of the elder

Dumas.

"Remember, Alexandre," the master said to him, "the great defeat of the emperor was due only to his scrawling hand. If you wish to succeed in the world be careful of your heavy and your light strokes." So if Napoleon had known how to write legibly or if he had taken the trouble to do so his descendants would reign today in France and we should not have had the republic. It appears historically established today that Dumas' writing master was right. And on such slight things rests the fate of empires.-Cri

YEARS OF THE EARTH

THIS WORLD OF OURS COUNTS THEM BY THE MILLIONS.

Various Calculations by Which the Famous Scientists Have Endeavored to Figure Out the Age of the Planet Upon Which We Live.

The time has admittedly gone by for attempting to "reconcile the facts of nature," to use a recognized phrase, with the chronology of the Bible, which makes the age of the world rather less than 6.000 years.

Indeed, in the Egyptian rooms at the British museum the visitor can see for himself objects which go back to an authenticated period long antecedent to 4000 years B. C., and great is the wonder produced on t'a minds of those who first make their quaintance.

In that same department, among the nummies, there is what is in many respects the most striking of the exhibits in the department-the body of a man who belongs to the stone age. It lies in an accurate representation of the peculiarly shaped grave in which it was found, and it has been in consequence somewhat irreverently nicknamed by the habitues of the museum "the man in the pie dish."

The particular interest in that corpse which men, women and even children look upon without the least thought or suggestion of the fear or horror usually inseparable from death, is that it is unquestionably the oldest exhibit in the museum, and scientists have been rather struck by the fact that the authorities of the great institution in Great Russell street have not, so to say, taken the bull by the horns, boldly labeled that exhibit as dating from 50,000 B. C. Thus with one single stroke of the pen Bishop Usher's Biblical chronology is multiplied by about nine, and it may be that an even higher number would be required to satisfy the requirements of the age of that particular specimen.

How long has the earth been a planet capable of supporting not only human, but all forms of life?

In an address Lord Kelvin once de livered on the subject he gathered together the opinions of various scientific men which cannot but be of interest to every thinking being. Darwin, in his "Origin of Species," stated that, "in all probability a far longer period than 300,000,000 years has elapsed;" while later on, in the same book, he wrote: "He who can read Sir Charles Lyell's grand work on the 'Principles of Geology,' which the future historian will recognize as having produced a revolution in natural science, yet does not admit how incomprehensibly vast have been the last periods of time, may at once close this volume."

Lord Kelvin himself-then Professor William Thomson-later made an attempt to calculate the length of time during which the sun has been burning at its present rate, and in that connection he wrote: "It seems on the whole most probable that the sun has not illuminated the earth for 100,000,000 years and almost certain that it has earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat essential to their life for many million years longer unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of crea-

It is a remarkable evidence of the acute perception of Lord Kelvin's mind, as of the rare prevision of his intellect, that the last words-"unless new sources, now unknown to us, are prepared in the great storehouse of creation"-should have been added to that remarkable sentence.

As an example of the very extraordinary range of time given to the age of the earth, consider the following statement from Professor Jukes' "Students' Manual of Geology." He wrote: "Mr. Darwin estimates the time required for the denudation of the rocks of the weald of Kent, or the erosion of space between the ranges of chalk hills known as the north and south downs, at 300,000,000 years. It may be possible, perhaps, that the estimate is a hundred times too great, and that the real time elapsed did not exceed 3,000,-000 years; but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that the time which actually elapsed since the first commencement of the erosion till it was nearly as complete as it now is was really a hundred times greater than his estimate, or 300,000,000 years."

Professor Phillips in a lecture at the University of Cambridge considered the rate of erosion between the ranges of the north and south downs to be rather one inch a year than Darwin's estimate of one inch in a hundred years, so that on mere geological grounds he reduced the time to about a hundredth. Calculating, however, the actual thickness of all the known geological strata of the earth he came to the conclusion that life on the earth's surface may probably date back to between 38,000,000 and 96,000,000 years.

Professor Sollas of Oxford, working on new principles applied to the stratified rocks, reduced this time very considerably, for he wrote, "So far as I can at present see, the lapse of time since the beginning of the Cambrian system is probably less than 17,000,000 years, even when computed on an assumption of uniformity, which to me seems contradicted by the most salient

facts of geology." What are the data, it will naturally be asked, on which calculations of this magnitude are made? Among the most important are the consideration of the underground heat which is constantly being conducted out of the earth-in other words, the cooling of the earth-the speed at which the earth rotates on its axis as well as physical properties of rocks at high tempera-

The loss of heat by conduction was

Lord Kelvin's first argument for limiting the age of the earth. He found that if the earth had been losing heat in the past "with approach to uniformity for 29,000,000 years the amount of heat lost out of the earth would have been about as much as would heat by 100 degrees centigrade a quantity of ordinary surface rock of 100 times the earth's bulk. This would be more than enough to melt a mass of surface rock equal in bulk to the whole earth. No hypothesis as to chemical action, internal fluidity effects of pressure at great depths or possible character of substances in the interior of the earth, possessing the smallest vestige of probability, can justify the supposition that the earth's upper crust has remained nearly as it is, while from the whole or from any part of the earth so great a quantity of heat has been lost."

By considering the cooling of the earth and by tracing backward the process of cooling Lord Kelvin came to "a definite estimate of the greatest and least number of million years which can possibly have passed since the surface of the earth was everywhere red hot." This estimate he expressed in the following words:

"We are very ignorant as to the effects of high temperatures in altering the conductivities and specific heats and melting temperatures of rocks and as to their latent heat of fusion. We must therefore allow very wide limits in such an estimate as I have attempted to make, but I think we may with much probability say that the consolidation cannot have taken place less than 20,000,000 years ago, nor more than 40,000,000 years ago, or we should now have more underground heat than we actually have."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BLACK ROD OF THE LORDS.

His Last Public Appearance as an Executive Officer.

Black Rod is an important and picturesque functionary of parliament. He is at once the policeman of the house of lords and the parliamentary messenger of the sovereign. He executes the warrants issued by the upper chamber for the arrest of the persons who have been adjudged guilty of a breach of its privileges or a contempt of its dignities. But in these days the curiosity of the public or its love of sensation is never piqued by the appearance of Black Rod in the role of a policeman. Indeed, it is nearly a century now since a poor, trembling wretch stood, in the custody of Black Rod, at the bar of the house of lords, charged with having outraged its awful majesty. He was a tradesman of Westminster.

One winter evening, after he had put up the shutters of his shop, he strolled across Old Palace yard to hear a debate in the house of lords. He had with him an umbrella, which he deposited in the charge of one of the doorkeepers before he entered the strangers' gallery. He never saw the article again. Another stranger, yielding to a too common weakness of frail humanity, carried it off while its rightful owner, trustful of the might of the imperial parliament to protect, at least within its own sacred precincts, the property of its subjects, was drinking haps of the Duke of Wellington.

The tradesman of Westminster was naturally indignant over the loss of his umbrella, but the expression of his feelings assumed a form highly sulversive of the ancient privileges of parliament. He actually issued a process against the doorkeeper of the house of lords for the recovery of the value of the lost article. This was more than the house of lords could stand. One of its doorkeepers summoned to appear as a defendant in a court of law! Black Rod was dispatched to arrest the daring shopkeeper, who was brought forthwith to the bar and soundly rated by the lord chancellor on his presumption in outraging the dignities of the house of lords because of the loss of a miserable umbrella. Happily he was not consigned to the tower. He humbly apologized for his conduct, promised to take no further action against the doorkeeper and after another severe reprimand was escorted by Black Rod to Old Palace yard and there discharged. That was the last public appearance of Black Rod as the executive officer of the house of lords.-London Chronicle.

Most people when they look at a magnificent cabinet of butterflies, gleaming and glowing with a hundred iridescent hues, think that each butterfly was caught by hand-caught after a chase of a mile of two under a net or a hat. As a matter of fact, butterflies are raised on little farms, like chickens. There is such a steady butterfly demand that it pays men to raise them. These men, experts in the employ of museums, as a rule, know larvae as a chicken farmer knows eggs, and they have no difficulty in selling at a good profit all the butterflies they grow. The stock room of a butterfly farmer is a rare and beautiful sight. It is a room of glass filled with sunshine, and in the brilliant light hundreds of the loveliest butterflies flutter and float. In the profound silence their colors seem to sing, so bright are they, so splendid.-Minneapolis Journal.

Despotism of Jewels.

Coquetry and the fashion of unstable forms cannot explain the despotic attraction that precious stones exercise over our senses. Their fascinating power has never ceased. They subjugate and enslave even the most austere, and man esteems as priceless the charm of their yoke. Art strives to discover original reductions, to create virgin enthusiasms, to enrich with new tremors the subtle gamut of our sensations, but without being able to detach us from these necklaces, bracelets and fewels.-Paris Eclair.