

AS WE USE OUR HANDS

THE PREFERENCE FOR THE RIGHT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

In Primitive Times It is Probable That Both Hands Were Equally Used—What the Hieroglyphics of the Egyptians Teach Us.

The fact that some persons are left handed may start the question whether the human animal was always right handed, for abnormality often indicates a "trying back" to an ancestral condition. Now, when we look at our language, and that in the case of man is a fair test, we find how strongly the comparative force exhibited by each of the hands has left its mark on our common expressions. The right is the "ruling" hand; the left is the "worthless" or the "weaker" hand if we regard the derivative meanings of the names. In words imported from the Latin a certain ability is called "dexterity," or right handedness, while that which has an evil or unsuccessful influence becomes "sinister" or left handed. In like manner if we look at words from a French source we find that a clever person is "adroit" because he has right handed qualities, but a clumsy person is "gauche" because his work is left handed.

It is evident that when our race became so far advanced as to frame words for ideas and things the rule was that the members of it were right handed. And if we examine other languages we find proofs that such a rule existed among the people using them. There is, however, good reason for thinking that man originally could use either hand equally well.

"This seems a hazardous statement to make about a remote ancestor in the age before the great glacial epoch had furrowed the mountains of northern Europe, but nevertheless it is strictly true and strictly demonstrable. Just try as you read to draw with the forefinger and thumb of your right hand an imaginary human profile on the page on which these words are printed. Do you observe that (unless you are an artist and therefore sophisticated) you naturally and instinctively draw it with the face turned toward your left shoulder? Try now to draw it with the profile to the right and you will find it requires a far greater effort of the thumb and forefinger.

"The hand moves of its own accord from without inward, not from within outward. Then again draw with your left thumb and forefinger another imaginary profile and you will find, for the same reason, that the face in this case looks rightward. Existing savages and our own young children whenever they draw a figure in profile, be it of man or beast, with their right hand, draw it almost always with the face or head turned to the left, in accordance with this natural instinct. Their doing so is a test of their perfect right handedness.

"But primitive man, or, at any rate, the most primitive men we know personally, the carvers of the figures from the French bone caves, drew men and beasts on bone or mammoth tusk turned either way indiscriminately. The inference is obvious. They must have been ambidextrous. Only ambidextrous people draw so at the present day, and, indeed, to scrape a figure otherwise with a sharp flint on a piece of bone or tooth or mammoth tusk would, even for a practiced hand, be comparatively difficult" (Allen).

In connection with this passage it is interesting to examine the reports of the bureau of ethnology, where it will be seen that, although the majority of profiles executed by the North American Indians follow the rule, many faces also turn to the right, and it is found that left handedness, or, rather, ambidexterity, is very common among these tribes.

But doubtless the reader will notice that in writing his hand moves from left to right and not from right to left. Here is an apparent violation of the principle laid down in the quotation given from Grant Allen. It is, however, more apparent than real. If you study Egyptian hieroglyphics you will find that profiles invariably look to the left. Hebrew, Arabic, Hindoostanee and other ancient languages read from

right to left. In these, as in some modern tongues, we have to begin the book at what is to us the wrong end. The reason of this is that the early languages were inscribed, not written. A tablet of marble or a brick formed the page. The right hand could therefore carve or impress the symbol in the natural way and pass on. With the introduction of wax tablets of papyrus and in later times of parchment and paper, a difficulty arose, for if the hand began at the right and worked leftward it would obliterate its own work.

Hence the habit of writing from left to right, so that not only may the writing be clean, but also that it may be visible. With writing from left to right came also reading in the same direction, and one result of this is very curious. We have become so accustomed to moving the eyes from left to right that we instinctively look at things in that way. Close your eyes in a room and then open them. You will find, unless you make a positive effort, that your eyes take in the objects on the left hand first and then move to the right. This is the way in which we view a landscape or a picture. The painter follows the habit of the writer and works from left to right to avoid "smudging" his work, and it has been remarked that when several compositions enter into one picture, as in some of the ancient altar pieces, the chronological order runs from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand one.

GROWING PAINS.

Aches in Children That Should Receive Serious Attention.

The evil that may be caused by a phrase is well exemplified by the term "growing pains." Many a cripple today owes his misfortune to the fact that the first symptoms of his disease were misinterpreted. The recurring pains of which he complained, which caused him to limp at times or to cry out in his sleep, were called by his parents growing pains and were thought to signify nothing more than the effort of nature to adjust the growing bones and muscles and sinews to each other.

Of course every child has innumerable little aches and pains, the result of fatigue, slight sprains, stone bruises and the like, and it is well the fond parents should not take too much notice of them, lest they foster a disposition in the child to worry over illnesses. The cause of such occasional pains is usually apparent, and a night's rest or a day in the house will dispel it. But when the pain recurs from time to time without evident cause, or when ordinary romping during the day is followed by a night of aching, and perhaps a limp for a day or two, it is possible that there is some serious underlying cause and the family physician should be consulted.

Frequent complaint of pain in the knee is one of the signs of beginning hip disease, but examination shows the knee to be apparently sound, and so the home diagnosis of growing pains is made, and the real trouble in the hip is overlooked, often until it is too late to prevent permanent lameness.

Although not called growing pains, repeated attacks of stomach ache in children should not be slighted, for they may be a symptom of early spinal disease. The complaint of pain in the stomach, when not referable to green apples or a surfeit of pastry, especially when the complaint is made at the close of the day or during the night, should excite suspicion and if often repeated should indicate the necessity of a careful examination of the spine. Growing pains may be due to rheumatism, which, if not detected and correctly treated, may lead to disease of the heart.

A less serious trouble, but one demanding medical treatment, which may cause an aching in the limbs, is malaria. This is a dangerous diagnosis, for if incorrect it may be as serious in its consequences as that of growing pains, and even if the child has had an unmistakable attack of malaria the parent should not be content with that explanation of its aches and pains, but should refer the matter to the doctor.

It should always be remembered that growth is a normal process and should no more be accompanied by pain than digestion or breathing—Youth's Companion.

Her Little Mistake.

The joke is on a Westbrock (Mc.) woman who on getting ready to leave church recently was unable to find one of her rubbers, so she walked home with one shoe exposed to the wet. When she arrived home she remarked to one of her family how heavy the foot with one rubber felt. This was explained in part when she attempted to remove the one overshoe and found she had both on one foot.

Colleges & Schools.

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME.

- A Chemist, A Teacher, An Engineer, A Lawyer, An Electrician, A Physician, A Scientific Farmer, A Journalist.

short, if you wish to secure a training that will fit you well for any honorable pursuit in life.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

STATE COLLEGE

OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES.

TUITION IS FREE IN ALL COURSES.

MAKING EFFECT IN SEPT. 1906, the General Courses have been extensively modified, so as to furnish a much more varied range of electives, after the Freshman year, than heretofore, including History; the English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages and Literatures; Psychology; Ethics, Pedagogics, and Political Science. These courses are especially adapted to the wants of those who seek either the most thorough training for the Profession of Teaching, or a general College Education.

The courses in Chemistry, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering are among the very best in the United States. Graduates have no difficulty in securing and holding positions.

YOUNG WOMEN are admitted to all courses on the same terms as Young Men.

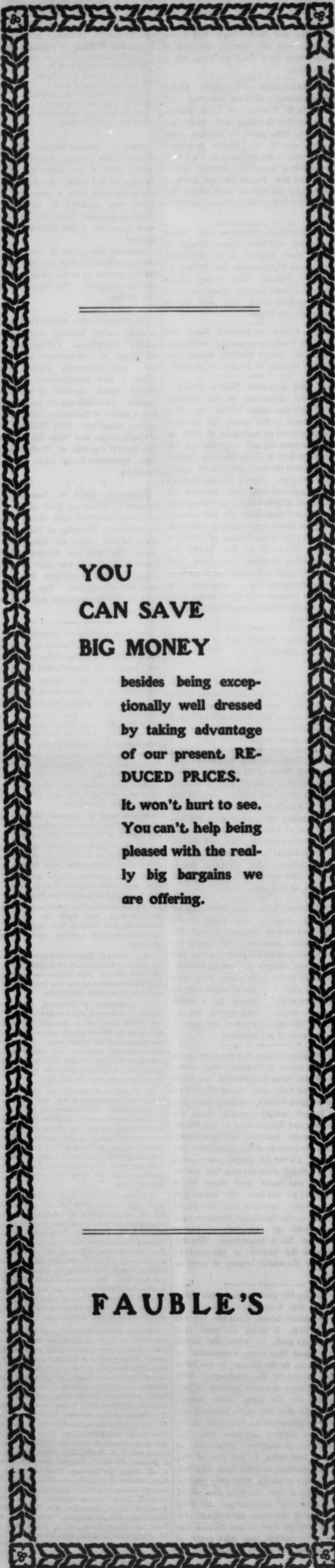
THE FALL SESSION opens September 18th, 1906.

For specimen examination papers or for catalogue giving full information respecting courses of study, expenses, etc., and showing positions held by graduates, address

THE REGISTRAR,

State College, Centre County, Pa.

Faubles Great Clothing House.



YOU CAN SAVE BIG MONEY

besides being exceptionally well dressed by taking advantage of our present REDUCED PRICES. It won't hurt to see. You can't help being pleased with the really big bargains we are offering.

FAUBLE'S

Hung on to the Plow.

An old English gentleman, a school-teacher, who some years ago resided in one of the small towns of Ohio, was an agreeable teller of stories, but deemed it beyond his reputation as a raconteur to tell one that did not surpass any that had preceded it. A farmer, having come to the village, remarked in the presence of his friends that he had been plowing all the week with four horses, breaking up new ground, and dwelt upon it as being a very big thing.

"Pshaw!" said the old Englishman. "That's nothing. I have seen in England fifty yoke of oxen hitched to one plow."

The remark seemed to occasion general surprise.

"And," continued he, "the funniest part of the whole thing was that while the plow was on the top of the hill the leading yoke of oxen was on top of another hill, and the forty-nine between the plow and the leaders were suspended between the two hills. And there was another matter connected with it rather strange. In the course of the day the plowman, becoming rather careless about driving his team, ran into and split a big oak stump. The plow passed safely through the split, but before the plowman got entirely through it closed up and caught him by the coat tail."

"Did it tear his coat?" asked a person of inquiring turn.

"Not a bit of it," replied our versatile narrator. "He hung on to the plow handles and pulled out the stump."—Buffalo Times.

Without Counting.

Archbishop Temple was noted for his mathematical ability. A peculiarity of his power, not in computation or analysis, but in the ability to see a definite number of objects without actually counting them in the ordinary sense, is mentioned in Mr. Sandford's memoirs of the archbishop. Everybody sees three objects, not as one and one and one, but as three. Most people can see four; some see five and even six. Many of those who think they simply see six would discover if they observed the process carefully that they really make a quick count. But Dr. Temple certainly saw higher numbers. I tested him quite suddenly more than once. "How many sheep in that field?" Instantly came the answer, "Nine." Once he saw thirteen. I think these were birds flying in a group. It was the same process with him to see nine or ten volumes in a bookshelf as it was with me to see even five. Given time, without counting, he saw larger numbers.

Derivation of "Whit" Sunday.

A perennial problem is that about the etymology of Whit Sunday, and the supporters of Whitsunday could speak more confidently with their adversaries if they remembered that the Welsh call the anniversary "Suigwyn," which means "White Sun." This title preserves the Druidic tradition that the sun about this time turns white. No doubt the old British belief arose from the peculiar white glare of the sunlight reflected from the hawthorn blossoms, which must have been far more frequent when south Britain was one vast forest and a thorn fence formed the fortification of every village. The pagan festival of the White Sun possibly developed into the "Whitsun Ales."—Westminster Gazette.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table effective June 18, 1906

Table with columns: READ DOWN, Stations, READ UP, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6

Table with columns: A. M., P. M., L. V., BELLEFONTE, HEBLA PARK, Dun Kles, Hublersburg, Snyderstown, Nittany, Huston, Lamesa, Clintondale, Rider's Riding, Mackeyville, Cedar Spring, Salona, MILL HALL

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.)

Table with columns: Jersey Shore, Wm's PORT, PHILA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WALLACE H. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, May 29, 1905.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD, Stations, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6

Table with columns: P. M., A. M., L. V., BELLEFONTE, Coleville, Morris, Stevens, Hunter's Park, Fillmore, Erixy, Waddles, Krumrine, State College, Strubler, Bio...gey, Pine-crore M's

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Attorneys-at-Law

J. C. MEYER—Attorney-at-Law Rooms 423 & 21, Crider's Exchange Bellefonte, Pa. 40-44

H. B. SPANGLER—Attorney-at-Law, Practice in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office in the Eagle building Bellefonte, Pa. 40-22

H. S. TAYLOR—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office, No. 24, Temple Court fourth floor, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. 40-48

W. C. HEINLE—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Hale building, opposite Court House. All professional business will receive prompt attention. 30-11

J. H. WETZEL—Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office No. 11, Crider's Exchange, second floor. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Consultation in English or German. 33-4

G. TITIG, BOWER & ZERRY—Attorneys-at-Law, Eagle Block, Bellefonte, Pa. Successors to Orris, Bower & Orris. Practice in all the courts. Consultations in English or German. 60-7

J. M. KEICHLIN—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—Practice in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office south of Court House. All professional business will receive prompt attention. 40-5-13

Physicians.

W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 35-41

Dentists.

D. R. H. W. TATE, Surgeon Dentist, office in the Bush Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa. All modern electric appliances used. Has had years of experience. All work of superior quality at a price reasonable. 40-5-13

Meat Markets.

GET THE

BEST MEATS.

You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE, and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have DRESSED POULTRY, Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want. Try My Store.

P. L. BEZZER, High Street, Bellefonte

SAVE IN

YOUR MEAT BILLS.

There is no reason why you should use poor meat, or pay exorbitant prices for tender, juicy steaks. Good meat is abundant hereabouts, because good cattle sheep and calves are to be had.

WE BUY ONLY THE BEST and we sell only that which is good. We don't promise to give it away, but we will furnish you GOOD MEAT, at prices that you have paid elsewhere for very poor.

GIVE US A TRIAL and see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you.

G. TITIG & BREMER, Bellefonte, Pa. Bush House Block 44-18

New Advertisements.

DR. J. JONES

VETERINARY SURGEON.

A Graduate of the University of London has permanently located at the PALACE LIVERY STABLES, Bellefonte, where he will answer all calls for work in his profession. Dr. Jones served four years under State Veterinarian Surgeon Pierson. Call by telephone will be answered promptly day or night. 60-5-13

IF YOU WANT TO SELL

standing timber, sawed timber, railroad ties, and chemical wood.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

lumber of any kind worked or in the rough, White Pine, Chestnut or Washington Red Cedar Shingles, or kiln dried Millwork, Doors, Sash, Plastering Lath, Brick, Etc. Go to P. B. CRIDER & SON, Bellefonte, Pa. 40-18-17

BOARDING.—Parties visiting Philadelphia can have first-class board and all accommodations six squares from business centre of city. Terms \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Special rates by the week.

Mrs. E. EDWARDS, 1608 Green St., Philadelphia 33-13\*

Best Route to the Northwest.

In going to St. Paul, Minneapolis or the Northwest see that your ticket west of Chicago reads via The Pioneer Limited on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the route over which your letters go. Standard and compartment sleepers with longer, higher and wider berths. Leave Union Station, Chicago, 6.30 p. m. daily; arrives St. Paul next morning at 7.25 and Minneapolis at 8.00 o'clock.

JOHN R. POTT, District Passenger Agent, Room D, Park Building, Pittsburgh.

Fine Job Printing.

FINE JOB PRINTING

A SPECIALTY—

WATCHMAN OFFICE.

There is no style of work, from the cheap "Dodger" to the best.

BOOK-WORK, that we can not do in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices consistent with the class of work. Call on or communicate with this office.