

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., January 8, 1909.

## The Uses of Adversity.

"Grogan," said the head of the department store, eying him sharply, "you've quit drinking, haven't you?" "Yes, sor," answered the red-headed Hibernian who worked in the packing department. "I haven't taken a drink at anything stronger than tea for three months." "I am glad to hear it, Grogan. I'll make it an object to you to stay quiet. But how did you break yourself of the habit?" "Be hittin' me thumb nail wid a hammer when I was packin' a box of goods." "I don't see how that could cure you." "Well, Mither Barker, it was this way. If I'd been sober, d'ye mind, I'd niver have done it, but I wasn't. When I whacked me thumb instead of the nail I was thyrin' to drive it made a black spot at the root of me thumb nail. I says to meself: 'Grogan, I'll punish ye fr that. Ye shan't have a drink at anythin' beer 'r whiskey until that black spot has gone.' "Well, sor, it was two months before it had grown out to the end of me thumb an' I cud cut it off, an' be that time I'd lost all me appetite fr beer an' whiskey.

## The Russian Joke Teller.

Story telling and jesting have always been counted the favorite amusements of seafaring people. To the first we owe the "Arabian Nights" and to the second the clowns, who were formerly the appendage of all great houses. In Russia the paid joker still flourishes, and the people pay so much an hour to listen to his jokes and witticisms. He provides himself with two or three hundred tickets, and, mounting a sort of rostrum, he announces that he is going to regale his audience with choice tidbits of mirth provoking lore. He begins selling tickets at a penny each, and when he has sold enough to warrant his beginning he turns himself loose, and the audience remains spellbound by his humorous stories for an hour or two. A recent traveler who saw a number of these jokers in St. Petersburg says, "I listened to them several times, and, although I could not understand one word the joker said, I was sure from the way the audience greeted his stories with roars of laughter that the jokes were above the average."

## Adam, Eve and Some Apples.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2, a total of 10. Others say Eve 8 and Adam 8 also; total, 16. But if Eve 8 and Adam 82, the total will be 90. Now, if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total would be 893. Then if Eve 811 and Adam 812 the total would be 1,623. Or, again, Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve, total \$2,056. Though we admit Eve 814 Adam, Adam, if he 8181242 keep Eve company; total, \$1,822,056. All wrong, Eve, when she 81812 many and probably felt sorry for it, and Adam, in order to relieve her grief, 812; therefore Adam if he 81814240-ly Eve's depressed spirit; hence both ate 81,896,864 apples.—Kansas City Independent.

## Marriage Customs in Savage Africa.

The charge which is sometimes brought against white men of "marrying for money" cannot be used against their sex in Africa, for there it is the other way about, husbands having to purchase their wives. When a man has a wife bestowed upon him as an act of charity he feels that she is not properly his own, and she, if she will, can treat him with contempt. This custom of wife purchase, although it is to be decried as tending to lower marriage to the level of a commercial contract, is an incentive to young men to work. Lazy youths cannot compete with energetic ones in the matrimonial market, as they are despised by the young women and rejected by their parents as being unworthy of their daughters.—Wide World Magazine.

## Sea Roses.

The sea rose is a leathery looking creature which attaches itself to a stone at the bottom of the sea in its infancy and ultimately attains a size about three inches in length and an inch and a half in breadth. When quiet and feeding under water its top opens and blossoms into the semblance of a large pink rose, with petals fully an inch long, a really handsome object. As soon as it is disturbed, however, it shuts itself resolutely into its leathery pod.

## The Diving Bell.

The celebrated philosopher Aristotle speak of a diving bell which was put over the head of the diver, but there is no proof of the use of the bell in ancient times. John Jaesner, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century, makes the earliest mention of the practical use of the diving bell in Europe. In all probability the first real practical use of the diving bell was in the attempt at rescuing the treasures of the Spanish armada off the English coast, 1590 and on.

## A Change.

"It used to be the height of my ambition to own a motor car," said the worried looking man. "And what is the height of your ambition now?" asked his friend. "To sell it."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Opulence in Sight.

"Well," demanded the man who was having his fortune told, "what do you see?" "You are married," said the lady who was examining his palm. "Yes. But I knew that before I came here." "You have always had to fight your way ahead—that is, you have progressed by hard work. You have never been favored much by luck." "Very true. Still, that isn't exactly what I came here to find out. Can't you tell me something about the future?" "Yes. You are going to live long. Your life line is very strong. And here I see something very important—something that will encourage you. Your salary is going to be increased." "Good. That's the kind of news I want. You're sure about it, are you?" "Yes. You will get it before long." "And is there anything to indicate about how much it is to be increased?" "It will be much larger than it is now. Let me see. Yes. It will be as large as your wife tries to make her friends think it is at present." "He could ask no more. With a feeling of courage in his breast he handed out \$2 and went away to the triumph that awaited him.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Managing Small Sailboats.

It is quite a trick to lower a mainsail properly. In the first place, the hoops should be just large enough—not so large, however, that the sail does not set close to the mast. Lower the throat first and follow it with the peak. If the peak is dropped first, says a writer in Country Life in America, the sail will not come down. It goes without saying that the sail must be shaken when you want to lower it. To lower a centerboard when under way put the helm up and keep the boat off. A small boat can be stopped by putting the helm up and down across the boat quickly. This is useful in coming up to a dock or mooring. A boat can be got out of stays by dropping her peak and then hoisting it when she is under way. Another way is to put the helm down, slack the main sheet and let her drift back; then trim her quickly and she will sail away. Always go to the lee side of a dock. When a boat is towed make sure that it has a good painter, especially at night.

## Candor.

The colonel had remonstrated vigorously with Uncle Eph about the old darkey's persistent excursions into the state of inebriation. Uncle Eph, though he promised faithfully to refrain from frequent dips into the frowning bowl, failed to live up to the colonel's expectations. On numerous occasions the colonel saw Eph under the influence of liquor, but the darkey when taken to task stoutly denied the accusation, affirming emphatically that he did not drink. One evening the colonel met Uncle Eph in a condition which made it plainly evident that the darkey was "caught with the goods on."

"Eph," began the colonel seriously, "I thought you told me that you had given up drink?" "Ah sho' did, Massa Kern!; Ah sho' did," replied Eph. "But lately Ah dun took up drinkin' an' gib up lyin'."—Harper's Weekly.

## The Crab in the Oyster.

"The little crab found in the oyster," said a dealer, "is not, as supposed by two-thirds of the oyster eaters, the young of the blue crab, but is a distinct species. It is a messmate of and caterer to the wants of the oyster, being, therefore, a benefit instead of a detriment to the latter. In return for the oyster's kindness in protecting it against its enemies the little crab catches and crushes food which in its entire state could not be taken by the oyster. A singular thing in connection with them is that all found inside of the oyster are females. The male of the same variety has a hard shell."

## A Story For Papa.

There is a moral in this little story of child life. "Mamma," asked little three-year-old Freddie, "are we going to heaven some day?" "Yes, dear; I hope so," was the reply. "I wish papa could go, too," continued the little fellow. "Well, and don't you think he will?" asked his mother. "Oh, no," replied Freddie: "he could not leave his business!"

## Not of That Nationality.

A gentleman was much annoyed by having his head pinched during the operation of hair cutting. The barber apologized and explained that there was an unusual bump there. "Are you a phrenologist?" asked the patient. "No, sir," answered the barber. "I'm a Swede."—London Globe.

## Nature.

Nature is just toward men. It recompenses them for their sufferings; it renders them laborious, because to the greatest toils it attaches the greatest rewards.—Montesquieu.

## Charges.

"Your lawyer made some pretty severe charges against the other fellow, didn't he?" "Y-e-e-s, but you ought to see how he charged me!"

## A Busy Time.

On a windy day it is quite trying for a woman to attempt to hold up her skirt, hold on her hat and hold her tongue all at once.—Philadelphia Record.

All's to be feared where all's to be gained.—Byron.

### Watch Springs.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of ninety-eight pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations.

### Hairspring wire weighs one-twentieth of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound. The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day and 157,680,000 every year. The value of springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than twelve and one-half times the value of the same weight in pure gold.

### How He Managed It.

The bishop of Richmond told a good story about his father. "He was a farmer," said Dr. Puelleine, "and a nice old gentleman too. One year he took it into his head to grow flax, so he sowed the seed and, having a good crop, sent it away to be made into a tablecloth. Some time later when seated at dinner he remarked to a lady near him, 'Do you know, I grew this tablecloth myself.' 'Did you really?' she answered, with the greatest surprise. 'However did you manage it?' 'Well, most mysteriously, if you'll promise not to tell any one I'll tell you. I—planted a napkin.'—London Mail.

### Her Assistant.

The authoress of whom Fliegende Blätter tells had said that she was very happy in her married life. "I find my husband such a help!" she added fervently. "Indeed!" said her friend. "Does he cook or write?"

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Consolidated Time Table effective June 17, 1908.

READ DOWN READ UP.

No 1 No 5 No 3 Stations No 6 No 4 No 2

No.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
17 05	6 55	2 30	BELLEFONTE	9 10	6 55	9 40			
7 15	7 05	2 35	High	8 27	4 55	9 27			
7 20	7 11	2 37	High	7 51	4 47	9 21			
7 27	7 18	2 45	HECLA PARK	8 45	4 41	9 15			
7 29	7 20	2 47	Dun Lake	8 43	4 39	9 13			
7 33	7 23	2 51	Hulersburg	8 39	4 34	9 09			
7 37	7 28	2 55	Snyderstown	8 36	4 29	9 05			
7 40	7 30	2 58	Nittany	8 34	4 27	9 02			
7 42	7 33	3 01	Huston	8 31	4 21	8 59			
7 46	7 38	3 05	Lamar	8 29	4 19	8 57			
7 48	7 40	3 08	Clintonville	8 26	4 15	8 54			
7 52	7 44	3 12	Krider'siding	8 22	4 14	8 50			
7 56	7 49	3 16	Hackeyville	8 18	4 09	8 46			
8 02	7 54	3 22	Cedar Spring	8 12	4 03	8 40			
8 05	7 57	3 25	Salona	8 10	4 01	8 38			
8 10	8 02	3 30	MILL HALL	8 05	3 56	8 33			

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

11 40 8 53 Jersey Shore 3 09 7 52

12 15 9 30 Arr. WM'S PORT 1 Lve 2 35 7 20

12 20 11 30 Lve (Phila. & Reading Ry.) 2 30 6 50

7 30 6 50 PHILA. 12 36 11 30

10 10 9 00 NEW YORK 12 36 11 30

P. M. A. M. Arr. Lve. s. m. p. m.

Week Days WALLACE H. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

#### BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday Jan. 6, 1908.

WESTWARD read up EASTWARD read up

(No. 5) (No. 1) STATIONS (No. 2) (No. 4) (No. 6)

P. M. A. M. A. M. Lve. Ar. A. M. P. M. P. M.

2 00 1 15 3 30 Bellefonte 8 30 12 25 5 35

3 07 1 30 3 35 Coleville 8 40 12 35 5 50

2 12 1 23 3 38 Morris 8 37 12 37 5 47

2 17 1 27 3 43 Stevens 8 35 12 35 5 42

2 21 1 31 3 47 Hunter's Park 8 31 12 31 5 40

2 26 1 36 3 52 Fillmore 8 26 12 26 5 35

2 32 1 42 3 58 Briarty 8 24 12 24 5 30

2 35 1 45 4 00 Wadley 8 20 12 20 5 27

2 50 1 57 4 15 Krumm 8 07 12 07 5 17

3 20 1 10 4 25 State College 8 06 12 06 5 16

3 27 1 17 4 32 Struble 8 05 12 05 5 15

3 40 1 30 4 45 Bloomsburg 7 40 12 05 5 28

3 40 1 35 4 50 Pine Grove Mills 7 38 12 05 5 28

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