

SETTLED WITHOUT ESQUIMO TESTIMONY.

They dreaded the hour of bed-time,
By dear letters and led,
They told me the strain was "slippy"

HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

Next Regular Meeting Will be Held in Bellefonte April 11th.

The presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next regular meeting in the Presbyterian church at Bellefonte, opening at 7.30 p. m., Monday, April 11.

The following are the names of the chairmen of committees to whom reports are to be sent ten days before the meeting:

- Narratives, Rev. C. O. Anderson, Bellefonte; Sunday schools, Rev. E. C. Reese, D. D., Clearfield; Young People's societies, Rev. H. L. Swaby, Altoona; Temperance, Rev. D. E. Hepler, Williamsburg.

- MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1910. I—Sermon by the Rev. W. L. Whallon. II—Constituting Prayer. III—Roll. IV—Election of Officers. V—Report of Committee on Arrangements.

- TUESDAY MORNING. VI—Devotional Half Hour Led by the Rev. W. K. Harnish. VII—Reading of Minutes of Special Meetings and Approval of Printed Record, pages 505-528.

- TUESDAY AFTERNOON. XVIII—Reports of Permanent Committees: 1—Sunday School Work. 2—Young People's Societies. 3—Sub-Committee on Evangelistic Work. 4—Sub-Committee on Pres. Missions and Supplies. 5—Temperance.

- TUESDAY EVENING. XXIII—A popular meeting in the interests of missions will be held at 7.30, to be addressed by a representative of the Committee on Presbyterian Missions and by a representative of one of the Mission Boards, the offering to go to the former cause.

- XXIV—Appointment of some one to address next regular meeting of Presbytery, to be held in church of East Kishacoquillas.

- XXV—Report of Committee on Leave of Absence. XXVI—Adoption of Resolution of Thanks. XXVII—Approval of Minutes. XXVIII—Adjournment.

Fishing With a Rake.

Fishing with a garden rake and a bicycle lamp is not sport, but it has been found very profitable in England, where fish are raised for the market in much the same manner as pigs or chickens.

The fish cultivator utilizes stiff clay lands, which are not valuable for agricultural purposes, and digs a number of rather shallow ponds supplied with water from a convenient stream.

Glimpses of the Mississippi Valley.

As Seen by a Centre Countian on the Way to Panama—The First of a Series of Impressionistic Stories of the South, the Great Canal and Native Life in the Tropics.

It was Sunday morning February 5th, 1910, when I left Bellefonte for a trip through the lower Mississippi Valley; thence from New Orleans, by steamer to get a peep at the greatest engineering work of the age—the Panama canal.

Our first stop of any length was made at Vicksburg, Miss., but before reaching that city we ran through what is known as the Yazoo river and Mississippi delta district. It is said to be the finest cotton growing belt in the world; and that very fact is proving its greatest curse.

Texas is now the first State in cotton production, Mississippi second and Georgia third. Conditions are different in each State. In Mississippi, especially the Yazoo delta district, the soil is the richest in the world with the probable exception of the Nile country, but because of negligence in cultivation the yield is scarcely more than a haul to the acre, whereas it might be two or two and a half if the farmers did not merely scratch around in their farms with about the same display of judgment that a hen would scratch up your back yard.

The city of Vicksburg is a typical southern city of ante-bellum days. It has recovered somewhat from the effects of that awful conflict, but mingled with the evidences of its beginning of a new life are so many of the scars of the days of the Sixties that the impression is a sad one. Not that the people complain, for they don't.

Our party, the National Editorial association, was entertained by a drive over the city, luncheon and a visit to the National Military Park. The latter is being constructed by the government and is in commemoration of the valor of American soldiers as displayed in the siege and defense of that city from March 29th to July 4th, 1863.

An interesting incident of the day in Vicksburg was the mock confederate bill of fare, composed by the soldiers in the trenches and printed just prior to the end of the siege. It was a souvenir of the luncheon served by the Press Club of the city to our party and because it is such a grim reminder of what they all suffered in those days of strife I insert it here for you to peruse:

From Vicksburg to "Proud Old Natchez," as they call it down there, was a run of little more than three hours. We arrived there Tuesday night at 9:15 and the welcome was such as to make us feel that if Natchez is proud it isn't the kind of pride that means indifference or aloofness. Verily the entire town seemed to be congested about the station, a brass band, a company of cadets, a troop of rough riders, prominent citizens and the reception committee headed a parade, that for order must have looked for all the world like Coxe's army, toward the town hall.

Baton Rouge are both in the cotton belt and on the edge of the richest rice section in the South, besides beginning to feel the revival of the sugar cane and molasses industries their future should be hopeful.

Before taking up New Orleans, the place of the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of our association, I want to touch briefly on a question that we of the North may so little yet are eternally preaching about; that is the race problem. Necessarily it would be a travesty to discuss it in anything else than an impressionistic manner after so superficial consideration as I was able to give it in the few days so full of other matters of interest, as well.

New Orleans, the great industrial, railroad and maritime center of the South, sometimes called "the Winter Capital of America," has a population of 375,000. In some respects it is a typical American city of energy and wealth. In others it is unique, for while American in the larger sense it is probably more known to the traveler for its French Quarter than for its American characteristics.

We arrived in the city the day following the close of the Mardi Gras, consequently many reminders were yet in evidence of the great annual festival that marks the beginning of the Lenten season. St. Charles avenue is the residence section of the city and for miles and miles it is lined with most palatial homes of so varied architecture that it would be untrue to say that there is a distinctive type.

The places of interest in New Orleans are many. Having been founded in 1718 it is rich with history affecting several nations. It is never particularly warm in summer nor below freezing in winter. It is never particularly remarkable considering the fact that much of the city lies from five to fifteen feet below the level of the Mississippi.

The many French restaurants were interesting not that they were different from American places of the same sort except that at most of them you can get a table d'hote dinner, with wine, for a dollar, that would cost five at the hotels above Canal street.

While in the city our party was entertained at the French opera, by Paulhan, the French Aviator, who made some sensational flights in a Farman machine and by the Jackson Brewing Co., at a Dutch luncheon.

However it proved a very pleasant diversion and served to reveal to us a splendidly equipped and managed business.

(To be continued)

The Crippled Old Despot Was Made to Feel His Mighty Fall.

The following amusing story is told by J. L. Kipling in his "Man and Beast in India" of the humiliation of a monkey whom physical disablement prevented from maintaining his despotic position as leading male of the troop:

"One morning there came a monkey chieftain, weak and limping, having evidently been worsted in a severe fight with another of his own kind. One hand hung powerless, his face and eyes bore terrible traces of battle, and he limped slowly along with a pathetic air of suffering, supporting himself on the shoulder of a female—a wife, the only member of his clan that had remained faithful to him after his defeat.

And Then Told the Author About His Book of Travel.

Prince de Talleyrand one day, when rising from lunch, said to his wife, a very ignorant lady: "You will have at your side at dinner tonight a very remarkable man. He has written his travels. For heaven's sake, do talk to him sensibly. As you pass through the library ask for the book and glance it through and bring the conversation to this subject. Do not forget to ask for M. Denon's work."

The princess obeyed, but the thought of the torrent of sarcasm which would follow an unsuccessful issue of her lord's commands made her forget the name of the author. "Give me," said the princess, addressing the librarian, "the adventures of this traveler. Listen, now, a name which ends in 'on.'"

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

We need to be careful how we deal with those about us, when by every death carries to some small circle of survivors thoughts of so much omitted and so little done—of so many things forgotten and so many more which might have been repaired.—Oliver Twist.

Among the first spring hats are one or two turned up sailors. Big turbans are promised a strong vogue.

There are more ribbons than feathers, but flowers lead them both. The more conservative milliners say that no color has separated itself yet for a leader.

A new form of combination, which looks more like children's rompers than anything else, is the chemise-drawers garment. It is like a chemise in the upper part, in that it is not drawn in at the waist.

It was rumored that chemises were going, but from the look of the shops there are more of them than ever, in the better grade of underwear.

A corset-cover-drawers combination has slits buttonholed in it above the knee, to allow the suspender garters to go through, where the corset is worn on top.

One curious, lace-trimmed little garment is a chemise which answers the purpose of drawers. The back is made longer than the front. The center of the back hem is then drawn over and buttoned to the center of the front hem with two small buttons, transforming the skirt of the chemise into drawers.

The newest spot for a bow is at the front of the bodice, just below the yoke. This is of a different color from the frock and is usually made of liberty satin. It is not full and loose, but long and trim. The loops and ends are the full width of the ribbon and are laid out in flat lines.

These touch up not only dress costumes for theatre, restaurants and informal dinners, but they are worn on simple house frocks. The more vivid colors are used to give brilliancy to simple greens such as white gray or black.

Among the colors are apple green, plum purple, parrot green, turquoise, blue, prismatic, red and black, with rhinestone center.

Tan shoes are in the ascendant. The golden tans are seen in every variety of shoes. Pumps, ties, sandals, bathing slippers and boots are acknowledged tan's supremacy.

Pale tans and ochre tints are popular in suede shoes trimmed with buckles. In fact, the tan shoe, in its inflections, is to be worn almost to the exclusion of all others with dresses of color. But white, black and bronze shoes will be worn with white gowns.

So many persons add a touch of gray to their rooms now. It may be a pillow of greenish gray silk the soft restful green tint of the pussy willow, or a scrap basket painted a delicate French gray.

Dauntly brocades in gray cover boxes which are used as receptacles for picture postcards that it is wished to preserve. Exquisite little trays are fashioned from gray brocade picked out with silver thread and covered with glass cut to fit the size of the tray.

Even work baskets are to be seen of gray, crash, with fittings and decorations in gray.

When one wears the hair flat about the head it is quite the fashion to ornament it with a wide band of satin or velvet to match the gown.

Every one knows this is done for the evening, but the new thing is to do it for the day hours. One wears it under a hat. True, not much of it shows except with the large brimmed hat that flares upward and outward at the left side. It is quite an effective touch.

Gray velvet is worn with gray gowns, green velvet with green gowns, and so on. It is more fashionable to carry out the color scheme of the gown than to use a black ribbon.

This fashion is especially taken up for afternoon affairs where elaborate long gowns are worn. The ribbon is added to the hair without jeweled ornament or barette, and there is no perceptible bow.

Potatoes in the Half Shell.—Wash carefully, scrub and bake as many potatoes as desired. Cut them in halves lengthwise and scoop out the potato. Add one tablespoonful of butter, a half cupful of hot milk, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and salt and pepper to taste. Fill the potato skins, heating up the mixture, put into the oven and brown slightly.

Soft Ginger Cakes.—One cup of lard and butter, one cup of molasses (Orleans), one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of soda, one cup of boiling water, one heaping teaspoon of salt, two eggs, five scant cups of flour, two tablespoons of cinnamon and two of ginger.

Roman gold pieces for brooches, hat belts, buckles and the like are set with very large stones.

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