#### GATHERING RUBBER.

The Sap Is Coagulated by the Action

of Pungent Smoke. The industry of collecting and preparing rubber is carried on extensively in the valley of the Amazon. There are districts of many square miles owned and operated by one person. The rubber trees are scattered more or less

plentifully among other trees that yield no profit as yet.

When one has secured a large tract of forest land for the industry he puts up a rough shelter upon it and engages Indian natives of the neighborhood to aid him in the work. Early in the morning they start out to make the rounds of the estate, for they must get back to the riverside before the heat of the day becomes too great. They tap the trees, attach little tin cups to catch the sap and take home whatever sap may be collected.

The sap of the rubber tree is a white liquid of the consistency of goat's milk. It is necessary that it be converted into a solid. This is effected by the action of a pungent smoke that coagulates or curdles the milky fluid. For this use the seeds of two different kinds of palm are employed. The seeds are put in an earthen jar which has a narrow neck, the bottom of which is perforated with a number of square holes. In this the palm nuts are burned. The holes in the bottom of the jar admit a draft and cause a dense smoke to issue from the neck.

The operator takes a paddle similar to that with which he paddles his canoe and holds the blade of it over the jar. Upon it he pours the milky juice. cup by cup, all the time turning the blade so as to bring all parts of it into the smoke. The fluid is instantly fixed and adheres to the wood or to the rubber already formed. This process is continued until a solid lump is formed that will perhaps weigh sixteen pounds. When the lump has grow large enough for handling a slit is cu in it and the blade is drawn out. . mass of rubber is left ready for exportation. It is the smoke used in coagulating the sap that gives crude rubber the dark appearance familiar to

Natives who collect rubber have, curiously enough, little use for the article. They do, however, devise playthings for their children by pouring the sap into clay molds of birds, fishes, etc., and then crushing the clay and removing it .- New York Press.

### MOZART'S UNTIMELY END.

Musical Genius.

Sad Finish of the Career of the Great

Late hours, unwearied vigils, everfasting labor, the effects of chills, damp and exposure, in the hard life he leda life alternating between brilliant passages and the most loathsome drudgery, between rosy anticipations of fortune and inevitable and eternal disappointments-had their effects on the vigorous constitution of Mozart. His tamp of life burnt out untimely. While still a young man-only thirtyfive years old-he fell into ill health, the symptoms of which were a fitful. restless nervousness, a craving for inordinate excitement and a rapid decay of the physical stamina of his consti-

Unfortunately for him, in the absence of any strong influence at home which might keep him in the path of duty, he was tempted to seek recreation abroad and fell into the company of a dissipated set of men, haunters of the theaters and taverns of Vienna. the chief spirit of whom was one Schikaneder, a low, coarse man of nei- riper age ther refinement nor talent. In commanded the utmost care and attention from loving hands, ditted night after night from tavern to tavern in Vienna. deluding himself with vice under the idea that he was gathering the secret spirit of brotherhood for use in his opera, "The Magic Flute," on which he at that time was engaged.-Rowbotham's "Private Life of Great Composers."

### Teeth In Their Stomachs.

Whatever it may be that the lobster and the crab, rapacious, never dainty. are eating they always see something else that they want and can't wait until they have masticated the first before attacking the second. But they don't give up the first, not by any manner of means. Nature, humoring this rapacious bent, has fitted the lobster and the crab with teeth in their stomachs, and they swallow their half masticated food and finish the chewing process with their stomachs while they seize and chew the other thing that has attracted them. Lobsters and crabs have no teeth in their mouths. They chew with their claws what they have time to and hand the unfinished job down to their stomrchs to do the

rest of the chewing. A Disagreeable Reception. Weary Wiggles-I don't like the reception I got at that house. Bleating

Harry-Who came to the door? Weary

Wiggles-The dog.-Judge.

Rich and Poor. "There's a difference in children." "Yes; the poor man's children are assets, the rich man's liabilities."-Washington Herald.

You have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.-Charles Buxton.

#### EXPERT PITCHERS.

The Curious Way They Serve Bread

at Meals In Yucatan. At school, if we remember aright, says the author of "The American Egypt," the bread throwing was an offense punishable with the sixth book of the Aenid to write out and the loss of a half holiday as the minimum penalty. In Yucatan it is all the fashion in the highest circles.

No sooner had we taken our places at the table than an Indian maid brought in, holding them in her brown hands, a towering pile of soft white doughy tortillas, each about as big as a large biscuit. These she placed at the side of our hostess, who at once began to throw them to us all.

It was so adroitly done that before you had recovered from the amazement with which the mere act filled you, you found yourself admixing the exquisite dexterity of the gentle thrower.

A tortilla whizzed circling across the table under your very nose and landed with delicate softness like a tired dove at the side of your host's plate! Whiz, whir, here comes another! Why, it's like boomerang throwing, for this last, you'll declare, circled round you before it sank nestling under the edge of the plate of steaming pork stew in front of you. The air is thick with these doughy missiles.

Nobody is the least surprised except us, and we become quite absorbed in watching the friendly bombardment. Our host engages us, as the newspapers say, in "animated conversation." inquires the purposes of our tour, and our theories as to the origin of the Mayan people.

It is hard to give him our whole attention, for we feel that we are losing all the fun. The torillas are whizzing over the table now and round it just like boomerangs, and then the hostess' supply is exhausted. But here is a plump Indian maid with a fresh supply, snowy white and softly fluffy. such as would fill a London muffin man's heart with envy. It is all very

#### MADE THEM REMEMBER.

Customs of the Old English Court of Forest Regarders.

The great forests of England were for centuries royal property. They were kept from settlement and encroachment by the strictest laws and the severest penalties. To enforce the laws a great number of officials were appointed. There were warders, verderers, foresters and regarders, and there were special courts to try cases of trespass, poaching and like offenses. It is of the regarders that Mr. Norway writes in his "Highways and Byeways In Yorkshire." He is dealing with Sherwood forest of Robin Hood fame:

"I know not with any certainty what cellent custom of the court of the regarders has gone out of use, which was wont to impress the bounds so firmly on the memories of those who dwelt in the neighborhood.

"The regarders used to take a survey of the forest every third year, and in their train went a number of boys collected willy nilly from the immediate vicinity. The boys were chosen because it was held that the memories of the young are good. Yet it was found to be desirable to impress them firmly with the actual limits lest any wandering fancy should distract their attention at the important moment. and so the boys were bumped heavily upon the ground whenever the boundary was reached, or if the limit were stream that was much better, for the urchins were thrown in and 'paddled about' until their attention was awake.

"Is that stream the boundary? one of these witnesses was asked in his

'Ees.' he answered hastily, 'ees. pany with this crew the glorious gen- that 'tis. I'm sure o't by the same ius, whose critical state of health de- token that I were tossed into't and paddled about there like a water rat fill I were hanfe deend."

> When Not to Smoke. By exhausting the salivary secretion smoking before meals prevents the physiological action of the saliva on starchy foods. Smoking just before going to bed is often followed by insomnia, because the stomach contains a quantity of unneutralized juice, which irritates the mucosa and gives rise to a sensation of hunger. This distressing consequence may be averted by taking either some light food or a little bicarbonate of soda before retiring to rest in order to neutralize the

> secretion.-London Lancet. Justification. "You admit, then, do you, O'Shaughnessy, that you assaulted your friend?"

asked the judge. "Sure an' Oi do that, yure honor," replied O'Shaughnessy. "Oi gev him a couple o' good wans. He called me a dommed fool, yure honor.' "And did you consider that an in-

sult?" demanded the judge. "Naw, sorr," said O'Shaughnessy. "OI t'ought it was a gross betrayal uv confidence, sorr."-Harper's Weekly.

Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is coextensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life.-Glad-

Predestination. Ted-You know money is your best friend. Ned-Yes, and the trouble is that the best of friends must part --Judge.

#### THE GOLD WAS THEPE.

Bat Mark Twain Missed It by Just One Pail of Water.

With Steve Gillis, a printer of whom he was fond, Mark Twain went up into Calaveras county to a cabin on Jackass hill, where Steve's brother Jim. a lovable, picturesque character (the "Truthful James" of Bret Harte). owned mining claims. Mark decided to spend his vacation in pocket mining and soon added that science to his store of knowledge. It was a halcyon, happy three months that he lingered there. One day with Jim Gillis he was following the specks of gold that led to a pocket somewhere up the hill when a chill, dreary rain set in. Jim was washing and Clemens was carrying water. The "color" became better and better as they ascended, and Gillis, possessed with the mining passion, would have gone on regardless of the rain. Clemens, however, protested and declared that each pail of water was his last. Finally he said in his deliberate, drawling fashion:

This work is too disagreeable. Let's go to the house and wait till it clears

Gillis had just taken out a pan of "Bring one more pail, Sam," he plead-

won't do it, Jim! Not a drop! Not if I knew there was a million

dollars in that pan!" They left the pan standing there and went over to Angel's camp, which was nearer than their own cabin. The rain kept on, and they sat around the grocery and barroom smoking and telling stories to pass the time.

Meanwhile the rain had washed away the top of the pan of earth left standing on the slope of Jackass hill and exposed a handful of nuggetspure gold. Two strangers had come along and, observing it, had sat down wait until the thirty day claim notice posted by Jim Gillis should ex-They did not mind the rain-not with that gold in sight-and the minute the thirty days were up they followed the lead a few pans farther and took out \$20,000 in all. It was a good pocket. Mark Twain missed it by one pail of water.-Chicago Post.

### A LIBERTY WITH TIME.

Castelar's interrupted Lecture In the University of Madrid.

In "Home Life In Spain" is a fine story of the University of Madrid, which once had among its professors that Senor Castelar who was for a time president of the short lived Spanish republic. But when Alfonso XII. was brought to Madrid after the fall of the republic Castelar, with his companions, was exiled.

Some years afterward an amnesty was proclaimed, and Castelar returned may have been the boundaries of this in triumph to Madrid to resume his forest in ancient times, for that ex- office in the university. A vast gathering attended to hear his first lecture and the greatest orator in all Spain mounted the rostrum, looked imperturbably at the sea of eager faces surrounding him and began. "As I was saying yesterday" (Como decia ayer).

Between that yesterday and this day he had fought the battle of the fallen republic and had known the bitterness of years in exile. All memory of this, however poignant in the heart of Castelar, had passed from the professor of Madrid's university, and he continued his lecture at the very point at which it had been broken off.

The Sedan Chair.

The sedan chair is named after Sedan, the town where it was first used. The earliest mention of it in England occurs in 1581. Early in the following century the Duke of Buckingham caused much indignation by its use in London. People were exasperated at that nobleman employing his fellow men to take the place of horses to carry him. Prince Charles brought from Spain in 1623 three curiously wrought sedans, two of which he gave to the Duke of Buckingham. A few weeks after their introduction Massinger produced his play, "The Bondman," and in it he thus adverts to the ladies:

For their pomp and care being borne The reference is doubtless to Buck ingham's sedan, which was borne like a palanquin.-"Bygone England."

The Magnetic Poles. The magnetic poles are not station-

ary. The northern one is slowly moving westward along the seventieth parallel and in the course of three or four hundred years will probably have encircled the geographic north pole and returned to about its present location. Of course the southern magnetic pole follows a corresponding course about the geographic south pole. In such cities in the United States as Omaha, Sioux City, Topeka, Galveston, etc., the compass needle would point about in the direction of the north star and the north pole that Commander Peary reached. This geographic pole is about 1,500 miles north of the magnetic pole, toward which the needles of all compasses point .-St. Nicholas.

Earliest Use of Mineral Ink. In ancient times india ink, made from lampblack and glue, was used for writing on papyri, but inspection of the earliest vellum or parchment MSS. shows that iron gall inks were introduced not later than the ninth century. The reason for the change was that, although a carbon ink is more permanent, it has no penetrating power and can be sponged from the vellum, whereas the iron ink bites into the fibers and resists the destructive action of both air and light.

To accept good advice is but to increase one's own ability .-- Goether

The Horrible Rite India Maintaine For Over Twenty Centuries.

The abolition of the horrid rite of widow burning in India was decreed by the British authorities in 1829. The dreadful practice was found there by the Macedonians under Alexander the Great 300 years before Christ, and for more than twenty-one long, weary centuries did it repeat its almost inconceivable torture and agony upon the women of India. The sacrifice, while not actually forced on the wife, was so strongly insisted on by public opinion that it amounted to a law, and its victims were legion. Scores of widows were often burned upon the ameral pile of a single rajah. In Bengal, the head center of the monstrosity, thousands were sacrificed annually, and the figure for all India was appalling.

The millions of widowed women were completely at the mercy of the remorseless superstition of the times. The ministers of Brahmanism told the widow that her sacrifice was necessary as a means of her own happiness and that of her husband in the "Jim, I won't carry any more water. future state, and oftener than otherwise she consented to be burned along with the dead body of her husband. Unless she did this she was covered with the maledictions and curses of the people, was virtually outlawed and unceremoniously cast outside the pale of human sympathy and consideration and had to spend the rest of her days in degradation and wretchedness. It was death on the funera pile of her husband or a living death of contumely and shame, of loneliness and misery

The women of India can never discharge their debt of gratitude to England for the abolition of the suttee. New York American.

#### ON THE TRAIL.

But ... Didn't Know the Kind of Game He Was Tracking.

In the old days a man known as Judge Douglass lived in Helena, Mont. The judge had met with an accident in his youth and had lost both of his legs above the knees. He never would get artificial legs, but had some big leather pads made to fit on the ends of the stumps and walked on them.

Locomotion was slow for the judge. but he managed to cover a good deal of ground and was very fond of walking out on the edge of the town, where he could take his exercise without be ing the subject of remark from stran gers in the city.

One day an Englishman came to Helena to hunt. He had some letters and put up at the Helena club. He stayed around for several days. Finally, after a light fall of snow, he decided to go out into the mountains and get a sheep or a deer or something.

He left early in the morning. When it came night be had not returned His hosts around the club waited until S o'clock and then decided to go out and look him up, thinking he might have been lost in one of the gulches canyons in the hills.

They formed a rescue party and went out to the edge of the town There they met the Englishman, who was wildly excited.

"Did you get anything?" they asked

"No," he replied, "not yet, but I've been tracking an elephant for the last three hours."-Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Juries In the Old Days. In olden times when a jury in Eng land remained impervious to the judge's gentle mode of persuasion fine and imprisonment were resorted to. The jury that acquitted Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was condemned to eight months' imprisonment in addition to the payment of a large sum of money In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a jury having reduced a prisoner's alleged crime of murder to that of manslauchter, was at once sent to prison and bound over in a large sum to be of good behavior. Penalties were like wise inflicted upon the innocent wife and children of the offending jurymen

### Medical.

## Doubt Disappears

NO ONE IN BELLEFONTE WHO HAS A BAD BACK CAN IGNORE THIS DOUBLE PROOF.

Does your back ever ache? Have you suspected your kidneys? Backache is kidney ache, With it comes dizzy spells Sleepless nights, tired, dull days. Distressing urinary disorders Cure the kidneys to cure it all.

Doan's Kidney Pills bring quick relief. Bring thorough, lasting cures. You have read Bellefonte proof. Read now the Bellefonte sequel. Renewed testimony; tested by time

Renewed testimony; tested by time.

Mrs. C. Johnson, 365 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I cannot say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they are the best remedy I ever used for backache and other symptoms of kidney complaint. At one time my back was so lame and painful that I could hardly get around and dizzy spells were common. I was restless at night and my kidneys gave me great annoyance, the kidney secretions being unnatural. On the advice of a member of my family who had used Doan's Kidney Pills with benefit, I procured a supply at Green's Pharmacy Co. and they did me more good than any other medicine I had previously taken. The kidney secretions became natural and the pain and lameness in my back removed. I heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone afflicted with kidney complaint." (Statement given Oct. 21, 1907.)

PERMANENT RELIEF.

PERMANENT RELIEF. On Nov. 23rd, 1909, Mrs. Johnson was interviewed and she said: "I still have confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills. They permanently cured me of kidney trouble and I have had no need of a kidney medicine during the past two years. Other members of my family have taken Doan's Kidney Pills and benefit has always been derived."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, ole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's-and take

## Yeagers Shoe Store

## Are Children Worth Bringing Up?

It can't be done without

## RUBBERS

This is what appeared in a recent number of the American Journal or Health:

The family doctor should din it into the mother's head all the time, that the health of their children lies in the feet. Keep the feet dry. Never let them get wet. No child should be allowed to go out in snow or rain, or when walking is wet, without Rubbers.

REMEMBER, Yeager's Rubbers are the best and the prices just a little cheaper than the other fellows.

## Yeager's Shoe Store, Bush Arcade Building, BELLEFONTE, PA

Dry Goods.

Dry Goods.

# LYON & CO.

## Special Easter Bargains.

Hindu Silk for Dresses, and in the best colors,

Foulard Silks, all new and the best colors from

Silk Poplins, Messalines, Jacquards, in all the new and desirable colors and black. All colors in Marquesetts, white and black, special 50c.

Rajah Silk, natural color only, regular \$1 quality, special price 85c.

The largest assortment of Silk-ginghams, Fine Lawns, Organdies and Linens in the town.

KOYAL WORCESTER AND BON TON CORSETS.

Our Corset line is now complete. All the new models. Royal Worcester from \$1 to \$3. Bon Ton Corsets from \$3 up.

Silk Hose.—Special price on Silk Hose in black only. Regular price \$1.25; our price 50c. and

Draperies.-A new line of Window Draperies by the curtain or yard, in the new plain and figured scrims, Swisses and madras.

Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums .- New Carpets and rt Squares, new Linoleums, new Mattings, at the lowest prices.

Shoes, Shoes.-Our line of Shoes for men, women and children is now complete. Prices the lowest.

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