

Stunts the New Boys in Some Banks Have to Face.

Now, when a tyro goes to work in a machine shop he is sent to the tool room for a left handed monkey wrench. A foundry wag will send the new boy in search of "core holes." A printer's devil is sent to the typefounders with a wheelbarrow for a hair space. Humorists in certain Kansas City banks have a revised code, says the Times of that city.

Here are six things the beginner probably will be required to seek-at drug stores, in stationary shops, even at the county courthouse, where one trustful youth went the other day to inquire diligently for a "speed ball" to assist him in his work:

There is the "speed ball," then, and there is the "check stretcher," presumably used to increase the size of checks that do not conform to the filing cases; the "discount board," supposed to be checked in a manner to facilitate the handling of discounted paper; the "stealing house key," in search for which half a day easily may be consumed, and for the red and black lines that he artistically on the fair pages what could be more appropriate than "striped ink," and lest the ink becomes too thick should not an "ink strainer" be procured? Ask the new boy.

THE FIRST ASTOR.

A Daring and Resourceful Operator in the Fur Trade.

John Jacob Astor was born in the little village of Waldorf, in Germany, in 1763, just as France at the close of the Seven Years' war was ceding Canada to England. He sailed to our side of the Atlantic in 1783, when George III. in the treaty of Paris was acknowledging our independence and when the merchants of Montreal were establishing the Northwest company.

He became a fur dealer, gradually gained control of the trade south of Lakes Huron and Superior, except that which was in the hands of the Mackinaw company, and won a reputation as a daring and resourceful operator, which made his name known in Montreal, St. Louis, London and Canton.

He had a dozen vessels afloat, representing a capital of \$1,000,000, carrying furs to England and China in 1800, and at the time that the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 pushed our boundary to the Rocky mountains he was the wealthiest and most successful merchant in the United States.—North American Review.

The Man of Leisure. Most of our rich men work very hard—not always because they want to, but in many instances because they have to. The husbandry of a big estate in itself may be a task for the whole of the time and thought, not of one man, but of several. As a general thing it is fair to say that our only man of leisure is the tramp. The social pariah, the nutcase against the rule of work, is the only one who can be sure of a care free, sybaritic existence, and even he lives in constant danger of rock salt from the farmer's gun or the onslaught of the watchdog around the corner as the hobo knocks at the kitchen door or pauses at the water trough to drink. The poor tramp is certainly a more frequent social phenomenon than the rich one.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Earl and the Angler. One of the earls of Minto had a kindly nature. One day a Hawick angler was throwing his line on the river near Minto when a tall gentleman came up to him and inquired what kind of sport he was having. The fisher replied that it was not very good and that he could do better if he were at the other side of the water, adding, "I'll give ye sixpence if ye'll carry me across." The bargain was struck, and the gentleman, getting the angler on his back, carried him through the water to the other side. True to his promise, the angler produced the sixpence, which he proffered to the stranger, who, however, smiled and remarked, "Give it to the first beggar you meet and tell him it is a present from the Earl of Minto."

Why She Worried. "But, mother, why do you object to my being pleasant to the young men? You can't hope to keep me with you always, you know. One of them will take me away from you some day." "Take you away from me? Well, if that happens I shall not complain. It is the certainty that none of the young men who have been coming here so far would take you away that has worried both your father and me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Only Wanted the Chances. Emperor—I do not care to hear your proposition, sir. Everything that is submitted must first be put through the prime minister. Subject—Nothing would please me better. I wanted to show you the new bayonet which I have invented for army use.—London Answers.

Willing, but Cautious. "Yes, my daughter eloped." "I suppose you will forgive the young couple?" "Not until they have located a place to board."—Washington Herald.

Tough Combination. Probably there is no combination on earth harder to live with than an artistic temperament soused in a bad cold.—Galveston News.

DUST IN THE AIR.

Its Influence Upon the Sun's Heat in the Atmosphere.

When the air is very thick and hazy it may contain floating dust particles to the number of from 10,000 to 20,000 in every cubic centimeter, while a cubic centimeter of very clear air may contain only from a dozen to a few hundred particles.

An English observer's data indicate that there is a relation between the quantity of dust and the temperature of the air. A great amount of dust, it is thought, increases the temperature in the daytime and checks the fall of temperature at night.

The reason is that the presence of dust serves as an obstruction to the free radiation of heat through the air. The sunbeams pass through very pure, clear air without lending much heat to it, and at night the heat received by the ground during the day readily escapes through the same air, but if the atmosphere is heavily laden with dust the sun's rays are partly arrested by the particles which, becoming heated, in turn warm the air, and in like manner heat radiated from the earth at night is retained in the hazy layers of air in contact with its surface.

Without its atmosphere, which serves as a coverlet to protect it against the fearful cold of space, the surface of the earth would be frozen like that of the airless moon. But the data gathered by reliable observers show that the atmospheric blanket wrapped around our planet varies in its power to retain heat in proportion to the amount of dust particles it contains.—Harper's Weekly.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Sinking and Rising Depend on the Water in the Lungs.

A group of old salts at Sailor's Snug Harbor were discussing the popular belief that a drowning person must come to the surface of the water three times before he can possibly drown.

"Well," said Captain Tom Morgan, "there is little ground for that supposition. The truth is, a drowning person may sink the first time, never to rise again, or he may, as in the majority of cases, rise three times before he sinks forever.

"It all depends on the quantity of water that he swallows when he sinks and the size of his lungs. The human body in life naturally floats while the lungs are inflated. So long as one keeps his head above the water he can float with very little effort.

"But as soon as the person sinks he gulps down a lot of water. If after he has swallowed this water he has any air left in his lungs he will undoubtedly rise again and will continue to sink and rise until all the air has been worked out of his lungs.

"In most cases the frightened victim swallows enough water when he sinks the first time to leave him exhausted, but as there is still air left in the lungs he soon finds himself on the surface again. Each time he sinks, however, the supply of air in his lungs grows less until ultimately there is nothing left to support him, when he will drown."—New York Herald.

The Second Man.

A teacher said to her class, "Who was the first man?"

"George Washington," a little boy shouted promptly.

"How do you make out that George Washington was the first man?" said the teacher, smiling indulgently.

"Because," said the little boy, "he was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

But at this point a larger boy held up his hand. "Well," said the teacher to him, "who do you think was the first man?"

"I don't know what his name was," said the larger boy, "but I know it wasn't George Washington, ma'am, because the history book says George Washington married a widow, so of course there must have been a man ahead of him."—New York Press.

Cities of Refuge.

In the tumultuous days of old, when "every man's hand was against every other man and every other man's hand against him," when the principle of "due process of law" was practically unknown and private vengeance was the rule of the day, it was absolutely necessary that there should be some place to which one could fly for safety. Such were the "cities of refuge," of which there were six in Palestine. He who succeeded in reaching such asylum when pursued by his would be destroyer was safe until his right to protection was judicially decided. In all probability there were cities of refuge in other countries than Palestine.

Here the Credit.

"There is one thing I like about your husband—he never hurries you when getting ready to go out with him."

"Very little credit is due to him for that, my dear. Whenever I see that I am not likely to be ready in time I simply hide his hat or his gloves and let him hunt for them up and down until I have finished dressing."

His Little Task.

"Very. Bought a dictionary last week, and now he's counting the words to see if it contains as many as the publishers claim."—Washington Herald.

Ambiguous.

"How are you, old man? Feeling pretty strong?" "No, only just managing to keep out of the grave." "Oh, I'm sorry to hear that!"—Judge's Library.

FIERY DRAGONS.

They Spat Out Fury From Tongues Barbed With Flame.

Dragons were important animals in ancient and medieval natural history. Until comparatively recent time no scientist ever thought of questioning the existence of this most formidable of beasts. The annals of Winchester for 1177 gravely state that "in this year dragons were seen of many in England." Gesner, professor of natural history at Zurich, gave a detailed description of the dragon, while Aldrovandus in his "History of Serpents and Dragons," published in 1640, devoted fifty pages to the monster.

A good specimen of a dragon would seem to have been a beast about the size of a sheep, incased in a coat of scales which shone like silver. Its back was serrated like a saw. It possessed a long tail, a pair of batlike wings, four heavily clawed feet and a wolflike head, the jaws of which were armed with very formidable teeth. The tongue was barbed with fire, and fury issued from the monster's mouth, and the head bore a crest. Dragons were the most wicked and vindictive of creatures. They seem always to have been in a towering rage and spent the greater portion of their time in rushing up and down the earth destroying everything that came in their path.

The origin of dragons was a disputed point among medieval naturalists. Some maintained that these animals were generated by the heat of India. Others were of opinion that the volcanoes of Ethiopia used to belch forth the monsters. One scientist, John Leo by name, declared the dragon to be a hybrid, a cross between an eagle and a wolf.

PUZZLED ALL AROUND.

A Russian's First Encounter With English in London.

A Russian tells a funny story of his first encounter with the English language.

The day after his arrival in London he made a call on a friend in Park lane and on leaving inscribed in his notebook what he supposed to be the correct address.

The next day, desiring to go to the same place again, he called a cabman and pointed to the address that he had written down. The cabman looked him over, cracked his whip and drove away without him.

This experience being repeated with two or three other cabmen, the Russian turned indignantly to the police, with no better results. One officer would laugh, another would tap his head and make a motion imitating the revolution of a wheel, and so on.

Finally the poor foreigner gave it up and with a great deal of difficulty, recalling the landmarks which he had observed the day before, found his way to his friend's house. Arrived there and in company with one who could understand him, he delivered himself of a severe condemnation of the cabmen and of the police of London for their impertinence and discourtesy.

His friend asked for a look at the mirth provoking address and the mystery was solved. This was the entry: "Ring the Bell." The Russian had with great care copied, character for character, the legend on the gatepost, supposing that it indicated the house and street.—Pearson's.

The Worth While Person.

Certain qualities go to the making of any human being whom other human beings esteem. Certain ingredients are as necessary to a man as flour and yeast to bread or iron and carbon to steel. You cannot make them any other way. There is a combination of steadiness of purpose, breadth of mind, kindness, wholesome common sense, justice, perhaps a flash of humor, certainly a capacity for the task in hand that produces a worth while person. The combination occurs in every rank in life. You find it as often in the kitchen as in the parlor; oftener, perhaps, in the field than in the office. The people who are so composed have spiritual length, breadth, thickness; they are people of three dimensions. Everybody feels alike about them.—Atlantic.

The Primitive Man.

"Jones is so dreadfully primitive!" "What's his latest?" "Why, we were at the opera house the other night, and a stage hand removed a table, and Jones yelled 'Supe, supe!' We were dreadfully mortified."

"I was at a dinner the other night, and Jones sat next to me. When he saw the row of spoons and forks and knives beside his plate he beckoned to the waiter. 'Say, boy,' he hoarsely muttered, 'I guess you spilled the spoon holder!'" "Well, it's lucky he's rich." "Ain't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Cuckoo.

In the middle ages the cuckoo was thought to be a god who took the form of a bird, and it was a sacrilege to kill him. The Romans were less superstitious and more practical. They caught him, killed him and ate him and held no bird could be compared with him for sweetness of flesh.

His Mean Comment.

"In three months from now," said the man cheerfully, "I expect to own my own home." "How long," inquired his cynical friend, "is your wife expecting to be away?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no greater mistake in the world than being discontented.—W. E. Norris.

Reciprocity. "I'm weary of you," said the man unto his costly auto. "Because, perhaps," the latter said, "you've had to tire so."—Baltimore American.

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.

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. 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, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. 56-13

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WAGON AND MACHINE

Umbrellas

Given Away

Absolutely free. Look us over. You may want a Sprayer or Spray Material. JOHN G. DUBBS, Bellefonte, Pa. 55-15-4t

Plumbing.

Good Health

and Good Plumbing GO TOGETHER.

When you have dripping steam pipes, leaky water-fittings, foul sewerage, or escaping gas, you can't have good Health. The air you breathe is poisonous; your system becomes poisoned and invalidism is sure to come.

SANITARY PLUMBING

is the kind we do. It's the only kind you ought to have. We don't trust this work to boys. Our workmen are Skilled Mechanics, no better anywhere. Our

Material and Fixtures are the Best

Not a cheap or inferior article in our entire establishment. And with good work and the finest material, our

Prices are lower

than many who give you poor, unsanitary work and the lowest grade of finishings. For the Best Work try

ARCHIBALD ALLISON,

Opposite Bush House - Bellefonte, Pa. 55-14-1y.

Saddlery.

New Departure in Business

Surely, you must think well of any plan that will save you some dollars on a set of Single Harness. Now it is up to you to make us make good.

SCHOFIELD'S MAIL ORDER DEPT.

Why send your money away when you can buy at home goods better in quality at less money, with a guarantee to be as represented or money refunded and all freight charges prepaid.

A Set of Harness in Nickle or Imitation Rubber, at..... \$12.85

This harness is equal to any \$15 set on the market. Genuine Rubber..... \$14.85 which has no equal for less than \$17. To insure prompt shipment money should accompany order. A cut of the harness will be mailed upon request.

Address all communications to E. N. SCHOFIELD, Mail Order Dept., Bellefonte, Pa. to which he will cheerfully give his prompt attention. GUARANTEE—The above goods are as represented or money refunded. James Schofield, Spring Street 55-32 Bellefonte, Pa.

Shoes. Shoes.

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 of 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.

We are unpacking every day fresh and new Summer fabrics in wool, silk and washable stuffs.

Our line is again complete in the Marquesettes; all new light evening shades, black and white.

A new line of bordered Batiste, the latest designs in dress goods; all colors; only 25c.

GLOVES.—New line of long Gloves in silk and cotton. New line of short Gloves in silk and cotton.

TABLE LINENS.—Table Linens in all the new designs in the bleached and unbleached, 72 inches wide. Other grades in narrower widths in white and turkey red; special price 25c. per yard.

Napkins to match all the fine Table Linens.

SUNBURST SILKS.—We are sole agents for the new Sunburst Silks; 36 inches wide; all new shades; only 35c. per yard.

TRIMMINGS.—The finest line of Trimmings in the town. Embroidery and Laces and colored Allovers in silk and cotton, and Banding to match in white, black and all the new shades.

FICHU AND COLLARS.—The new Neck Fichu and Dutch Collars. All the newest styles in Neck Fichu, Dutch Collars and Jabots in white and Persian embroidery.

LACE CURTAINS.—Just opened a large assortment of new Lace Curtains. All new designs in Nottingham, Point Lace and Tambour Curtains, from 50c. to \$8.00 per pair.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS.—All new patterns, at lowest prices.

MEN'S and WOMEN'S SHOES. New Shoes for Men. New Shoes for Women. New Shoes for Children. At the lowest prices.

LYON & COMPANY,

Allegheny St. 47-12 Bellefonte, Pa.