

WOMEN ALWAYS THE VICTIMS.

In Colonial Days Ducking Stools Were Common in Maryland. In Virginia the Penalty Was Often Inflicted, and Georgia Sinned as Late as 1819.

Nowadays if a woman forms the habits of talking too loud and too long or insists upon saying unpleasant things in wrong places and at wrong seasons there are several things which may happen to her. If she is a person of some social standing her husband may get a divorce, or if she belongs in one of the lower strata he may leave her without that little formality. If she makes life too unbearable for the neighbors she may possibly be arrested and fined. If she lives in England and interrupts the proceedings of parliament, calls names, chases dignitaries to cover whenever they show themselves in public and knocks off policemen's helmets she is called a suffragette and sometimes imprisoned. But even the most "obstinately opprobrious and virulent woman," to quote the stately Addison, may be confident that she will escape the punishment meted out to her sister of old. Whatever happens, she won't be sentenced to the ducking stool. In many ways modern life is tame and lacking in dramatic incidents for a self assertive lady, and even the English suffragettes complain that they are not taken seriously enough.

No such claim could have been made in the past, say between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries, when far more rigid views prevailed on the subject of feminine self repression. In those days magistrates were unanimous in the conviction that "meekness is ye choicest ornament for a woman," and it was held a crime to speak "discorribly" of those in authority, civil or ecclesiastical. A woman must not even indulge in too great freedom of speech in the privacy of her own home and neighborhood. Sometimes she did, and then she was attended to in a simple yet spectacular manner.

She was bound securely to a stout chair firmly fixed to the end of a long beam, arranged to work up and down on the principle of the seesaw, on the edge of a river or pond. On the bank at the other end a man worked the contrivance by means of a strong chain, and she was given a ducking, which lasted until justice was satisfied or reform was promised. The populace of course gathered in large numbers to assist at the function.

In England the practice was so general that each town had its ducking pond conveniently located where petty offenders of various kinds were disciplined. The pond for the western part of London was what is now a portion of Trafalgar square, Charing Cross. Many of the old ducking stools are still in existence as curiosities. In the days of their activity they were kept in the church porches, where they doubtless pointed a moral as to the haughty spirit which goeth before a fall.

The first colonists brought the institution to this country, although it never flourished in New England. In fact, there are no authentic records of the actual use of the ducking stool in these colonies, although a number of women were sentenced to be so punished. They had, however, other methods of treatment for ladies of a shrewish disposition, one of these being the wearing of a cleft stick upon the tongue.

In the central and southern colonies the custom was quite popular. In the seventeenth century ducking stools were in every county in Maryland, and in 1775 one was placed at the confluence of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. In Virginia the penalty was often employed, and in 1814 a Thomas Hartly of that colony wrote, it is said, to Governor Endicott of Massachusetts, giving a detailed account of a ducking administered to "one Betsey, wife of John Tucker, who by violence of her tongue had made his home and ye neighborhood uncomfortable." After describing the machine he adds: "Ye rope was slackened by ye officer, and ye woman was allowed to go down under ye water for ye space of half a minute. Betsey had a stout stomach and would not yield until she had allowed herself to be ducked five several times." After she promised to "sin no more" Betsey was untied and allowed to "walk home in her wetted clothes, a hopefully penitent woman."

The ducking stool prevailed longer in America than in England. In the old country it does not seem to have been used later than 1800, but in Georgia women were ducked for scolding as late as 1819. It is interesting to note that in 1824 a woman in Philadelphia was sentenced to be ducked, but the decree was not carried out, as it was "deemed obsolete and contrary to the spirit of the times." A writer on colonial customs states that one of the last indentments for ducking in this country was that of Mrs. Anne Royall in Washington, a lobbyist, who "became so abusive to congressmen that she was indicted as a common scold before Judge William Cranch and was sentenced by him to be ducked in the Potomac. She was, however, not subjected to the ducking indignity, but was released with a fine."—Bellman.

Not Golden.
The power of speech is a gift vouchsafed to man alone, and the effect of it is to kindle silence, perhaps the grandest thing in all the world, a bore to him.—Puck.

BLED THEM WHITE.

The Treatment in Fever Cases Till Quinine Wrought a Change.

In 1832, when the French were conducting a campaign of conquest in Algeria, the mortality among the troops and colonists there was frightful. France was being continually called upon for fresh levies of men and youths to supply this terrible loss, chiefly from fever incidental to the climate.

At that time the practice of bleeding still prevailed. "Bled them till they are white" was the injunction which Broussais, the head physician of the French, gave to his followers when the condition of the soldiers was reported to him.

At Bone in one year out of an effective force of 5,500 men, 1,100 died of illness in the hospital. Most of them had been "bled to the white."

At this time the effects of sulphate of quinine were known, but few physicians ventured to employ it. One, Malliot, had interested himself in the new remedy and, going to Bone in the medical service of the government, he resolved to see if it would not reduce the frightful mortality, which was one to every three and one-half men who entered the hospital.

At first he employed the quinine merely as an adjunct to the bleeding. He soon found that bleeding was killing the men and that quinine was saving them. Little by little he left off bleeding, to the great scandal of the medical profession.

Exactly in proportion as the bleeding ceased the deaths in the hospital decreased. In two years the deaths fell off from one in three and a half of all who entered the hospital to one in twenty and finally to one in forty-six.

Malliot, quite naturally enough, became an earnest opponent of bleeding, but he was so actively resisted and so ceaselessly vilified that he became embittered toward his colleagues.

Nearly thirty years passed before Malliot saw the complete triumph of his ideas. Doctors continued to bleed their patients heartily for all manner of ills. But in 1860 Malliot was made commander of the Legion of Honor and chief of the medical staff of the French army, and his influence, with others, in bringing about a "virtual revolution in the practice of medicine was fully recognized.—Harper's Weekly.

Missed a Train That Was a Day Late.

When the Swiss City division of the Illinois Central was built it was known as the Indiana and Illinois Southern. It was a narrow gauge road; the roadbed was bad, the engines and cars were built on a miniature scale, and, while there was a schedule, had a train been on time the fact would have been regarded as a miracle. The road was known as the "Try-Weakly." On one occasion Josiah McConnell desired to go to Swiss City from Sullivan, but missed the train by a minute or two. The clock at the station showed that the train had left Sullivan five minutes ahead of time, and McConnell sued the railroad company for \$5,000 damages. On a trial of the case it was proved beyond a doubt that the train McConnell missed should have gone the day before and was really twenty-three hours and fifty-five minutes late.

Lettres de Cachet.
Lettres de cachet was the name given in France to warrants sealed with the king's seal ordering persons to be thrown into prison or exiled. The first came into use about 1670 and shortly became one of the popular terrors of France. It is said that no less than 9,000 lettres de cachet were issued during the reign of Louis XIV. and 80,000 during the reign of Louis XV. In many cases these terrible documents were secretly sold and used as a source of illicit revenue. They were frequently signed in blank, and the holder of one of these royal terrors could write in the name of any person against whom he happened to have a grudge. The national assembly abolished this iniquitous privilege of issuing lettres de cachet on Nov. 1, 1789.

Juvenile Logic.
Little Mabel's mother was expecting Mabel's auntie on a visit. Just as she was about to arrive a telegram came, which read: "Missed train. Will start at same time tomorrow." Mabel hurried home from school, expecting to greet her auntie, instead of which she was shown the telegram. She read it through carefully and laboriously, and then she remarked: "How silly of auntie, mamma!" "Why, dear?" inquired her mother. "Well, don't you see that if she starts at the same time tomorrow she will miss the train again."—Illustrated Bits.

Absurd.
Bootmaker (who has a deal of trouble with his customer)—I think, sir, if you were to cut your corns I could more easily find you a pair. Choleric Old Gentleman—Cut my corns, sir? I ask you to fit me a pair of boots to my feet, sir! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!—London Telegraph.

Very Diplomatic.
"You say De Skill plays an ideal game of golf?"
"Yes. He plays well enough to make it interesting for an influential friend without actually beating him."—New York Telegram.

Humorist in Straits.
Beggar—Please help me to recover my child. Lady—Is your child lost?
Beggar—No, mmm, but his clothes are worn out.—London Transcripts

Nothing is so dear and so precious as time.—Rabelais.

GAMBLED FOR A GIRL.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte Won a Bride From His Brother Pierre.

It is said that the two brothers, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte and Prince Pierre. In their early youth when shooting moutons in the mountains in Corsica, came across a beautiful peasant girl with whom they both fell violently in love.

Who she was and whether she favored both brothers or neither I cannot tell. Be that as it may, they quarrelled no doubt in similar occurrence have had recourse to lance and sword. The Corsican princes decided to play for their belle a game of cards. They went to the nearest inn and wrote and signed a paper agreeing that whichever won the game should marry the lady fair. Prince Lucien won and, faithful to his word, a short time after married her.

She never left the island as far as I know. Prince Lucien lived in England, securing to her a comfortable income, which she received till her death, somewhere about the spring of 1801.—From the Princess Murat's Memoirs.

Flower Perfumes.

A garden full of flowers is more fragrant when shadowed by a cloud than when bathed in sunshine; at least that is the conclusion to which experiments of a French scientist lead. He asserts that it is light and not, as commonly believed, oxygen that exerts the greatest influence in desorbing odors. According to the same authority, the intensity of the perfume given off by a flower depends upon the relation between the pressure of water in the cells of the plant, which tends to drive out the essential oils that cause the odor, and the action of the sunlight, which tends to diminish water pressure in the cells. Sprinkling the plant increases the turgescence and as a consequence a more copious production of perfume. At night the air round a flower bed is heavy with odors, because then their emanation is not opposed by the sunlight.—New York Tribune.

Killing One Fly.

Every fly begins as an egg deposited in some kind of organic filth. It hatches into a tiny maggot within a few hours, begins to feed and grow, completes its growth and comes out as a perfect fly in possibly ten days. It then requires at least fourteen days to mature its first batch of eggs, and it may live to mature and deposit at least six layings, of from 120 to 150 eggs each. This means that in killing one fly we may be preventing the hatching of nearly a thousand others.—Youth's Companion.

Two Kinds of Curiosity.
Philanthropic Visitor (to jailbird)—My friend, may I ask what it was that brought you here? Jailbird—The very same thing that brought you here—the desire to poke my nose into other people's business, only I used generally to go in by way of the basement window.—Exchange.

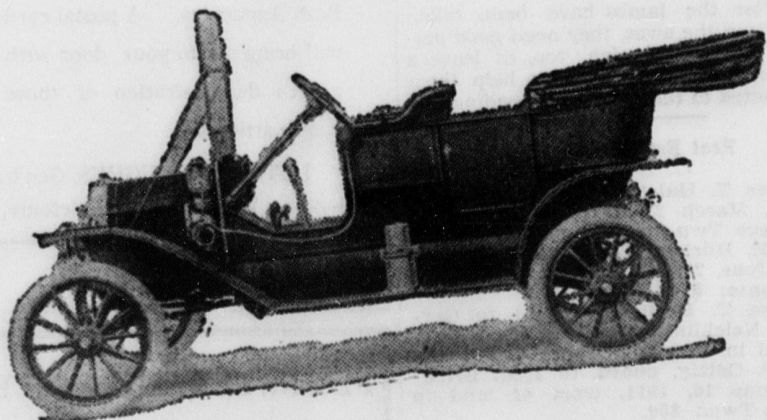
Mean.
Miss Mugley—I always try to retire before midnight. I don't like to miss my beauty sleep. Miss Pepprey—You really should try harder. You certainly don't get enough of it.

Two Sides.
Wills—Why don't you go to church?
Gills—Too far. Why don't you go?
Wills—We live next door to one, and I hate to get all dressed up just to go that little way.—Puck.

Souless Contributors.
"The congregation numbered thirty-two souls this morning," remarked the parson.
"Thirty souls," corrected the deacon.
"We got two plugged nickels in the collection box."—Kansas City Journal.

A Household Jewel.
"Is your new maid competent?"
"Very. She can even fool agents and peddlers into believing that she's mistress of the house."—Detroit Free Press.

Automobiles.



The "FORD" AUTOMOBILE

Needs no boosting. Its smooth-running motor, ample power and durability tells the tale. Every car sold helps to sell others. It is the one car that speaks for itself and the prices commend it to would-be purchasers: Read the list.

Touring Car, fully equipped, like above picture \$ 750.00
Torpedo Body, fully equipped 725.00
Runabout, fully equipped 680.00

W. W. KEICHLINE & Co.,
Agent Centre County Branch 21-41-55 Bellefonte, Pa.

Shoes.

Shoes.

Yeagers Shoe Store

Fitzezy

The Ladies' Shoe that Cures Corns.

Sold only at

Yeager's Shoe Store,

Bush Arcade Building. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dry Goods.

Dry Goods.

LYON & CO.

Clearance Sale still going on at Our Store.

We will continue our Clearance Sale of all Summer Goods. They must be sold now and the low prices will help to sell them. A few things of the many we mention that will mean a big saving to you.

Washable Dress Goods in all prices and this season's styles. Silk Foulards, Plain Washable Silk, Figured Stripe Washable Silk, all reduced.

Long Gloves in Silk, Lisle and Cotton, all reduced. Hosiery, Summer Underwear, in Ribbed and Muslin, all reduced.

Shoes, men's and women's Shoes for Summer, all at reduced prices.

Ladies' and Children's Low Shoes at a big reduction. We will not quote any prices. Give us a chance to show you the goods and the prices we give will make quick selling.

LYON & COMPANY,

Allegheny St. 47-12 Bellefonte, Pa.