

Bellefonte, Pa., August 18, 1911.

A FISH STORY.

The Man Who Told It Said It Was Simply a True Narrative.

A man who formerly was a waiter on a big transatlantic liner told this story the other day:

"On a certain trip over I had at my table an irascible old gentleman who was a fresh air fiend. No matter what the weather he always insisted on having the porthole over the table open. It was no use to argue with him. But one day when the seas were very high and the ship pitching and rolling I ventured to remonstrate. He was up in arms in a minute. You are open to obey orders," he said tartly. "Open that port!" I did. The soup course was served in safety. Then I asked him if he would have fish. "Of course I will," he snapped. "And I'll have it in a hurry. Don't keep me waiting all day."

"Just at that moment an unusually big sea rolled by—that is, part of it did. A goodly portion came through the porthole, soaking the old man and depositing on the table in front of him a live fish. No waiter on board of our ship had ever served an order so quickly before. But I didn't get any credit for it. The queer thing about that story," he added, "is that it isn't a fish story at all. I never told it yet to any one who believed it, but it is absolutely true."—New York Press.

HIS PLAN OF THE DAY.

Rigid Rules of Living Made by a Colonial Minister.

An orderly arrangement of working hours is a desirable and time saving thing, but when one reads the plan of the day made by a colonial parson, he cannot help wondering where the good man's family life came in, and if the system held any possibility of relaxation. The record, quoted by William Root Bliss, in "Side Glances From the Colonial Meeting House," is taken from the diary of Thomas Prince, a minister of the Old South church, Boston.

1719. Oct. 20th. I marry. Nov. 10. We begin to keep House. My proposed order is: At 5 get up and go into Study. Pray and read in original Bible till 6, and then call up the Family. At 6½ go to Family Prayers and only the Forringer of Chocolate for Breakfast till 7. I go into my Study till 12½, then do something about the House till 1 to dinner, except on Thursday study till 10½, then dress and lecture. At 2 Dress and go abroad till Candlelight. Except Wednesdays after Dinner do something about the House and Saturday afternoons visit at Dr. Sewall's till 2½, then Home and study till Candlelight. Study till 6½. 9½ go to Family Prayers and go to Bed. N. B. I eat no Supper.

Dickens' Cramped Quarters. Bleak House at Broadstairs is of interest to the Dickens lover because the greater part of "David Copperfield" was written there. But it is not the Bleak House of the novel, which is definitely located in Hertfordshire. The novelist and his family appear to have been somewhat tightly packed in their Broadstairs home. When Lord Carlisle contemplated paying a visit to "our watering place" in 1851 Dickens wrote promising him the North Foreland lighthouse for a night light in his bedroom, and he continues, "As we think of putting mignonette boxes outside the windows for the younger children to sleep in by and by I am afraid we should give your servant the cramp if we hardly undertook to lodge him." During recent years the house has been transformed out of all recognition.—London Spectator.

His Own Joke. "I admit I was found in the possession of firearms," said the prisoner, "but it's only a joke of mine, my lord." "Explain yourself," said the magistrate. "Why, I put two pistols in my pocket when I go out to a friendly gathering. Then I start talking of aeroplanes." "Well?" "Then I say my life was once saved by parachutes." "Yes?" "And I pull out the pistols and say, 'Pair o' shoots! Ha! ha! See?'" "Yes, I see. Did you make up that joke yourself?" "Yes, my lord." "Two years' hard labor."—London Answers.

The Ready Romancer. "Clumsy of you to fall overboard," said the critical friend. "I didn't fall overboard," replied the man who never confesses to a mistake. "The biggest fish I ever saw swam alongside, and I couldn't resist the temptation to dive for him."—Washington Star.

Reprehensible Absentmindedness. "Why are you so very angry with Walter?" "He proposed to me last night." "What of that?" "Nothing. Only I accepted him the night before."—London Stray Stories.

Discounted. Man With Wooden Leg—Your charge for cremation is exorbitant. Porter at Crematory—Well, we will throw off 10 per cent in your case on account of your wooden leg.—Morgendorfer Blatt.

I hold all indulgence of sadness that has the slightest tincture of discontent to be a grave delinquency.—Ellet.

A ROPE OF WATER.

Berthelot's Test That Showed Its Tensile Strength.

THE COHESION OF MATTER.

Perfect Planes of Metal or Glass When Brought into Contact Will Adhere to One Another as Though They Were Glued Together.

It is well known that liquids are among the least compressible of substances; this in spite of the fact that they have the property of conforming to any shape of vessel or of yielding to any force, no matter how small, which tend to change only their shape. Thus, to squeeze water into nine-tenths of its volume under ordinary conditions would require a pressure of no less than 3,000 atmospheres, or 45,000 pounds, to the square inch. This property of being almost incompressible is best illustrated perhaps by an experiment tried centuries ago, wherein an attempt was made to compress water by filling a leaden shell with it and then, after closing, hammering and squeezing the shell. The only effect of the tremendous pressures produced in this way was to cause the water to penetrate the minute pores of the lead and exude in drops like perspiration on the outer surface of the shell. The same effect was found for a silver shell.

But, while it is a familiar fact that liquids will resist an enormous force of compression, the companion fact that they are also capable of withstanding tension is not so generally known. At first sight this statement may appear ridiculous. When water may be so readily dipped from a pail or poured from one vessel to another, how can it be capable of withstanding tension? If, however, we prevent change of form we find that pure water is capable of bearing fifty atmospheres of tension, or 750 pounds to the square inch.

If it was possible, then, to utilize this property by making a "rope" of water we should find it capable of sustaining a good fraction of the weight that could be borne by an ordinary rope of the same size. But it must be admitted that the task of making a rope out of such material would be rather difficult, to say the least, notwithstanding the fact that it possesses this desirable property of tensile strength. Because of its inability to resist a deforming force it would have to be inclosed in a tube; but, while it would here be in condition to withstand compression, as from a piston in the tube, any attempt at "stretching" the liquid in this way would simply result in pulling away the piston from the water surface.

However, this tensile strength was actually found by Berthelot in the following way: A strong glass tube sealed at one end and drawn out very fine at the other was filled nearly full of water and then closed. The tube was then cautiously heated until the water had expanded and completely filled it. It was then slowly and carefully cooled back to its original temperature, when it was found that the water had not contracted, but still filled the tube.

It is almost a universal law that a small extension in volume of a body requires the same magnitude of force to produce it as to cause a similar amount of compression, the forces, however, being tension in one case and compression in the other. With this law in mind it is readily seen that the water that now fills the tube must be under tension, since previously at the same temperature it did not quite fill the tube—that is, it has actually been stretched or expanded beyond its normal volume for this temperature, and from our knowledge of the forces that would be required to produce the corresponding compression we can figure out what this tension must be.

The ultimate particles or molecules of matter we believe to be held together by powerful forces, known variously as cohesion or adhesion, but being in any case forces of attraction, and these forces tend to prevent any expansion of the matter, be it solid or liquid. It might be thought that these forces would cause two bodies in contact to adhere to each other, but particles have to be so near together to be acted upon by them that it is difficult to bring bodies into such close contact that an appreciable area of one is within this distance of the other.

However, two clean pieces of lead can readily be pressed so closely together that they will adhere, and a set of copper cubes was once made with such true faces that when a dozen of them were piled one on top of the other the series adhered together so well that the whole could be lifted from the top one. But the best example is furnished by pieces of optical glass whose surfaces have been worked so plane that when pressed together they will as readily break at some other spot as at this plane.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that these useful forces, which hold all matter together and keep it from collapsing into impalpable dust, are confined in their action to such a limited range. If this were not so, a break of any sort could be fixed by merely bringing together the broken ends. Glue of any kind would be unnecessary. But even this state of affairs would have its drawbacks. A book laid on a table would have to be pried off with a wedge, and the same instrument would be required to open it. Everything would stick to everything else, and the pleasure of walking would be lost in the tedious process of prying first one foot and then the other from the viscid grip of the sidewalk or the floor.—Boston Post.

Resolution on Death of H. Y. Stitzer.

A meeting of the ex-sheriffs and ex-deputy sheriffs' association of Centre county was held August 7th, 1911, to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of H. Y. Stitzer, deceased, of Bellefonte, who was the oldest ex-deputy sheriff member of the organization.

Mr. Stitzer was born in Millheim, Centre county, on February 23rd, 1827. From there he went to Millifenburg, where he learned the tailoring trade. From there he went to Aaronsburg, where he attended the school known as the Aaronsburg Academy. He afterwards taught school at Spring Mills, Zion and other places in Centre county, and was also principal of the Bellefonte High school when it was located in the old Academy. He studied law and during the same period acted as deputy sheriff for Richard Conley, sheriff of Centre county from 1863 to 1866. He was elected district attorney in 1865, serving three years, was re-elected in 1868 and served three years more with honor to his profession. He practiced law with the late General Wm. H. Blair and afterwards formed a partnership with the late R. M. Mazzeo Esq. He enlisted in the services of his country and served under Capt John Boal.

Medical.

Do it Now

BELLEFONTE PEOPLE SHOULD NOT WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE.

The appalling death-rate from kidney disease is due in most cases to the fact that the little kidney troubles are usually neglected until they become serious. The slight symptoms give place to chronic disorders and the sufferer goes gradually into the grasp of diabetes, dropsy, Bright's disease, gravel or some other serious form of kidney complaint. If you suffer from backache, headache, dizzy spells; if the kidney secretions are irregular of passage and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. Help the kidneys at once.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for kidney disorders—they cure where others fail. Over one hundred thousand people have recommended them. Here's a case at home: Mrs. John Fisher, 51 S. Water Street, Bellefonte, Pa., says: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills just as highly today as I did three years ago. I gave a public statement in their favor. A member of my family procured Doan's Kidney Pills from Green's Pharmacy Co. and received prompt and permanent relief through their use from an attack of kidney complaint. I have also taken Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and pains through my kidneys and they have always had the desired effect. You are welcome to publish this statement."

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.

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.

SCHOFFIELD'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.

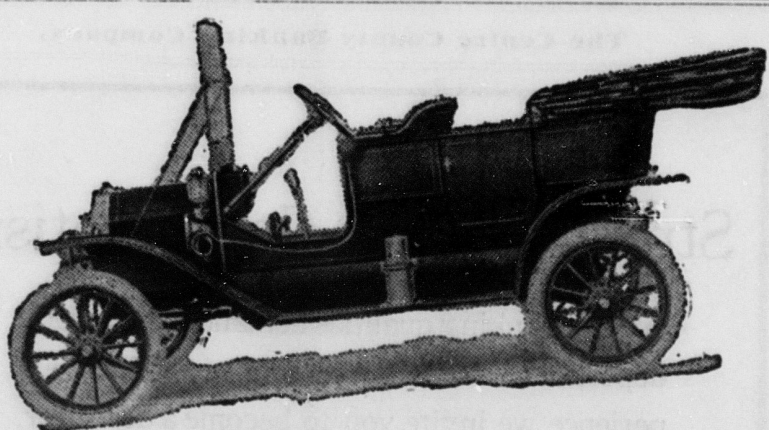
Address all communications to E. N. SCHOFFIELD, Mail Order Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

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.

Autobile.



The "FORD" AUTOMOBILE

Needs no boosting. It's 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 \$ 780.00 Torpedo Body, fully equipped 725.00 Runabout, fully equipped 680.00

W. W. KEICHLIN & Co., Agent Centre County Branch 21 -ft.55 Bellefonte, Pa.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of our friend and brother, one who was highly honored and respected in our organization. The community has lost one of its leading citizens and our organization one of its honored members. We extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife in this dark hour of her trial and sorrow.

This resolution to be spread upon the minutes of the organization and a copy to be sent to his widow.

D. W. WOODRING, Chairman. T. MUNSON, L. A. SCHAFFNER, W. E. HURLEY, W. MILES WALKER, Committee.

Constitutional Amendments.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof.

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia, vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and coordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts shall be designated respectively as the court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three, number four and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of Common Pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and hear the cases among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus assigned, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of Common Pleas shall be vested in one court of Common Pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:— "Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be included in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2. ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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. Summer stuffs must be sold now. We are adding new things every day to the Clearance Sale. Now is the time to save money on all hot weather stuffs. In addition to closing out Washable Goods, we are marking down all odds and ends in Wool Dress Goods; one Pattern in each piece. This will mean a new Dress or Coat Suit for half price. All odds and short lengths must be sold to make room for new Fall goods. Come in and see the Bargains for hot weather. LYON & COMPANY, Allegheny St. 47-12 Bellefonte, Pa.