ZEBRAS IN AFRICA.

They Are a Fearful Pest and a Menac to Civilization.

Zebras in Africa are a nuisance and a menace to civilization, according to John T. McCutcheon in "Hunting Adventures In the Big Clame Country."

Then there's the ubiquitous zebra, almost as numerous as the kongoni. You see vast herds of zebras at many places along the railway, and thereafter, as you roam about the level spots of east Africa, you are always running into herds of them. At first the sight of a berd of zebras is a surprise, for you have been accustomed to seeing them in the small numbers found in captivity. It is a source of passing wonder that these rare animals should be roaming about the suburbs of towns in hundred lots. You decide that it would be a shame to shoot a zebra and determine not to toin in this heartless slaughter.

Later on your sentiments will undergo a change. Everybody will tell you that the zebra is a fearful pest and must be exterminated if civilization and progress are to continue. The zebra is absolutely useless, and efforts to domesticate him have been without good results. He tramps over the plains, breaks down fences, tears up the cultivated fields and really fulfills no mission in life save that of supplying the lions with food. As long as the zebras stay the lions will be there, but the settlers says that the lions are even preferable to the zebras.

Under the old game ordinance expiring December 15, 1909, a sportsman was allowed two zebras under his license. Under the new one he is allowed twenty! That reveals the attitude of east Africa toward the jaunty little striped pony.

THE TONIC OF VICTORY.

Army Surgeons Say It Acts Almost as

Bonnette, a French army surgeon. writes in the Presse Medicale of the extraordinary indifference to the pain of operation manifested by the soldiers of Napoleon while the great conqueror was sweeping victoriously over Europe. While the defeated soldier is full of Imaginary terrors, subject to panic. madness and treason, the conqueror, on the other hand, is intoxicated with success, says the New York Medical Journal. Nothing, not even the morbific microbe, can resist troops who believe themselves to be invincible.

Victory is the most powerful of restoratives and deepest of anaesthetics. Legless members of the old guard sight of the emperor rise on their stumps to salute him. After Eylau Larrey operated uninterruptedly for thirty-six hours, and he reports how the soldiers seemed unconscious of their own troubles, lost in thought of the glory of their leader, and, maimed as they were, lending their best aid to fellow patients.

At Borodino Larrey disarticulated the shoulder of a colonel, who immediately set out for France on foot, where he arrived after three months walking. After fording the Beresina, a river in Russia, General Zavonchek, seventyfive years old, had his kneecap shattered by a bullet. Amputation was performed in three minutes in a violent snowstorm and in bitterly cold weather, yet the white baired officer was placed in a sledge and taken to Vilna, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. Many similar anecdotes are told by our civil war veterans.

Stupid Fish.

Professor Harold Pussell, the London zoologist, will have none of the popular yarns about the wonderful things fish will do when put to it. He says they are deaf, dumb and virtually color blind. When the calcareous stones are taken out of the ears of fish they lose all sense of equilibrium and roll about as if crazy. Most fish hunt their food by only defective sight, but the eels by even more defective smell. A conger eel with which Professor Itussell experimented devoured with the same avidity fish dosed with cheese, anchovy, camphor spirits, turpentine and iodoform.

Where We Aim. William Dean Howells in one of his talks about literature said: "Good literature is always condemned on its first appearance. That is because, being original, it is new and strange. Shelley's work was bitterly condemned at first. So was Coleridge's. So was Wordsworth's. So was Stephen Crane's." Mr. Howells paused, then added impressively, "Stones are only thrown at those trees which are heavy with fruit."

The Fertile Rock. Gibraltar is often called a barren rock, yet it has 456 species of indigenous flowering plants. Castor oil plants. daturas and daphnes attain the dignity of trees and geraniums and heliotropes the proportions of hedges. These floral delights often conceal cannon and other armaments. The few snakes that are found are small and harmless. Lizards several inches long are often seen.

One of Them. Figg-As a talker Brown's wife is certainly a wonder. Fogg-Right you are! Wonders never cease.-Boston Transcript.

THE HUMAN SKIN.

Changes In Its Hues That Have Come With the Ages.

COLOR A MATTER OF CLIMATE.

Man's Original Shade Is Believed to Have Been a Brownish Yellow-The Same Forces That Made Men White, Black and Yellow Still Operating.

Man's original color and the cause of the changes in that color to the various hues that mark the skins of the different races have long been a study among men of science.

The theory of Professor Lionel Lyde, an English scientist, is that, whatever the color of primitive man in the beginning, the conditions of life during the glacial period were such that uniformity of results must have been produced. Nearly every anthropologist is ready to admit now a common origin for all mankind. Where man originated is not known-very likely in southern Asia, possibly in Africa, certainly not in Europe, they say. His original color is supposed to have been a sort of brownish yellow not like any of the colors of mankind today, and scientists call him, for the sake of calling him something, a Condwana.

He lived in southern latitudes. This, they think, is certain. Then came migrations, and then, Professor Lyde believes, the variations of color began. Some turned white, some turned black, some brown and some yellow, all according to the climate in which they

found themselves. Climate influences worked directly and indirectly. In the tropics the skin and the intestines perform work which in temperate zones is thrown on the lungs. So when man found himself in cooler lands the increased activity of the lungs, together with the lessened light and heat, favored lightening of the skin. When he found himself in hotter climates the increased activity of the liver and the presence of great light favored a dark skin.

The old theories of race are pretty well discarded, for men of the same race, under differing conditions, would come to be outwardly very different. Thus even in Africa, which everybody thinks of as the land of blacks, black is not at all the universal color. In the Sudan, where there are great light down the light any more when he and little humidity and no shade, the men are very black. Elsewhere in Africa, where there are forest, more humidity and less light, though about equal heat, the color is brown and even

As primitive man went on his way over the globe he adapted himself to the conditions he found. Professor Lyde thinks that it is light and not heat which is injurious. There are in the tropics dangerous X-like rays stopped by the darkening of the skin. Since lack of moisture also tends to give a tawny color, it is found that in rainy countries the people are fairer than in places where there are long and frequent droughts.

The race, then, that found a home in moderate and damp climates turned whiter and whiter. It is only in such climates that white skins can endure. and presumably, if the present white race was turned into a different part of the world for many hundreds of years, the whiteness of skin would gradually be lost. Perhaps, since the white man is spreading over the world to-day, it would be fair to say it will, in such cases, be lost, the whiteness being retained only in climates that have the conditions under which the race was first bleached.

Intensity of light and little humidity made black. Trade winds and little humidity gave the tinge of brown to the subtropical Mediterranean people. Then comes yellow, which Professor Lyde puts down as the result of "vast desiccating grass lands" in intemperate latitudes.

The yellow man is the product of the grass lands, with lack of humidity and seasonal extremes of temperature. The color a man exposed to such conditions would naturally take would be one which conserves heat nearly as well as white, but which also protects from light, for which combination yellow was the best, or red. The normal color of these folk of the grass lands would be changed by special local conditions, such as the presence of mountains or proximity to the sea. The mountaineers of Asia and the maritime Mongolians are lighter in color than their brothers of the inland

To Professor Lyde, therefore, skin color is entirely a matter of climate. It is a well established phenomenon now because the different portions of the human race lived segregated for thousands of years in special areas, but the same forces that made men white and black and yellow are operating today, slowly, but surely. Men who change their dwelling places will still, after hundreds of generations, change also their skins as they did in the epoch of the first migrations.-New York Times.

Not Consistent. "You are very foolish, Mary, to think of getting married. If you will give up the idea I will raise your

wages a dollar a week." "Huh-a dollar a week! That's a fine argument ag'inst marridge to be put up by a lady that's drawn \$400 a month alimony."—Judge.

The soldier is the only wild animal that does not eat what he kills .- Jes-

Why He Went to Market. It usually happens in this way:

"Jim," says Mrs. Mann, "I see that the best butter is 3 cents cheaper at the market than it is out there at our waiter. grocery store. This is market day. Would you mind going down there on your way home and getting me two dozen eggs and some corn and a few"-"Oh, I'm awfully sorry, dear," breaks in Mr. Mann, "but this is go-

ing to be my busy day. I won't be home till pretty late, and there are a lot of extra things that I simply must attend to. and". "Never mind, dear," says Mrs. Mann.

"I'd just as soon do it myself, but I

haven't any money, and if you will

leave me a ten dollar bill I'll"-"Come to think of it." breaks in Mr. Mann right there, "I won't be so very busy today. I was thinking about next week. I'll go to the market for you very gladly."-Cleveland Plain

The Gulls and the Black Crickets. When the Mormons first settled in Utah black crickets came in myriads from the mountains and would have destroyed the crops had it not been for the gulls that came by hundreds and thousands from the surrounding lakes. At that time the settlers at Salt Lake regarded the advent of the birds as a heaven sent miracle, and ever since the gull has been esteemed almost as a sacred bird by the Mor mons. About the beet and alfalfa fields when they are being irrigated the gulls still collect and feed largely on field mice that are so destructive to crops.-Success Magazine.

Saving Him. "Why have you and Miss Sweet broken off your engagement?" "Because she loves me so."

"That's a queer reason." "Not at all She believes in fortune telling, and when she went to have ber future revealed not long ago she was informed that she would be married three times. That settled my case, for the time being at least. She said that she was determined that I should not encounter the danger of being first on the list."-Pittsburg Press.

"Mabel, what are that young man's intentions?"

"I don't know, papa. He is keeping me in the dark."

"That is the reason I am asking. Tell him he need not mind turning calls."-Houston Post.

Medical.

The Only Way

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Just what to do when the kidneys are affected, is a question that concerns both young and old. Weak kidneys neglected in childhood lead to life-long suffering. People of advanced years, with less vitality, suffer doubly. In youth or age, languor, backache, urinary irregularity, dizziness and nervousness make life a burden.

There is one remedy that acts directly on the kidneys and cures these troubles Doan's Kidney Pills owe their world-wide fame to the fact that they cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently. Follow the example of this Bellefonte citizen and you will be convinced that this is so.

Mrs. James Rine, 239 W. High street, Bellefonte, Pa., says: Some years ago I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Green's Pharmacy Co., and their use cured me of kidney complaint and backache that had caused me no end of suffering. At that time I told of my experience in a public statement and I now take pleasure in confirming that testimonial. The relief Doan's Pills gave me has been permanent,

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 —A waiter in a restaurant went to take a man's order. "Have you got frog legs?" asked the man.
"Oh, no, sir; it's rheumatism that

makes me walk that way," responded the

-If I take this young man, I will start him with a small sum weekly, but he'll have to find himself." "Oh, that would never do! He is too

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

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 XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.
A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of Common Pleas of Al-leghent 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

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

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 in Philadelphia 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 apportion the business 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, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts, and shall be subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court, shall be 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 effe

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, articlenine, 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 disdrict 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

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, so as to read as follows:—

Section 3. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or any municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provived, 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 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 excluded 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. shed and maintained.
A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth

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