Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., February 7, 1919.

LINCOLN.

William Cullen Bryant's Ode for the Martyred President's Obsequies Read in New York, April 25, 1865.

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and just,
Who, in the fear of God, didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bond are free.
We bear thee to an honored grave,
Whose proudest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of Right.

A CHILD AND THE LINCOLNS.

One of the clearest recollections of my childhood is of a tall man who sat two seats in front of our family pew in the old First Presbyterian church of Springfield, Ill., a man who had a sad face, but whose eyes could light up with a merry twinkle. The man was Abraham Lincoln.

His black frock coat never seemed exactly new and had a queer habit of drawing up in the middle of the back, looking as if it were made for some one else. Mrs. Lincoln, on the contrary, was exquisitely gowned. "Ashes of roses" was a fashionable color of those days, and I can remember her coming to church in a silk dress of that shade, whose satin bayadere stripes spread in rich folds over a voluminous hoopskirt. Perhaps I had better explain that a bayadere stripe was one that ran across the width of the silk and had to be matched quite carefully in the cutting of the skirt, or the result was disastrous. But Mrs. Lincoln's was correctly made, and I heard it whispered that she was extravagant enough to go to St. Louis for it, instead of letting Miss Van Norstrand, the home dressmaker, "put the scissors in it." This toilet was completed by a black lace shawl, pinned on each shoulder by small gold pins. Mrs. Lincoln's smoothly brushed hair was crowned by a white bonnet set off with white plumes. A point lace collar and white kid gloves completed a costume which stirred my childish admiration.

Children always went to church in those days, so I had abundant leisure to observe my interesting neighbors, and they were interesting. It is not given to every little girl to sit behind the President-elect of the United States, and I heartily appreciated my position. That I had always sat behind the Lincolns in no way disturbed the novelty, for the President Lincolns differed widely from the everyday Lincolns I had always known.

I remember one Sunday that President and Mrs. Lincoln came into church with some strangers. They were rather late and created quite a stir, which had scarcely subsided when a small figure crept furtively in and seated itself close by the President's side. At the first glance toward the lad (it was "Tad") Mrs. Lincoln grew crimson with mortification, for Master Tad's toilet showed hasty preparation and lack of his mother's help. All this, however, mattered not to the indulgent father. He drew the child close to his side, and there in a short time Tad was happily asleep.

An instance of Mr. Lincoln's kind thoughtfulness for children occurred in my own family circle during the wedding of an aunt. My little twin brothers, who had been given into my care, lest they should soil their spotless white suits ere the arrival of the guests, were quite forgotten amid the excitement of the bride's arrival. Suddenly, during the hush that preceded the ceremony, my conscience cried, "Where are the boys? They won't see a thing!" and no one can realize the relief to my youthful heart when I saw the two rosy faces smiling down upon the crowd from the vantage of Mr. Lincoln' arms. The little sister forgot, but Mr. Lincoln was there.

I was a child unusually large for my age and I can well remember Mr. Lincoln patting my head with the remark, "Sis, you had better stop growing or you will be as tall as I am." The speech caused me such untold anguish that I could not sleep that night for visions of my early Kentucky ancestress, said to have measured over six feet.—Caroline Owsley Brown, in The Continent.

For National Service.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood makes the point that the universal training needed in the United States is for national service, not military service. The military service is only part of it. A six month's period of training in camp would make a man capable of defending his country. But it could be made training as well in—

Health and Sanitation.—Men would learn how to take care of themselves and would get rid of physical defects.

Democracy.—Rich and poor alike in the uniform. So do Americans of Italian, Russian and other stocks.

Personal Efficiency.—No illiterates would come out of the training camps. Agricultural, mechanical and technical courses could be given in connection with the military work.

The camps would produce not merely a nation capable of defending itself. They would produce better citizens.—Kansas City Times.

Pat and the Photograph.

The photographer's clerk was very preoccupied in showing some samples of work to prospective sitters when Patrick Maloney stalked into the studio and intimated that he would like to know what the pictures were worth.

"Like that, five shillings a dozen," said the girl, handing him one.

Pat gazed long and earnestly at the photograph of a very small baby sitting in a wash basin.

"Shure, now," Pat shyly asked, "phwat would it cost wid me clothes on?"

IMPORTANT DATES IN LINCOLN'S CAREER.

February 12, 1809—Born in Hardin county, Ky.

April 21, 1832—Elected captain of a company raised at Richland, Ill., for service in the Black Hawk war.

1833—Appointed postmaster of New Salem and held the office for three years.

1834—Was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature and was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840, after which he declined further election.

1835—Began the practice of law in Springfield, Ill., in partnership with John T. Stuart.

1846—Elected a member of Congress and on the expiration of his term was not a candidate for re-election.

1849—Offered the Governorship of the territory of Oregon by President Taylor, which he declined.

1854—Began a series of earnest political discussions on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the slavery question.

1858—Commenced his series of public discussions with Senator Douglas on the slavery question, which established his reputation as one of the leading orators of the Republican party.

May 18, 1860—Nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago for the Presidency.

November 6, 1860—Elected President of the United States.

March 4, 1861—In his inaugural address treated the act of secession as a nullity.

April 13, 1861—President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 three months' militiamen.

March 6, 1862—Sent a special message to Congress inclosing a resolution offering pecuniary aid to States that would adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

January 1, 1863—President Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipating the slaves.

November 19, 1863—Delivered his famous speech at the dedication of the National cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

November 8, 1864—Elected the second time to the Presidency.

July 18, 1864—Sent open letter through Horace Greeley to southern agents in Canada, stating the only terms upon which peace could be made.

April 11, 1865—Delivered his last speech on public affairs in front of the executive mansion.

April 14, 1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's theatre, Washington.

April 15, 1865—Died from the effect of the assassin's shot.

Rabbits Dying Off.

Little Falls, N. Y.—There is a report among hunters that rabbits have been afflicted with a disease that has killed numbers of them. The big white great Northern hares and little brown rabbits are both said to be affected. In previous epidemics, which occur about every seventh year, the disease practically exterminates Adirondack, Maine and Canadian rabbits, and many epidemics of the kind are remembered by old time hunters.

Rabbits and hares have appeared in considerable numbers in the market this year. They seem to have been in good condition. Their destruction would bring a good deal of suffering, especially among the Canadian woods Indians. These Indians are about the only people who make general use of the skins of the Northern hare.

They cut the skins into long, narrow strips while they are green. The skins curl into a string, and these strings are woven into rabbit blankets, and they will keep one warm in the open air with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero. Canadian trappers and fur buyers equip thmselves with these blankets.

Their price is usually about $8, but the prices have been raised to meet the greater demand. The blankets shed their hair somewhat, but this is remedied by quilting them with muslin or other material.

Plentiful rabbits have brought about large increases in the number of fur-bearing animals, foxes, marten, lynx, fishers and wolves, especially depending on the hares for their living. When the rabbits die the weasel, fox and wolf tribes starve; so do some kinds of Indians.

Ruskin on Simple Matter of Reading a Book.

Accuracy is not a faculty. It is a habit. A man schools himself to look at things with a sharp, clear eye, and to remember what he sees, without anything being omitted or added. He becomes habitually accurate, and without any special effort.

On the other hand, men of loose perceptions and careless habits find it almost impossible to be accurate, no matter how hard they try. An idea of the value and method of accuracy may be gained from the following advice given by Ruskin on the simple matter of reading a book:

"You must get in the habit of looking intensely at words, and assure yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable—nay, letter by letter. You might read all the books in the British museum, if you could live long enough, and remain an utterly illiterate, uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book letter by letter—that is to say, with real accuracy—you are forevermore in some measure an educated person."

Young men and women who must earn their living ought to realize how much the habit of accuracy advances them in the estimation of their employers. A person may lack brilliancy, but if, within his limitations, he is absolutely reliable, he will always find somebody who needs his services. Perhaps it might be truthfully said that nothing astonishes an employer like a man or woman who can be depended on to do certain work with perfect accuracy.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

——A Swiss product which is said to have greater food value than the brown sweet chocolate of America is white chocolate. It is made of cocoa butter, and either sugar or a dried cream. It is smooth, glossy, and rather attractive in appearance.

——Subscribe for the "Watchman."

South America.

Do you know that the four highest active volcanoes in the world, namely, Cotopaxi, Tunguragur, Maio and Sangai, are in South America?

That the most extensive asphalt deposit known is in Trinidad, a South American Island?

That the Amazon with its tributaries, is the largest river in the world?

That the total navigable length of the Amazon from Para to the head of navigation in Peru, is 3,000 miles, or as far as across the ocean?

That Lake Titicaca in Bolivia is 12,500 feet above sea level, has an area of nearly 5,000 square miles, never freezes over, and discharges into a marsh that has no outlet?

That the tallest palms in the world grow in the Amazon region? That some palms have trunks 100 feet and more in height, and others have no trunks at all, but spring like tufts from the ground; that some are two feet in diameter and others as slender as a lead pencil?

That among the ferns along the Amazon some are so small as to be almost microscopic, while others are as large as trees.

That the condor, the largest living bird of flight, inhabits the Andes?

That Spanish is the language of a little over half of South America, while Portuguese is the language of Brazil, which covers a little less than half the continent?

That about half of the continent has a population not much exceeding what it had at the period of its discovery?

That Columbia has practically the world's monopoly for emeralds, and next to Russia, is the largest producer of platinum?

That the largest iron deposits in the world are in Brazil?

That it never rains in northern Chile, but rains every day in part of Northern Brazil?

That on the shores of Lake Titicaca there used to be a city of over a million inhabitants?

That Paraguay has a language of its own?

That the second most costly theatre in the world is in Rio de Janeiro?

That the ocean steamships can come from Europe and sail directly to Peru through Brazil?

That fosil fish are found on top of the Andes?

That there are three waterfalls in South America that rival Niagara?

That right at our doorstep we have the continent of the future, and we ought to be studying its language and developing its resources?

That South America bought only 15 per cent. of its imports from the United States in 1913, and but 40 per cent. in 1917?

That South America to-day is the widest open door of opportunity to the young man?

—Dr. Frank Crane.

Eyestones.

South American eyestones are tiny objects that look like flat, round bits of polished bone. Upon one side of each stone there are numerous concentric grooves.

If an eyestone is placed in vinegar or a weak solution of lime water, it behaves very much as if it were alive. It moves slowly about in various directions, and altogether conducts itself in a most mysterious manner. This strange activity has given rise among ignorant and superstitious people to the notion that the eyestone has life; and "loves to swim."

As a matter of fact, of course, an eyestone has no more life than a paving stone. It is composed of calcareous material, and, in lime water or certain other liquids, it is made to move about by the carbonic acid gas caused by the contact of the stone and the liquid.

These curious little stones were once the "front doors," so to speak, of the shells of a tiny mollusk that lives along the South American coasts. The calcareous formation occurs at the tip end of the mollusk; and when it draws itself into its shell to escape danger or to go to sleep, that tip fits so snugly into the mouth of the shell that it affords the creature perfect protection against its enemies.

The natives collect these little mollusks for no other purpose than to get the eyestones. Sailors on the vessels engaged in the fruit trade with those regions get the stones and sell them to druggists.

The stones are often used for removing foreign substances from the eye, when the services of a physician or an occulist are not to be had conveniently. Many persons think that, before using one, you must put it in vinegar to give it "life," but the notion is absurd. You need only insert the stone at the outer corner of the eye, with the grooved side next to the lid. The pressure of the eyeball moves the stone about the eye. The grooves collect and retain the foreign matter; and when the stone has accomplished its circuit, it emerges at the end of the eye next the nose.

There are other eyestones. In the head of the common crawfish there are two little bones, just behind and beneath the eyes. These bones resemble the South American eyestones, but the fishbones are wholly smooth instead of being grooved on one side. These crawfish bones have been used in the West as eyestones, but they are not so efficacious as those from South America.—Youth's Companion.

Lincoln's Chance.

I knew a small boy once who hated to go to school. Every morning just before nine o'clock he developed strange symptoms—headaches, and toothaches, and backaches, that disappeared marvelously after the ringing of the final bell. During his school hours he concentrated chiefly on wierdly drawn pictures and stiff balls of paper. He refused to do home work, balked utterly on studying. His mother, trying to teach by love, was in despair; his father gave up the thankless task after many spankings.

Then some one gave the boy a book about Lincoln. It told of his early struggles, his life as a young man, finally of his Presidential career and his noble death. The boy read it carefully, and then, to the surprise of his parents, began to do his school work.

"Some day," he confided to his mother, "I may be President. Look at Lincoln; he didn't have half my chance!"—The Christian Herald.

New Discoveries About Your Dreams.

Dr. Robert A. Jones, an English scientist, has, says the American, lately discovered that on analysis 60 per cent. of all dreams will be found to relate to sight, 5 per cent. to the sense of hearing, and only three per cent. and 1-5 per cent., respectively, have reference to taste and smell.

Three factors—cognition, feeling and will—are the invariable accompaniments of every mental process, whether an object is presented from without or its picture is experienced from within.

In dreams these factors tend to become dissociated; the will remains in abeyance, while the cognitive elements may be represented alone, or grouped with others which are similar or dissimilar; the feelings may also be represented to the mind and may either be painful or pleasurable. It is the will which refuses to act, and it is questionable whether a dream, once initiated, can ever be modified by the will.

As to the want of purposeful character in dreams and to the practical advantage which results from this to the dreamer, Doctor Armstrong-Jones has the following explanation to offer:

"In the waking state we are always adapting ourselves to our needs, but in sleep we have ceased to select and choose. The mind in its relaxed state brings together memory associations of the unconscious mind, the reason fills up the gaps, and a confused impression results.

"As is well known, the brain cortex is restored and refreshed only during sleep, and it is a comfort to know that we dream most about events to which no attention has been paid; were it not so, our sleep would be distracted and preoccupied by events that are of importance and which have been our concern during the day, so that our waking life would be prolonged as a permanent dream into the sleeping life and the necessary rest and nutrition of the brain would be impossible."

Discuss Babies' Diseases.

"The Prevention of Disease" was the topic discussed at the monthly meeting of the Babies' Welfare Association in the Art Alliance Building, No. 1823 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Maurice Ostheimer spoke on "The Administrative Control of Whooping Cough" and showed that the disease, which is regarded with more or less indifference, was a great menace to health and life, taking last season more than 100 lives of children each month. The speaker advocated a closer supervision and isolation of all suspicious cases, and insisted that those suffering from the disease should be quarantined for at least thirty days after the cases were reported to the health authorities.

He said the short time of isolation was due to the fact that only during the first few weeks of the disease was it at all contagious, the cough remaining for six months or a year being still hard to explain, and, according to nerve specialists, a nervous habit of the muscles.

Dr. James M. Anders, of the Board of Health, said the paroxysms of coughing frequently weakened the heart and caused organic heart trouble, and that parents could not be too careful in protecting their children from whooping cough.

Dr. Clarence W. Schaeffer spoke on "Diphtheria—Its Elimination." He showed how, by "carriers" the disease was brought through persons who might be immune themselves to others.

Unemployment Voluntary.

A large part of the increasing amount of unemployment in this country is voluntary and temporary in character, declared Dr. George W. Kirchway, State director of the United States Employment Service.

Discharged soldiers, he said, were not eager to return to their old jobs and many were walking the streets to find work of a more dignified character.

He said the army was being demobilized too rapidly from the point of view of industry, with the result that discharged soldiers are concentrating in industrial centres. He termed a "Greek gift" the announcement of Secretary of War Baker that no man without a job would be discharged against his will, asserting that generally speaking the soldiers wished to get out of uniform as rapidly as possible.

Equal to Four.

Pat was simply a laborer, nothing more, nothing less, but naturally he was witty. While on a certain job one day he noticed his foreman standing idly by seemingly lost in thought, and, as Pat didn't relish the idea of doing all the work himself, he remarked:

"Anything wrong, sir?"

"No," replied the foreman, goodnaturedly. "I was just thinking, you know, Pat, one man scheming is as good as two working."

"Then, sir," responded Pat, "that being the case, I suggest that we both scheme; that will be as good as four working!"

Great Difference in Cost.

Think of the difference in cost between taking a professionally prescribed medicine and taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. You know that ordinarily it is considerable. In times like these when everybody should be economical it is well worth saving.

Hood's Sarsaparilla affords the least expensive of all treatments for the common everyday diseases or ailments of the blood, stomach, liver or kidneys. Many physicians use the same substances as its ingredients for these diseases and ailments, but these substances are better compounded in Hood's Sarsaparilla than they can possibly be in a prescribed medicine which is put up in a small way, with fewer facilities, and when the physician's fee is added costs a great deal more.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by skilled pharmacists in one of the largest and best equipped laboratories in the world, is wonderfully successful, and highly recommended to those who would recover health and strength with the minimum necessary outlay. 64-6

——They are all good enough, but the "Watchman" is always the best.