

OF DEEP HISTORIC INTEREST

Possibility of Recovery of King John's Lost Treasures Causes Some Stir in England.

The idea of making use of the electric apparatus used in locating ores to discover King John's lost treasure has been put forward by Capt. Hugh Polard in an English paper. He recalls the fact that, several years ago, Sir William Hope informed the Society of Antiquaries that the ford of the Wash where the treasure was lost in the thirteenth century was reclaimed in the seventeenth, and that the land lies between Walpole and Long Sutton in Lincolnshire. Now this treasure of King John's is of extraordinary interest. Not only did it contain loot from half the castles and churches of England and John's own jewels, but the crown of King Alfred as well. At the close of the seventeenth century King Alfred's jewel, now in the Ashmolean museum, was found some distance north of the site of Athelney abbey in Somersetshire. The gem is made of pure gold and contains colored stones covered by a thick crystal, through which is seen the miniature of a man clothed in a green Saxon tunic. It is formed of enameled mosaic on a blue ground. The man is seated on a throne with a crown on his head and holds a fleur-de-lis in each hand. Round the edge are the words in Anglo-Saxon: "Alfred had me worked." Some say the figure represents Alfred himself. If so, perhaps the crown which the gem depicts is the one which the elements wrenched from the unworthy hands of John all that long time ago, and the one which, it is to be hoped, the twentieth century will recover.

ELEPHANT MADE NO WHIMPER

Underwent Pain of Having Tooth Drawn With Stoicism That Would Shame Many Humans.

It does not require much imagination to realize that pulling an elephant's tooth is something of an engineering as well as a dental job. An example of this was when Albert, one of the biggest elephants in the Ringling herd at Madison Square garden, New York, had refused to eat and the circus veterinary found a great tooth cavity which was beyond remedy by filling.

The tooth that was giving Albert so much discomfort was as large as a man's fist. After a liberal dose of cocaine had been injected, forceps as big as ice tongs were clamped to the tooth, a rope attached to the forceps, and a squad of trainers made ready to supply the pulling power.

At a given signal the trainers gave a tremendous pull, and out came the huge tooth. In this sort of dental work the unknown quantity lies in what the elephant will do. Albert had been taken out of the menagerie to prevent panic among the rest of the herd in case he developed an inclination to object to the process. However, he underwent the ordeal calmly, and as soon as his jaw was dressed he was conducted back to his stall.

Put End to Moslem Piracy.

In the sixteenth century European civilization was menaced by the Turks. Moslem pirates were the peril of the seas, of which they were fast gaining control. This danger was averted and destroyed by Don Juan, commander of the Spanish fleet, and his allies, the Italian squadrons and the Venetian and Neapolitan fleets, at a naval battle with the Turks in the Bay of Lepanto. The capture of the enemy's flagship, after the battle had raged an hour and a half, gave Don Juan assurance of victory, so he hoisted the consecrated banner of the Holy league at the mast of the conquering galley, where it could be seen by both friend and enemy. The result was as Don Juan expected—exultation on the part of the Christians and depression and discouragement on the part of the Turks. After a heavy loss on both sides the Turkish armada was destroyed.

Largest of Inland Seas.

The Caspian sea is the largest inland sea in the world. It has an area exceeding 170,000 square miles, and it is situated between Europe and Asia to the southeast of Russia. It lies in a deep depression, and, in a past age, geologists tell us, probably formed, with the Black and Aral seas, an inland sea of vast extent. Salmon and sturgeon are abundant and the seal fishery is important. The Rivers Ural and Volga flow into it. Astrabad, Baku and Astrakhan are its chief ports. Waterways, consisting of rivers and canals, connect it with the Black and Baltic seas. Of its area, 865 square miles belong to its islands. At the present time its surface lies 88 feet below the level of the ocean.

Planting Trees on Wall Street.

They are preparing to plant trees along Wall street for soldiers from Denmark, but this Denmark is a town in Wisconsin and while there may be bulls and bears also on this Wall street they are not the ones usually associated with that thoroughfare. These memorial trees are being planted by John Jorgensen, according to a report to the American Forestry association of Washington, which is registering on a national honor roll all such trees set out.

HOW TO FEED RABBITS.

A rabbit is the cleanest, most particular of all animals, when it comes to eating; he will go hungry rather than eat something he does not like. A chicken or pig will "eat anything," but you have to cater a bit to bunny.

He is a vegetarian, but this doesn't mean that he welcomes everything that comes from a garden or field. He does not care for ragweed or mustard; he will nibble at curled dock or pigweed, and rather likes plantain and mallow. When given the chance, rabbits search out clover; they eat the flowers first, then the leaves and stems. Sometimes even the roots are dug up, for bunny does love clover!

Of course, your young rabbits will require little but their mother's milk for the first six or eight weeks. Once a day they can be given a mixture of bread and milk, and after the first month of life hay and grain can be gradually introduced. Oats are the grain suitable for rabbits, and they must be crushed for the little fellows under three months of age. Also, mix in a little bran.

Feed twice a day, except when a doe is nursing. Give her a noon meal. In summer the larger part of each meal should be green stuff—clover, plantain, dock and various grasses. Fresh lawn cuttings are good. Hay is a necessary part of the rabbit's food, but it must be sweet and free from mould. Some owners keep hay before the rabbits all the time, figuring to decrease the appetite for greens; too much of the latter is sure to make the very young "pot-bellied." Never feed green stuff when it is wet with dew or rain.

The adult rabbit that has had a liberal meal of green food in the morning will relish a handful of oats and some alfalfa for "dinner" in the evening.

Rabbits must have green food in winter, too. Beets, kale and turnips are good, though the last are of little value if wilted. Some breeders condemn cabbage, though I have never seen any bad results from its moderate use.

Watch the amount of grain food consumed; if it is not cleaned up at a meal reduce the ration till it is. Trampled and soiled food on the hutch floor is wasted, as rabbit food—bunny is too much an epicure to eat it unless very hungry. If the rabbits seem troubled with looseness of the bowels, cut down on the green food, and mix some flour with the grain. Fresh water should be kept before them at all times, and a piece of rock salt. The latter will make the salting of the food unnecessary.

In the winter, rabbits should have a warm mash once a day, preferably in the morning. Give the nursing doe all of this she will eat. One good mash is made of ground alfalfa, wheat bran and rolled oats, in equal parts with some chopped-up vegetable like carrots. Corn fodder makes

a pleasant change occasionally. Be extremely careful in experimenting on the rabbits' food; and guard particularly against bowel trouble.—By L. E. Eubanks, in Our Dumb Animals.

See New Flu Epidemic.

While an epidemic of influenza, which last year exacted a toll of approximately 6,000,000 over the world, may break out again next month, it was stated by the United States Public Health service, no means of combating it will be in the hands of the medical profession except general measures, which the history of the last epidemic shows are not very effective, it was declared.

Belief that the epidemic possibly, if not probably, will recur is based by officials in the health service on the following facts: The influenza epidemic of 1830 the disease recurred in 1831, 1832 and 1833. The epidemic of 1836 was followed by another in 1837. The disease also returned in 1848, after the epidemic of 1847, and in 1890, after the epidemic of 1889.

Since the epidemic died out practically no steps have been taken by the public health service to guard against a similar epidemic this year, officials said. The inactivity, it was pointed out, has not been due to neglect, and sent out the following resolutions:

First—The failure of medical science to isolate the influenza germ during the epidemic has left no bacilli with which experiments can be conducted toward obtaining a serum. Second—The fact that Congress did not provide a sum requested for research and investigation has left the health service with no funds for this work.

Some Facts About Ants.

Ants are really very long lived, considering their minuteness. A naturalist had two queens under observation for ten years and one of Sir John Lubbock's ant pets lived into her fifteenth year. Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following loss of the entire abdomen they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant carefully decapitated by aseptic surgery, lived forty-one days. A carpenter ant after being submerged eight days in distilled water came to life upon being dried, so that they are practically proof against drowning. They can live long periods without food, in one case the fast lasted nearly nine months.

Prompt Work.

"Tom is certainly a man of action." "What has he done?" "Why, the very day after the hearse accepted him he gave up his job at the bank and joined the Don't Worry Club."

Peanut Hay.

Time was when Virginia was distinctly the State of the peanut. The product was of minor importance, and consumption was confined mostly to the confectioner, the theatre gallery and the small boy.

But with the larger uses of the peanut in oil and other food and feed-stuff values the entire South has branched out in the cultivation of the once humble product.

In the growing of peanuts Alabama takes the lead. This State's yield this year will be less by 1,700,000 bushels than last year, but according to government estimates of July 1 it will be far ahead of other States. The South as a whole will be a million bushels over 1918.

Production forecasts for the various States are as follows: Virginia, 4,795,000 bushels; North Carolina, 5,498,000; South Carolina, 629,000; Georgia, 9,979,000; Florida, 5,336,000; Tennessee, 400,000; Alabama, 14,708,000; Mississippi, 117,000; Louisiana, 81,000; Texas, 12,478,000; Oklahoma, 556,000; Arkansas, 936,000.

The peanut is not only an excellent food, but its vine makes fine hay. In Alabama the peanut is now ranking as a major rather than a minor crop.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Communities May Act to Save Daylight Law.

Plans for a campaign to defeat the repeal of the national daylight saving law by local legislation in communities east of Pittsburgh, were announced at New York last week by the National Daylight Saving Association.

A proposed ordinance calling for a setting forward of clocks over a five-month period beginning the last Sunday in April, will be introduced in the Board of Aldermen of New York this month, it was announced. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce has voted to urge that city's Common Council to pass a similar ordinance and virtually all cities and towns in the east are expected to take similar action, it is said.

Wisconsin Cattle to Save Forests.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin conservation commission proposes to save thousands of acres of valuable timber by turning loose in northern Wisconsin, immense herds of cattle, sheep and hogs to prevent forest fires on heavily timbered tracts.

The commission declares that livestock will eat the underbrush, grass and small green stuff, which, when dried, causes forest fires to spread. In Oneida, Iron, Lincoln, Forest, Vilas and Price counties there are timber lands on which 500,000 head of cattle land is pastured at small cost. The commission will urge the Legislature to arrange for conversion of timber lands into pastures.

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