

DIES IF AFFECTION WANES

Pet Wife of Congo Chief Put to Death When Fickle Lord Tires of Her Charms.

An African chief may possess 1,000 wives, but the chief who has two pet wives at the same time or keeps any two wives in the same house is yet to be found.

To be the pet wife of the chief, to know that one is pointed out by the entire village as a beauty and the honored one, sounds rather alluring, but to know that one may lose one's head when a more attractive successor appears is sufficient cause for hesitation on the part of the bride when the chief comes a-wooing.

Jewelry that is worn by the pet of a Congo chief is interesting. A necklace of beaten and carved brass, perhaps two and one-half inches thick, eight inches in diameter and weighing 28 pounds, is shaped like the letter C. After this ornament is placed about the neck of the chief's pet she lies down with her head on a rock and the ends are closed with heavy hammers. Heavy anklets and bracelets accompany the necklace, so that she daily carries about with her from 24 to 50 pounds of jewelry.

As she walks about the village she is the center of attraction. She may hold this enviable position for five or six years, or at least until the chief may choose another beauty. Whenever this occurs her doom is sealed. Off comes her head for the purpose of removing the necklace, and next the arms and legs that the bracelets and anklets may grace the fair successor.

SMILE HAS DISTINCT VALUE

No Person Ever Attained Place or Popularity by the Exercise of a "Grouch."

In a debate in the national house of representatives one member charged the members on the other side with being a "continual grouch." Is it natural for men, especially politicians, to be grouches? Have they not yet learned the value of a smile?

This busy world, with its wonderful revelations, its tremendous possibilities, has no use for the "grouch." The minister who never smiles misses the sweetness of religion. The lawyer who never smiles loses more cases than he wins. The merchant who never smiles loses trade. The general who never smiles loses his grip on his men. The politician who never smiles usually stays at home. The salesman who never smiles loses his position.

Somehow people don't like a "grouch," a man who doesn't know how or when to smile.

A smile is the biggest asset to any man or woman. It means admiring, good nature, health—and wealth. It disarms a foe and makes a friend. It builds hope, banishes fear. It opens the door to the joys of life and the riches of existence. It is a jewel beyond price.

Silly Idea Rebuked.

The late Count de Lesseps never seemed to lose sight of the education of his children, even in the smallest detail. One morning at breakfast a beautiful Dresden teacup was broken.

"Ah!" cried the countess, "a disaster! Two more of that set will now be broken. It always happens so."

"Are you so superstitious," asked the count, "as really to believe that two more will be broken?"

"I know it."

"Then let us get it off our minds." And taking two of the cups by the handles he dashed them together.

The anger and dismay of the countess proved conclusively that she had not seriously believed the superstition. It also loosed any hold the absurd idea may have had on the minds of the children.

Slaves in Abyssinia.

The inhabitants of the Gemira country in Abyssinia are pagans. They appear to believe in a divinity inhabiting the sky—not to be identified with the Wah of the Galla—and also in secondary genii dwelling on the earth. Slavery is not officially recognized, but it exists in fact, though with some extenuation in form. The slave is not free to change his master; he is put in chains if suspected of an intention of escaping; he is beaten if he does not work or march at the will of his master, and he receives no pay. On the other hand, if he can be "presented" he cannot be openly sold, and must be designated gabare ("subject") not baria ("slave"). Even these differences disappear in distant provinces like Gemira, and in times of disorder. Those who will not submit live as fugitives in the forests.

Rapid Heat Changes in Leaves.

Some recent investigations of the temperature of leaves made in the deserts and mountains of Arizona and in the Santa Lucia mountains of California have resulted in the discovery that leaves show a very rapid change of temperature at times. These fluctuations are almost constantly going on. Changes of from one to three degrees Centigrade were observed in from 20 to 60 seconds, and if a moderately strong wind is blowing the change may amount to five degrees in 30 seconds.

FEAST FOLLOWS ARAB FAST

Institution of the East Much Resembles the Christian Observance of Lenten Season.

As the Mohammedan year is a lunar one, the months rotate through the different seasons, and the fast of Ramadan becomes a severe affliction upon the faithful when the month happens to fall in the hot days of summer. The sick, travelers and soldiers in time of war are temporarily released from this duty, as well as nursing women and others to whom it might prove injurious. The fast is followed by the feast of Belram, which was established by Mohammed, who seems to have been guided by the Christian institution of Lent, which in the early church varied from four to six weeks. On this day every family of the true believers offers a sheep to God, and the streets of the cities are filled with men carrying the destined victims on their backs. Among the Arabs the festival begins at four in the morning, when great crowds collect at the residence of the nearest pasha or bey, awaiting his appearance in the court of the palace. At five o'clock his highness enters, accompanied by members of his family and his staff; cannon are fired, the peculiar bands of the East play suitable airs, and the chief captain announces that the hour of sacrifice has arrived, and that his highness, after prayer, will be present at this act. All then adjourn to the mosque, and when the sacrifice is over the pasha re-enters the court, and those of high rank kiss his hand; the inferior slightly touching it with their lips. This occupies about an hour, when all retire to take coffee, the captain thanking the crowd for their presence as a mark of attachment to their ruler.

FOUGHT THE FLOWING BOWL

Eastern Monarchs and Religious Leaders Long Ago Lifted Their Voices Against Drunkenness.

Temperance movements and prohibition crusades date back at least 3,000 years. It was China that first tried to be bone-dry. Early reforms along temperance lines are attributed to the priests of India and Persia. But the Chinese claim that in the eleventh century before Christ their emperor, so disgusted over the prevalence of drunkenness, ordered all the grapevines in the kingdom uprooted.

A hundred years before this bone-dry effort, in the twelfth century before Christ, King Wen tried partial reform in China. Wen, founder of the Chou dynasty, promulgated an "Announcement Against Drunkenness," according to ancient Chinese documents handed down by Confucius.

King Wen declared "drinking has long been a national vice." He ordered that wine be used only in connection with sacrifices—and even then drunkenness was not to be tolerated.

The temperance reforms also existed in Egypt centuries before Christ. Here's what a teacher said to a youth who had been looking upon the flowing bowl too freely:

"Drink not beer to excess. The words that come out of thy mouth thou canst not recall. Thou dost fall and break thy limbs and no one reaches out a hand to thee. Thy comrades go on drinking; they stand up and say: 'Away with this fellow who is drunk.' If anyone should then seek thee to ask counsel of thee, thou wouldst be found lying in the dust like a little child."

Life's Master-Key.

Life's master-key is a personal possession. It's yours to use. It's your estimate of yourself plus sufficient initiative to bring ideals to pass. You're bound to be questioned and discounted at every turn. Others have the same mental concept of their worth as you do. It's your job to show them who is most fit. No, you needn't begin that old quarrel about the survival of the fittest. Life knows mercy as literature more than it does of conduct. Nature's laws are just, impartial and irrevocable. They know neither sex nor social position. He who by instinct works with them wins, he who does the opposite fails. When opportunity steps into view you must grasp the forelock or join the great army of those who spend the time in regrets and those who sigh, "if I had only known."

Power of Imagination.

A doctor, treating an old woman for typhoid fever, took her temperature on each visit by putting a thermometer under her tongue. One day, when she was nearly well, the doctor did not take her temperature. He had scarcely got 100 yards from the house when her son called him back. "Mother is worse," said the young man. "Come back at once!" The doctor returned. As he went into the sick room the old woman looked up at him reproachfully. "Doctor," she said, "why didn't you give me that tube under my tongue today? That always did me more good than all the rest of your trash!"

Something Saved.

A music teacher, giving a lesson to a careless pupil, was becoming impatient with her. Finally, at a most complicated part of a difficult piece, the pupil lifted her hands from the piano and searched for her handkerchief. It was the last straw. "Oh," exclaimed the teacher, "was there ever such a girl? You lose your position, you lose your fingering, you lose your handkerchief—you lose everything!" "Oh, no," responded the pupil, with a twinkle in her eyes, "not everything! I haven't lost my temper!"

The Breeds of Geese.

Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, namely: Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Embden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Embden, Chinese and African are easily the most popular breeds of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

The Toulouse, the largest of the standard breeds of geese is a good layer, producing from 20 to 35 eggs a year, is docile, grows rapidly, and makes a good market bird. However, its dark pinfeathers make it a slightly less attractive market goose than the Embden.

The Embden, a large, white goose, slightly smaller and with somewhat longer legs than the Toulouse, is only a fair layer and is usually less prolific than the Toulouse. This breed has white pinfeathers, is a rapid grower, and matures early.

The African, a gray goose, with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

There are two standard varieties of Chinese geese, the brown and the white. Both varieties mature early and are said to be prolific layers and rapid growers, but shy and rather difficult to handle.

The wild goose is bred to some extent in captivity, and the young are sold to hunters to use as decoys. The wild gander is used to cross with either the common or the pure-bred goose, producing the so-called Mongrel goose. This Mongrel goose is highly prized as a market goose, but is sterile and can not be bred.

The Egyptian goose is a small, brightly colored goose kept for ornamental purposes and rarely seen in this country. It resembles the wild goose in shape and weighs 2 pounds less in each class.

RUNVILLE.

Miss Nancy McCartney, of Snow Shoe, is spending some time at the home of Mrs. W. T. Kunes.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Poorman, of State College, were visitors at the home of Mr. Poorman's parents on Saturday of last week.

The W. C. T. U. met at the home of W. T. Kunes on Monday evening for special meeting, and elected as their delegates to the county convention, which will be held in Bellefonte September 25th and 26th, Mrs. Addie Lutz and Mrs. Sallie Furl. We urge all lovers of the temperance cause to avail themselves of this opportunity and attend the meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Kunes depart-

ed on Friday of last week to visit their sister, Mrs. Sadie Kunes, at Williamsport, who has been in poor health. At present she is in an alarming condition. They also stopped on their way home and visited Mr. Kunes' sister, Mrs. Addie Swisher, at Mill Hall, returning home Sunday evening.

—Subscribe for the "Watchman."

Grape Juice Has Palatable Uses.

Wise housekeepers can plenty of grape juice for use not only as a beverage, but as flavoring in various tempting desserts.

Only clean, sound, well-ripened but not overripe, grapes should be used. These may be crushed by a potato masher or some similar implement, or the juice may be pressed out in an ordinary cider mill. Pour immediately into a glass or enameled vessel and allow to stand over night. Drain the juice from the sediment and run through several thicknesses of clean flannel. Pour into clean bottles, leaving space at the top for the liquid to expand when hot. Put bottles on a false bottom in a wash boiler if no commercial pasteurizer is available, fill boiler with water 40 within an inch or so of the tops of the bottles. Place a thermometer in one of the bottles and heat until the juice reaches a temperature of 180 degrees, then take the bottles out and seal or cork them immediately. Only new corks, which have been soaked for thirty minutes in warm water at a temperature of 140 degrees, should be used. It is well to take the further precaution of sealing the corks with paraffin or sealing wax to prevent the entrance of mold germs.

Grape juice may also be made by adding one pint of water to every five pounds of grapes. Concord and Niagara make an acceptable product. Crush the grapes, add the water, bring nearly to boiling point and strain. Add one-half cup of granulated sugar to every quart of juice. Bring just to a boil, pour into boiled bottles or cans, place in water bath and boil ten minutes; seal airtight.

Unfermented grape juice properly made and bottled will keep indefinitely if not exposed to the atmosphere or to infection from mold germs. When a bottle is once opened, however, the contents should be used as soon as possible.—United States Department of Agriculture.

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