Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., September 24, 1920.

THE MARION-ETTE.

By Oliver Hereford, in New York World

In Marion Town there's a wonderful show,
Backed by Penrose and Smoot and Co.,
Presenting the marvelous puppet clown--
The Marion-ette of Marion town.

The greatest manikin of the age
That ever was seen on porch or stage
Worked by wires and wheels et cet.—
A most remarkable Marion-ette.

It dances to any old tune you please
And straddles the league with the greatest ease.
It's Pro and it's anti-suffraget,
This highly adaptable Marion-ette.

Though a puppet, it really seems to speak.
But behind the scenes stand a powerful "clique"
To furnish big words and phrases set
For this awfully ingenious Marion-ette.

Its sonorous gabble brings equal cheer
To the son of toil and the profiteer.
For the dry it's dry, and the wets it's wet,
This very ambitious Marion-ette.

Its favorite word is "Normalcy,"
Which means "get back to what used to be."
Good old Reaction's one best bet
Is this truly reliable Marion-ette.

This hoary back-number-ful, phony stage-thunder-ful
Perfectly wonderful Marion-ette.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS AND QUAKERS.

The history of the Anabaptist movement is not so easy to trace in England as it is on the continent. Its influence in that country was undoubtedly great, but was more or less diffused and indirect. It affected the Puritan movement and added something to the history of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. The most direct influence, however, was on the Baptists and Quakers. And yet these are by no means synonymous with the Anabaptists. The great body of the Baptist churches differ considerably from them, the chief element of relationship being the doctrine of adult baptism. Little is known of early Anabaptist doctrines in England. In 1535 ten Dutch Anabaptists were slain, according to Fox, and Fuller says in 1538 four others were burned. At the end of the sixteenth century there were a number of Anabaptist communities, of which Robert Cook was the leader, and these were no doubt influential in preparing the way for the modern Baptist church.

BAPTIST BEGINNINGS.

The real founder of the modern Baptist church was John Smith (died 1612), who broke away from the Brownists or Independents, of which hitherto they formed a part. He had come under Mennonite teaching in Amsterdam, and now, in 1609, separated from the Independents, baptized himself (se-baptism), Helways and several others. These formed the first English Baptist church, which in 1611 published a declaration of faith in Amsterdam. When Smith died in Holland, Helways returned to England and formed the first Baptist church in that country. They met in Newgate Street, London. Helways and his followers were Arminians and repudiated Calvinism and predestination, which marked the Presbyterian element of the Independents. But not all Baptists were Arminians, for a second group of the Independents who had become imbued with Calvin's teachings, as well as with those of the Anabaptists, formed a second division of the Baptist church, now known as the Calvinist or Particular Baptists. Hence we find two sets of Baptists in England, whose origin is quite distinct and which never had any real intercourse, one the general Baptists, who were Arminians owing to the influence of the Mennonites, the other being the Particular Baptists, owing to the influence of Calvinism, and both repudiating infant baptism. These distinctions exist today in the Baptist church in the United States. Yet the Arminian Baptist church in America did not come historically from the English church, but was founded by Roger Williams, a minister of the Church of England, who came over to Massachusetts and was driven from that province by the Congregationalists because he would not conform to their doctrines. He became the founder of the colony on Rhode Island, which was declared by the charter he obtained in 1644 free to all forms of religion. He had become converted to Baptist principles, had been immersed by one of the members of his church, baptized or immersed a number of others, and out of these founded the first Baptist church in Providence, Rhode Island. Later, English Baptists came over and before the end of the eighteenth century there were a number of Baptist churches in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia and other States. All Baptist churches, however, in America were congregational in polity, each church managing its own affairs. There are today thirteen different Baptist churches in the United States, not counting the various branches of Dunkards or German Baptists founded in Germany in the early part of the eighteenth century by Alexander Mack, and transplanted to Pennsylvania in 1719.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The influence of the Anabaptists or Mennonites in England was largely shown in the rise of the sect known as Quakers. There can be no doubt of the close connection of the two, although the historical details of the connection are not easy to establish. The doctrines are the same, the refusal to take oath, to go to war, or enter a litigation, the repudiation of the outward forms, liturgy, priesthood and the sacraments, the equal place accorded to women in the church organization and especially the doctrine of the inward light. Barclay has shown the points of resemblance between the two groups. Historically the Quakers were founded by George Fox, who, like Wesley in the eighteenth century, was impressed by the formalism and deadness of contemporary christianity, emphasized the necessity of repentance and seeking after truth. Like Wesley, too, he did not aim at a separate organization, but sought a revival of religion in the regular church itself. He went about the country preaching in bars, market places and public squares. He insisted above all on inward spiritual experience. This is his great contribution to the religious history of his day and generation, and it appealed with great force to thousands of his fellow countrymen. This feeling for personal religious experience led to the disregard of established churches, of fine buildings, and the setting apart of separate sets of men or priests. They believed, by virtue of the inner light, in the possibility of complete victory over sin in this life. In this respect they go back on the one hand to Joachim da Fiore and the Fraticelli, and on the other hand they anticipate the well-known sect of Sanctificationists of our own time. In the eighteenth century the doctrine of the inward light led them to disparage or neglect the Bible as outward and non-essential. Elias Hicks emphasized the Christ within. It is by insisting on the divine communion that the Friends have become a separate community.

The chief seat of the Quakers in the United States is in Pennsylvania. We have already seen how William Penn established his Holy Experiment, and how Germantown was settled in 1683 by Mennonites from Kriegsheim and Crefeld, and how, in 1719, Lancaster county was settled by similar groups of Mennonites from Switzerland. These were all practically Quakers. In similar manner Philadelphia became the center of the English Quakers in the New World. They have become split up into four groups, the two principal bodies being the so-called Orthodox Friends and the Hicksite Friends. The latter group, who object to being called Hicksites, were founded by Elias Hicks (died in 1830), who depreciated the value of the Bible and recognized no other Saviour than the inner light. He so stated the doctrines of the pre-existence, deity, incarnation and vicarious atonement of Chirst, of the personality of Satan, and of eternal punishment that he was charged with being more or less in sympathy with Unitarianism.

This group still remains. The English Quakers and the Swiss Quakers or Mennonites have always felt their close connection, and in the early days at Germantown they often worshipped togteher. It was to the monthly meeting in Rigert Worrell's house that Pastorius, Hendricks and the Opden Graeff brothers presented the famous petition against slavery in 1688, the first instance of the kind in America.

ANABAPTISTS IN AMERICA.

Strangely enough, the Anabaptists are today practically extinct in Switzerland, where they began. Many communities, however, still exist in various parts of southern Germany, and especially in Holland, where they are still strong.

The most interesting phase of their history is not in Europe, but in the United States. There can be little doubt that there is a close connection between the Anabaptists of Switzerland and Holland and the Quakers of England. Barclay says of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, "We are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrines, practices and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites." As Judge Pennypacker says, "To the spread of Mennonite teachings in England we owe the origin of the Quakers and the settlement of Pennsylvania." When William Penn became a Quaker, he was filled with missionary ferver; among his other labors in the field of missions he made two journeys to Holland and Germany, by means of which he made his doctrines known on the continent. In 1681 Penn received from Charles II, in payment of a debt which the government owed his father, Admiral Penn, the grant of an immense tract of land situated between New Jersey and Maryland. He immediately planned what he called a "Holy Experiment" in government, a state in which religious as well as political freedom should be granted to all. In order to attract colonists he published a pamphlet entitled "Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania in America," in which the advantages of the new world were set forth in a favorable light. Almost at the same time a German translation was published in Amsterdam. The result of this pamphlet was the settlement of Germantown by Quakers and Mennonites from Kriegsheim and Crefeld. Under the management of Franz Daniel Pastorius, who went ahead to prepare the way, they sailed in the ship Concord, the Mayflower of the Germans of Pennsylvania, and landed in Philadelphia October 6, 1683. This settlement at Germantown is the pioneer of all German settlements in America.

THE SECOND MENNONITE EMIGRATION.

Still more interesting is the second Mennonite emigration to Pennsylvania, this time from Switzerland in 1710. This movement, without doubt, is closely connected with the settlement of Germantown. The relations between the Mennonites of Holland and Switzerland had always been very close. Twice had the former made formal protest to Berne and Zurich in regard to the persecution of their brethren; they had subscribed large sums of money to alleviate the sufferings of the exiled Swiss in the Palatinate, and a society had been formed for the purpose of affording systematic assistance to all their suffering fellow believers. It was through the Dutch Quakers undoubtedly that the stream of Swiss emigration was first turned to Pennsylvania, where the success of Germantown seemed to assure a similar prosperity to all.

We have seen how widespread the Anabaptist movement had been in Switzerland, especially in the Cantons of Zurich and Berne. Of all their doctrines that of refusing to bear arms was the most obnoxious to the State. Exiled again and again, they persisted in returning to their native land. In 1710 the Canton of Berne sent a large number of them to Holland, hoping thence to deport them to America. This effort failed through the refusal of Holland and England to be a party to such enforced emigration. In 1711, however, the Mennonites of Berne were offered free transportation down the Rhine, permission to sell their property and to take their families with them on condition that they pledge themselves never to return to Switzerland. Their friends in Holland urged them to do this and especially through the efforts of the Dutch Ambassador in Switzerland the exportation occurred. This was the source of the well-known first settlement in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1710, of which Bishop John Herr and Martin Kundig were the leaders. No sooner had these first settlers become established than Martin Kundig was sent back to Germany and Switzerland to bring over those who wished to share their fortune. While there were Mennonites settled in other parts of Pennsylvania, Lancaster county was and is still their chief center. In general they have retained the manners and customs of their fathers. Many still dress in quaint garb, the women wearing caps even in their housework. They worship in plain meeting-houses, choose their ministers by lot, will not take oath or bear arms. Yet while this is true, those families which have moved to the city or gone to other States have gradually left the old-fashioned faith of their fathers and become worldly, yet the sect is comparatively large today, the total number of all sects in all parts of the United States amounting to nearly sixty thousand.

Like all other denominations, the Mennonites have had their schisms, and are broken up into twelve branches, some of which, however, have only a few hundred communicants. The most important, numerically as well as historically, of these off-shoots is that known as the Amish, founded by Jacob Ammen, of the Canton Berne, Switzerland, his purpose being to preserve more severity and simplicity in dress as well as doctrine. The use of buttons was considered worldly vanity, and only hooks and eyes were allowed on the clothing. Hence they are often called "Hookers." The Amish still flourish in Pennsylvania, where they worship in private houses, have no regular minister and adhere rigidly to the confession adopted by the Synod of Dort in 1632.

But even in the new world the tendency to schism showed itself. The Reformed Mennonites were founded by Francis Herr toward the end of the eighteenth century. The River Brethren were founded by Jacob Engel, who came from Switzerland and lived in Conestoga township. They took their home name from the fact that they originated near the Susquehanna River.—By Oscar Kuhns, in The Christian Advocate.

Nurse Enters College; Cares for Classmates.

A record for adopting a means of working ones way through college has been set by a girl who has just entered the Freshman class at Penn State. She is Miss Mildred Holobaugh, a graduate nurse with experience in army camps, who desired to obtain a college degree, and who has been appointed as a special health adviser to the body of over 300 women students at Penn State. She will have a small dispensary and office in the main dormitory for women, will maintain regular hours while not attending classes, and look after the general health of the women students.

Miss Holobaugh is a graduate of the Columbia hospital, Wilkinsburg, and for more than a year has served in the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, and at Camp Dix. Her home is in Altoona, and she is enrolled in the school of liberal arts in a course that will eventually bring her a degree of Bachelor of Arts. Her work as a nurse with the women students will come under the supervision of the College Health Service, where she will refer all other than minor cases of illness.

The Health Service under the direction of Dr. J. P. Ritenour, will have two new nurses on its staff this year. They are Miss Grace Thatcher and Miss Ella Boyle, both of Pittsburgh, and graduates of the Allegheny General hospital. During the war Miss Thatcher had charge of the Philadelphia Red Cross headquarters, and supervised the shipment of all supplies to Europe. Miss Boyle was for five years in charge of a dispensary in one of the large department stores of Pittsburgh.

Crops in Pennsylvania Reported as Good Despite Damage Caused by Rain.

A report by the Department of Agriculture on the conditions of Pennsylvania crops says "growing conditions during the past month proved beneficial to all important crops ,but continuous rainfall caused damage to shock oats and developed some rot in potatoes, peaches and tomatoes and delayed all farm work."

The conditions of crops on September 1 indicated yields as follows:

Corn, 63,729,000 bushels; spring wheat, 313,000 bushels; oats, 41,729,000 bushels; barley, 357,000 bushels; buckwheat, 5,311,000 bushels; potatoes, 25,001,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 119,000 bushels; tobacco, 56,426,000 pounds; hay, 4,169,000 tons; apples, 21,330,000 bushels; peaches, 1,744,000 bushels; pears, 657,000 bushels.

The number of stock hogs on hand September 1 was estimated at 1,083,000, as compared with 1,165,000 in 1919. The total production of wool this season is estimated at 4,560,000 pounds as compared with 4,863,000 pounds in 1919.

Polished Young Man.

A recent want ad:

Wanted—Apartment by a young man with hardwood finish.—Fargo Forum.

——Listen, and in the deepest hollow of loneliness we can hear the voice of the Shepherd.—Fiona Macleod.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FORESTS.

Short Talks on the Forests and the Lumber Situation.

By Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of Pennsylvania.

MAINTAINING THE TIMBER LEVEL.

By cutting only the right trees, by giving young trees a chance to grow up as fast as the mature ones are cut, and by keeping the fires out of the forests, it is possible for Pennsylvania to maintain a steady level of production in its lumber industry.

Pennsylvania uses great quantities of wood each year. Expressed in simple terms the Commonwealth's annual consumption of wood amounts to the equivalent of about five billion board feet. So much lumber, stretched end to end would make a wooden belt for Mother Earth, with plenty of room for bucking and overlapping, an inch thick and forty feet wide.

Not all of this is lumber used in building operations and manufacturing. It includes also railroad ties, fencing, mine timbers, pulp wood, shingles, slack cooperage, tight cooperage, wood for distillation, veneer logs, telegraph poles, and firewood.

Nearly the whole of it could and should be produced in Pennsylvania, with a great deal left over for export as well.

In 1899 Pennsylvania's lumber cut was in excess of the State's consumption. Nine years later we started to import lumber. Today our lumber users must go outside the State—and in most cases pay for freight hauls of thousands of miles—for more than half the lumber necessary in the industrial life of the Commonwealth.

To maintain Pennsylvania's normal level of forest production, it is, however, necessary first to get back to it.

Before all else, the reclamation of our forest lands is what we need. First, we must keep down the fires; second, we must put an end to forest devastation. In other words, we must see that young trees are permitted to grow where mature ones have been removed.

The penalties the Commonwealth must pay for not maintaining its timber level make themselves felt in the loss to the consumers of wood in every form, in the high prices they must pay, including freight charges; with corresponding increase in the cost of living; in the loss caused by floods, the loss in soil values, the loss of wages, and many other losses acutely felt by all of the people.

The mere statement of the fact that from a lumber exporting State we have fallen to a lumber importing State is sufficient to arouse the interest of the people of Pennsylvania. The reason for this is not found in the increase in population and manufacturing. We have less manufacturing of lumber in Pennsylvania than we had twenty years ago, and our per capita consumption of lumber has not increased.

The big answer to the loss of our timber level is found in the bald hills and barren wastes so familiar to all who travel over the State.

When we conquer fires and put an end to forest devastation, when we give the young trees a chance to grow, we shall have started on the return trip. Then conservative lumbering under sound practical direction will maintain Pennsylvania's timber level and immeasurably increase the prosperity of our Commonwealth.

State College Receives First Public Endowment.

For the first time in its history, the Pennsylvania State College has received financial aid through a public endowment fund. Announcement was made here that the Rockerfeller Institute for Medical Research has made a grant of $5000 for the current year in aid of the researches in animal nutritions. Existing upon the usual State and Federal maintenance appropriations, which are required by law, the college has never before received support from such outside sources. The U. S. Department of Agriculture until July 1st of this year has assisted in this research in animal nutrition, but cut off its aid at that time.

For the past twenty years the college Institute of Animal Nutrition, which is closely allied with the school of agriculture, has been conducting experiments and research work under the direction of Dr. H. P. Armsby, one of the leading scientists of the country. In this work he designed and built the only animal respiration calorimeter in the United States which determines the efficiency of dairy cows and beef steers as mechanisms for converting inedible farm crops and by-products into human food and thus adding to the total food supply of the country. It is looked upon as a study of national economy in food production.

A New Lincoln Story.

A recent visitor to an old lady in Springfield, Illinois, who knew Lincoln well, was told this story of the great martyr President.

On one of his flatboat trips down the Ohio River, Lincoln found the other boatman with him to be a rough, drinking lot. They planned to go ashore and "celebrate" at the first town approached, and urged young Abe to go with them. Lincoln refused to be induced to join them, in spite of taunts and gibes. They called him "sissy" and "preacher" and other epithets, but Abe only smiled and said he was responsible with them for the cargo, which belonged to another man. The men went ashore and spent the night in the saloon while Lincoln watched the raft. In the morning the men came aboard, rolling before them a barrel of whiskey. Young Lincoln then said, "You call me a 'sissy' and a 'mollycoddle,' but I'll stump you to lift up the keg and drink from the bunghole." They couldn't very well back out, and so each one tried to lift the keg to his mouth but in vain. Then the young giant, Lincoln, grasped the keg by either rim and slowly muscled it up to his knees, then to his chest, and then with a mighty shove up over his head until the bunghole was above his mouth. He didn't drink a drop, but with a mighty heave tossed the keg overboard.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

Oh, many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant,
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.—Scott.

ETIQUETTE NOTES.

A woman who marries does not give up her given name, or Christian name, let us say, but is just as much obliged to use it in signing her name as she ever was.

A woman who has been christened Mary is Mary to the end of her life, and no matter how often she marries, her chirstian name is still her individual name proper.

When a woman who is named Mary marries a man named John Smith, she does not change her name to John, but she adds the Smith; she is Mrs. John Smith by courtesy, but by law she is Mary Smith. If her name was Mary Brown, she drops Brown only and taks Smith in its stead.

In signing a legal paper, a deed for example, or a mortgage, the law makes it obligatory for a woman to sign her own christian name and not her husband's; she must sign herself Mary Smith and not Mrs. John Smith.

It is very bad form to sign one's self Miss or Mrs., to assert one's title, as it were, at the foot of a letter or a manuscript for publication, and argues but small acquaintance with the regulations of the accepted social code.

A man, however, little versed in the usages of the polite world, rarely commits the error of signing himself Mr. How would it look for a man to sign an article he had written—Mr. John Peabody? It would look absurd and be a proof of his ignorance of good form.

It is nearly as bad form for a woman to sign herself Mrs. Mary Smith as to sign herself Mrs. John Smith, but not quite so ridiculous. Where one wishes the fact to be known that one is married, it is only necessary to place the title Mrs. in parenthesis, as follows (Mrs.) Mary J. Smith.

—

Growing children have certain special needs in the way of food. Like grown people, children must be supplied with what is necessary for health and strength, but, unlike them, they must be given also what is necessary for development.

Even when children eat all their meals at home it is no easy matter to see that they are properly fed; and when they eat some of their meals at school the difficulty is far greater. It is not easy to make food attractive and to keep it clean when it must be packed and carried in a lunch basket. Nor is it easy to prepare meals in places like schools which are not specifically fitted for the purpose.

The following bills of fare suggested by food specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture for the lunch basket may help the busy mother.

Sandwiches with sliced tender meat for filling; baked apple, cookies, or a few lumps of sugar; slices of meat loaf or bean loaf, bread and butter sandwiches, stewed fruit, small frosted cake; crisp rolls, hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish, moistened and seasoned, or mixed with salad dressing, orange, apple, a mixture of sliced fruit, or berries and cake; lettuce or celery sandwiches, cup custard, jelly sandwiches; cottage cheese and chopped green-pepper sandwiches, or a pot of cream cheese with bread and butter sandwiches, peanut sandwiches, fruit and cake; hard boiled eggs, crisp baking-powder biscuits, celery or radishes, brown sugar or maple sugar sandwiches; bottle of milk, thin corn bread and butter, dates, apple; raisin or nut bread with butter, cheese, orange, maple sugar; baked bean and lettuce sandwiches, apple sauce, sweet chocolate.

—

Of course everything tastes good at a picnic, where plenty of fresh air is sure to sharpen the appetite. Nevertheless, where one prepares many of these outdoor meals it is good to have a variety of sandwich recipes on hand, so that this typical viand will always be welcome.

Remember that picnic sandwiches should be more substantial than those dainty affairs you make for afternoon tea or party refreshments. The picnic sandwich very often is the main dish of the meal. Use bread that is a day old, as it will cut better, and if you are afraid it will dry out too quickly, wrap the made sandwiches in a damp napkin or tea towel. Those wax sandwich envelopes to be bought by the pack for 10 cents are an excellent way in which to pack sandwiches to keep them moist.

In making a great many sandwiches, butter the cut end of the loaf before you slice it off. In this way you will be able to spread the butter easier and cut the bread thinner. Do not trim the crust from picnic sandwiches unless it is very tough. Rather cut the bread thin and leave it on. Let your butter stand out of the ice box for a few minutes before you begin to spread and you will find it will go farther without skimping on it. Nothing is so disappointing as a sandwich sparingly buttered.

—

Canned corn, peas, beans, and asparagus may show no signs of spoilage to the eye, and still when opened may have a sour taste and a disagreeable odor. This trouble is known to the canner as "flat-sour," and can be avoided, if the canner will use vegetables that have been gathered not more than five or six hours, blanch, cold-dip, pack one jar at a time, and place each jar in the canner as it is packed. The first jar in will not be affected by the extra cooking. When the steam-pressure canner is used, the jars or cans may be placed in the retort and the cover placed in position but not clamped down until the retort is filled. Rapid cooling prevents overcooking, clarifies the liquid, and preserves the shape and texture.

Save the liquor in which meat has been boiled and use it for the foundation of vegetable soup.

Bread pudding with prunes in it can be served with a lemon sauce, and the whole family will relish it.

The Gift of Folly to Science.

Along the road that leads to knowledge are scattered many fake-shops, which as a rule do a flourishing and profitable business. For the chief weakness of the human mind is credulity.

But, by a curious paradox, the foolishness factories every now and then produce something that proves of substantial usefulness to science.

But, by a curious paradox, the foolyears ago a man named Perkins invented what he called a "magnetic tractor," for drawing diseases out of folks. It was shaped like a pair of compasses, with one leg of silver and the other of copper. When the two points were passed over the afflicted part of the body the instrument was supposed by some electrical means to alleviate or cure the trouble.

The "tractors" undoubtedly did benefit many people; also Perkins, who sold them for $5 apiece. They made such a sensation that scientists took the matter up, investigating it thoroughly and proved that imagination did the work. Blindfolded persons were relieved of pain by the contact of a couple of pointed sticks of wood, which they mistook for the instrument in question.

The whole business was plain foolishness. Nevertheless, the interest it awakened led to the first opening up of the field of electro-therapy, discoveries in which have proved of such immense importance to medical science.

Today, as the newest contribution to psuedo-science, we have the implantation of goats' glands in human tissues, which is declared to have a rejuvenating effect. One man who submitted himself to it writes: "There was an immediate improvement in my entire system, and that vigor has continued. I am now fifty years old, but I feel as young as I did in my twenties."

Other current news relates to the discovery of an exilir of life—a secretion of the thyroid gland which promises to restore youth and extend the term of human life.

Most of this is really old stuff. It harks back to the famous experiments of Doctor Brown-Sequard, who more than twenty years ago was convinced that he had obtained from animal glands (not the thyroid) a true elixir of life.

Doctor Brown-Sequard's discovery was proved to be an absurdity. Nevertheless, the interest awakened by it led directly to investigations that revealed a whole realm of facts in regard to the so-called "physiologic drugs," which have proved so wonderfully valuable as medicines.

Certain glands in the human body secrete substances which are true drugs and which are necessary to the physical economy, controlling certain functions. Thus, for example, a secretion of the "adrenal" gland (on top of each kidney) governs blood pressure. In medicine (derived from the corresponding gland of the sheep,) it is used to control blood pressure and to prevent bleeding in surgical operations.

Other important uses are found for drugs derived from the thyroid (in the throat), the pituitary gland (in the brain,) the pancreas, etc. But none of them renews youth.

Why a Cat Has Whiskers.

All members of the cat family, the common household tabby as well as tigers and other big forest cats, have a marvelous power of vision and can see very well in the dark, but it is not through the power of vision alone that the cat is able to move about so surely and silently in the night. The project from the muzzle and above the eyes have quite a lot to do with it.

The whiskers of any of the cat family are really delicate organs of touch each growing from a gland nerved to infinite sensibility. Though the long hair is itself very tough and insensible the slightest touch upon it is distinctly felt by the animal. If perfectly developed their whiskers project to such a degree that from point to point they stretch just the width of the animal's body, so that in moving through a thicket, for instance, the animal knows that it can pass without touching a leaf or twig with its body if its head and whiskers will go through and between the bushes without the whiskers touching. As the cat's body is under perfect control, the animal can stop instantly at the slightest touch upon a whisker, and will not break down even a cobweb, if that has been the obstruction touched or caused to rustle a dead, dry leaf.—Emmett Campbell Hall.

——An ill-assorted couple surprised a young lawyer upon whom they called, by a demand for an immediate divorce.

"Which one wants the divorce?"

"Both of us."

"On what grounds?"

"Assault with intent to kill," recited the woman in a mechanical tone.

The young lawyer turned to the man: "Why, you haven't done that, have you?"

"Not yet, but I will, by thunder!"

MEDICAL.

Good Advice

A Bellefonte Citizen Gives Information of Priceless Value.

When you suffer from backache,
Headaches, dizziness, nervousness,
Feel weak, languid, depressed,
Have annoying urinary disorders;
Do you know what to do?
Some Bellefonte people do.
Read the statement that follows.
It's from a Bellefonte citizen.
Testimony that can be investigated.

Mrs. Fred K. Houser, 10 Potter St., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and found them very beneficial, in fact, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of very serious kidney trouble. I gladly recommend Doan's to any one bothered with weak kidneys."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Houser had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. 65-38