

BOALSBURG.

Mrs. Feliger is visiting friends in Philadelphia. Miss Ellen Rhone returned from Atlantic City on Friday. Austin Williams, of Woolrich, spent the week-end in town. Mrs. Charles Klinger, of Altoona, spent several days at the home of Mrs. Shutt. Mrs. Myra McKee, of Logansburg, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Charles Segner. Frank Fisher and family, of Altoona, visited in town from Saturday until Tuesday. Mrs. Harold Coxy and daughter Eleanor, of Altoona, are visiting with friends in town. Rev. W. M. Reaick, of Mifflinburg, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening. Quite a number of people from this vicinity attended the show in Lewisport on Tuesday. Miss Esther Sparr, of Williamsburg, is visiting at the Mr. and Mrs. Frank McFarlane home. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and son, of Huntingdon, were guests at the home of Henry Hosterman several days. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Stuart and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. David Stuart, of Crafton, were in town for Memorial day. Dr. W. K. McKinney, of Bellefonte, delivered the Memorial day address. Mr. James Potter accompanied Dr. McKinney to this place. Misses Romie and Isabelle Snyder, of Centre Hall, and Miss Mary From, of Bellefonte, were guests at the home of David Snyder recently.

CENTRE HALL.

Dr. H. H. Longwell spent a few days in Baltimore the past week. A number of our people attended the show at either Lewistown on Tuesday, or Altoona on Wednesday. The Children's service in the Lutheran church last Sunday evening was very pleasingly rendered, and was also well attended. Among those from this place who attended the Christian Endeavor convention in Bellefonte last week were, Rev. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Benner and Miss Grace Smith. Mrs. Joseph Edmiston, of State College, formerly Miss Annie Gregg, came to town between trains on Monday afternoon to place flowers on the graves of her father and mother. D. A. Boozer returned Monday from his visit to Chicago. On Wednesday, his son Shannon left for the Windy city. A daughter, Miss Lizzie, is now at home enjoying a short vacation. Memorial day exercises were held at 6 o'clock p. m. Apparently everybody from many miles around came to town, for the crowd gathered was large. The parade left the Reformed church promptly and was a very good looking one. The speaker, Mr. Bow-ersox, gave the people a short, comprehensive address, which greatly pleased his hearers. The Civil war veterans, who were conveyed in two automobiles, were James Smetzier, Alfred Durst, W. H. Bartholomew, Capt. G. M. Boal, D. A. Brisbin, W. E. Tate, from our town, and William Mechtley, from Lemont.

Tomato Seed Oil.

Every time a scientist or any one else finds a way to make use of something that has heretofore been thrown away as waste he confers a benefit on humanity. Some time ago millers used to throw their bran into the rivers, and the people complained and started lawsuits on the ground that the fish were poisoned. Later it was found out that bran had good food value for both man and fish, and a man who threw it into the river might now be arrested for criminal waste. Not long ago cotton seed was considered more of a nuisance than anything else, but it has become almost as valuable as the fiber. Now it has been found by the department of agriculture that the tomato seeds which have annually piled up around the canning factories and such places have a valuable oil and can be made to pay instead of being left as a pure waste and loss. Tomato-seed oil is of a deep brown color and has a strong odor, but when refined it has been found to compare favorably with other edible oils of commerce. The seed must first be separated from the wet waste, and this is done with the ordinary cyclone pumping machine and a suitable wire screen. When dried the seeds are ready for extracting process. This is accomplished by a press or by solvent extraction, the press producing a little better grade of oil. A yield of about 17 per cent. of oil is obtained. In addition, there is obtained an oil cake, or meal, which may be used as food for cattle, hogs or chickens. This has been thoroughly tried out in Italy where the meal has been found as good as some of the well-known seed meals of commerce. It has been estimated that there are about 2000 tons of seed available annually in the eastern and middle western tomato belts where more than 200,000 tons of tomatoes are pulped annually. This will mean changing tons of waste into barrels of good oil.

An Indifferent View.

"An amusing incident occurred in a trial I attended not long ago," says a lawyer. "Have you," demanded the judge, after the customary formula, "anything to say before sentence is pronounced against you?" "Only one thing, your honor," said the convicted burglar. "The only thing I have objected to in this trial was being identified by a man who kept his head under the bedclothing the whole time I was in the room. It strikes me that is not right at all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

DISPUTE OVER USE OF CAVES

Scientists Disagree as to Whether They Were Habitations or Tombs of Primitive Race.

Curious caves in the Matsuyama hills, in the province of Saitama, near Tokyo, Japan, are believed by some to have been the homes of an ancient race called the Fuschiguma, or Earth Spiders, who lived long before the ancient Ainos. Others think them to be tombs, while many are convinced that they are merely shelters used by the primitive tribe when pursued by enemies. The caves are all on the southern slope of the hills, and command an extended view of a fertile valley. This strategic position argues for those who believe the caves to have been habitations and not tombs. About 200 of them have been unearthed. Seen from a distance they resemble a huge swallow bank. They are so close together that the inner walls almost touch, and are entered through a narrow, long, low passageway—so low in fact that a man cannot stand upright in the largest one. Each room is about six by nine feet in size; the ceiling is domed, and along the side is a ledge raised about nine inches from the ground. This was doubtless covered with leaves, and used as a bed. No tools, weapons or household articles have been unearthed and there are no drawings on the walls, nor any sign of a pathway outside. The only light comes from the passageway. The caves are practically unknown and unvisited, except by a few scholars.

REASON FOR COLORED EGGS

Mother Nature Painted Them That They Might Be Preserved From Their Natural Enemies.

Nature equips all living things with protection of some kind against their enemies. The larger animals are able, by reason of their strength, to give a good account of themselves in combat. Birds and many of the smaller animals depend upon the rapidity of their movements. But there is another effective means of self-preservation known as "protective coloration." Snakes and many varieties of fish form an excellent illustration. Their scales are so colored that they blend with the surrounding rocks or the shadows of the water, making them almost invisible to the eye. In fact, it is only when one of these protectively colored animals moves that its presence is apparent. The same principle is responsible for the different colors of birds' eggs. The mother bird is unable to fight aggressively, so she has to seek refuge in flight. During the time she is away from the nest, either seeking safety from her enemies or looking for food, the eggs must be protected in some manner. It is for this reason that they are colored to blend with the surroundings in which they are laid—some of them spotted because they are laid in the sand or among pebbles, others buff-colored or green to match the material of the nest.

Peculiarity of Dreams.

A curious hint is given by dreams of things which are impossible subjects, it would seem, of thought. I hardly know how to tell my meaning, but fellow dreamers will be able to interpret by their own experience. We have dreamed something, it was clear, the impression lingers when we wake. But it is not reducible to terms of thought, much less words. We have no grasp on it as an image or a sensation, yet in some remote corner of ourself we know perfectly what it was. It is not a matter of having forgotten—the thing is inexpressible to others or ourself. Only itself knows what it was, and itself is buried away somewhere within us. When vainly trying to master the conception of the fourth dimension we are reminded of those dreams.—Exchange.

Pemaquid, 1607.

In this time of commemorating the Pilgrims, the people of Pemaquid, Maine, rise to remind the world that a colony of English settlers landed at Pemaquid about fourteen years before the little company that crossed on the Mayflower debarked at Plymouth. Pemaquid had developed into quite a trading colony before the Plymouth settlers managed to gain a foothold in the new country, and the Maine settlers provided the Pilgrims with a large quantity of food, according to the records, when appealed to by Governor Bradford. At Pemaquid may still be seen the remains of a fort that was erected in 1690 at a cost of £20,000, which was two-thirds of the entire appropriation of Massachusetts, which then included Maine, for that year.

The Man With the Toe.

Here is an extract from an article in the Geographical Magazine, in which the writer describes the laborious culture of rice on hillsides in the Yangtze valley: "The roily water makes the hoeing of his rice field impossible; so he does not hoe it, he toes it. With bare foot he feels about the plant with his toes, and if he finds a weed, he toes it out; then presses the dirt firmly in place again. With his right foot he toes two rows, with his left foot he toes four rows as he goes. That's the way he hoes." White men can never expect—nor should be expected—to compete with this sort of thing.—Los Angeles Times.

MATHEMATICS VS. THE ARTS

Association Is Awakening to the Fact Study of the Former Is Not Attractive.

The Mathematical Association of America has discovered that interest in the study of mathematics in high schools and college preparatory institutions is lagging. Under present methods of teaching, only the mathematically inclined are able to pursue the courses with any degree of interest or enjoyment. It will be good news to thousands of students, badly winded after a feverish pursuit of the elusive x, to learn that the association plans reforms. Mathematics has been dry for most students. Young minds that thrill to the mysteries revealed by physics or chemistry have been found singularly calm and considerably cloudy after contemplation of the binomial theorem. Extracting the cube root of an incomprehensible number has been the dullest sort of drudgery compared with the study of the Napoleonic wars or the glory that was Rome. The melodies of dead poets and the masterpieces of literary geniuses have warmed hearts and fired minds which Euclid leaves cold and calm. The energy expended and the brain cells shattered in prodigious wrestling matches with decimal fractions, logarithms, algebraic absurdities, geometric obscurities and trigonometric absurdities have constituted an enormous waste. It is well that the mathematicians have awakened to the fact that their specialty needs humanizing.—Toledo Blade.

AS TO FACTS AND FIGURES

Nature Seems to Have Laid Down Some Rules to Which She Rather Rigidly Adheres.

Why do tall persons have narrow noses? There are many exceptions, but this is the rule. The type of the nose that we call "aquiline" is much more common in tall people than in those of short stature. On the other hand, short people are much more apt to have flat or snub noses. Tall men are usually long-headed, while most short men have round or broad heads. Tall persons usually have small mouths. It is the short people who mostly have big mouths. Short people in a great majority of instances have short or round faces. Long faces go more often with superior height. This is not at all surprising. Tall people have a tendency to longness throughout their anatomical structure. Usually their noses are long. Their arms and legs are long. The height of most very tall persons is mainly in their legs. Short people, on the other hand, are apt to be short in all parts of their physique.

French Like Civil Weddings.

A French marriage is a thorough going affair. It is real partnership. To begin with, the ceremony is usually a civil one. Comparatively few weddings take place in a church. There are no vows as to mutual toleration for better or for worse. But the French husband and wife marry to take up each other's burdens, and then carry them together until the end of the journey. This can be traced to several cases. One is that young people are linked together in France with a view to their practical well-being as well as to their sympathies. A girl who is an artist does not marry a bootmaker. And a shopkeeper rarely thinks of joining his fortune to any but a shopkeeper's daughter or a business girl. The classes do not intermingle in marriage, not because of snobbishness, but because it is not practical.—From the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Moslems Ignore Mourning.

No mourning is worn by the orthodox Turks of the Moslem religion, nor are periods of seclusion observed by the Osmanli tribes or by most other Moslems after the death of a relative. Women friends pay visits of condolence to the harem, but the inmates—after thanking their guests for their formal expression of sympathy and good wishes for their future exemption from bereavement, speak calmly and resignedly of the departed. If a child has died the mother and her relatives even rejoice before their friends. For according to Moslem tenets it is considered sinful to show expressive sorrow over the death of a child. To do so is also thought detrimental to the repose of the child's soul and his happiness in paradise.

Surprising the Empress.

An amusing story is told by Augustin Filon in his reminiscences of the Empress Eugenie. One day, when she was lying in a hammock, an over-zealous aide-de-camp (it was not his first blunder) noticed an old Japanese parasol which was lying long forgotten at the foot of a tree, and which had become, by the accumulation of years, the receptacle of a varied collection of living and dead insects. Advancing with the movements of a slave of the harem fanning a sultana, the officer opened the parasol, and a perfect deluge of grubs and caterpillars rained upon the empress, who uttered a shriek of terror and sprang out of the hammock like lightning.

WORK OF ITALIAN ARTISTS

Men of Genius Engaged to Decorate the Capitol in the City of Washington.

Most of the decorations in the capitol at Washington are the work of Italian artists, according to an article by Professor Enrico Sartorio, in an Italian magazine published in New York. The dome was decorated by a young Italian painter, Pietro Bonani, who had previously worked in Rome and Carrara, and who died in 1819, shortly after the completion of his work in Washington. The cast of the statue of liberty was done by Causici, who died before he could put it into marble, and the spread eagle under the statue was carved by another Italian, Valaperti. As the hall of representatives neared completion in 1806 Giuseppe Franzoni and Giovanni Andrei, sculptors, were brought over from Italy. The former was skilled in figures and the latter in decorative sculpture, but their work was destroyed when the capitol was burned by the British during the War of 1812. When work was resumed, Andrei was sent to Italy to engage sculptors proficient in modeling figures, and it was probably then that Francesco Iardella and Carlo Franzoni, brother of Giuseppe, were engaged. The clock in Statuary hall was begun by Franzoni and completed by Iardella. As the capitol neared completion a larger number of artists was needed, and most of them were brought over from Italy. It was then, in 1823, that Enrico Causici and Antonio Capelano, pupils of Canova, arrived. The sculptured portraits of Columbus, Raleigh, Cabot and LaSalle, and the groups representing the landing of the Pilgrims, Pocahontas rescuing Capt. John Smith, and some others are by them. Valaperti, who was a man of some prominence in his profession, also came over at this time. In 1826, Luigi Persico arrived in Washington. The large allegorical group in the portico of the rotunda is his and also the statues of War and Peace on either side of the doorway. At the foot of the west stairway there is a bronze bust of a Chippewa chief by Vincenti. There are also many frescoes by Constantino Brumidi and some by Castiglioni, the two having been employed together on the large fresco on the rotunda, illustrating in pseudo-relief the periods in the history of the continent. Brumidi, who painted many of the frescoes in the Vatican at Rome, as well as in the capitol in Washington, came to America in 1849. In 1853 he became a citizen, and in 1859 he was entrusted with the decoration of the capitol.

James Fenimore Cooper.

James Fenimore Cooper, the first American novelist to gain a reputation in Europe, studied at Yale, but he was not a close student and in his third year was asked to leave the college. He then joined the navy, where he gained knowledge and experience that he later used to make his sea tales realistic. He married and retired from the navy just before the War of 1812, engaging in farming. One day, while reading aloud an English novel, he boasted to his wife that he could write a better novel than many of those appearing at that time. So he produced "Precaution," a commonplace story of English high life, of which Cooper knew nothing. Advised to turn to adventure in his own country, he wrote "The Spy" in 1821 and published it at his own expense. On its appearance he was at once recognized as a novelist of force. In the twenty years that followed he brought out many novels, including those stirring sea tales, "The Pilot" and "The Red Rover." Among his more popular books are the "Deerslayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Pioneer" and "The Prairie." Many consider "The Last of the Mohicans" the best of the series.

Canada's Maple Products.

Not all of the maple products produced in Canada are consumed by the Canadian people. Take the year 1919 for which the statistics of exports in detail are available. During that year there were exported from Canada 4,703,366 pounds of maple sugar, having a value of \$1,062,895. Nearly all of this went to the United States, namely, 4,412,178 pounds. Great Britain took 189,270 pounds, and France 115,465 pounds. The other purchases were very small, such as 400 pounds to Bermuda, 10 to Australia, 67 to Newfoundland, 15 to St. Pierre and Miquelon, 41 to Norway and 5,920 to Russia. Of maple sirup, 6,950 gallons were exported, having a value of \$12,202. Great Britain took 3,785 gallons and the United States 2,969 gallons. France took 805 gallons—Montreal Herald.

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