

IT'S ALL IN THE STATE OF MIND.

If you think you are beaten, you are. If you think that you dare not, you don't. If you think you're outclassed, you are. You've got to think high to rise. You've got to be sure of yourself before you can ever win a prize. Life's battles don't always go to the stronger or faster man. But soon or late the man who wins is the fellow who thinks he can.

LINCOLN, GRANT AND GARFIELD

The writer had personal interviews with these three distinguished statesmen and found them to be plain, unassuming and most congenial conversationalists; hence it is that I want to refer to them through your columns and incidentally recall their unprecedented originality.

"Let us have peace." "With malice toward none, with charity for all." "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." The dying words of great men are sacredly treasured up, and efforts are often made to give them prophetic force.

No great man has ever died who did not say better things than those spoken on his deathbed, but the occasion on which they were spoken lacked the solemnity of the death chamber. The dictionary of dying words does not contain anything that surpasses the terseness, triteness and tenderness of the passages quoted above.

"Fellow citizens: Clouds and darkness are round about us, but the light of the sky is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of his throne! Mercy and truth shall go before his face! Fellow citizens: God reigns and the government at Washington still lives."

The tumult ceased, the scene became calm, and there was no more rioting. Recently a gentleman, who was present, said that he never passes the Exchange that he doesn't rise before his vision, and the words of that wonderful speech go ringing through his mind. He has yet to find any one who heard the speech that has forgotten it.

"On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending Civil War. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came."

"Both read the same Bible, pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring against their brethren; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully."

"With malice toward none, and charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

would naturally be expected from a soldier. However, it was the statesman speaking rather than the soldier. The war had been fought to a finish, the armies disbanded and the swords sheathed forever, or at least so the people hoped, and a grateful party named him as their choice for President.

In response to General Hawley's address notifying him of his nomination he made the longest speech of his life up to that time. It contained about two hundred and fifty words. It concludes with this sentence: "You have truly said in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people." "Let us have peace," occurs in his letter of acceptance, which is a remarkable paper. It contains about three hundred words, yet they cover a wider field than has been spread before any nominee since then, or ever before. There was all the work of reconstruction, providing for the great debt, re-establishing foreign relations and restoring confidence in commercial circles.

"If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer the laws in good faith, with economy, and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising, the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt."

"Let us have peace." A most fitting close to such a paper at such a time. It became the slogan of the party and did much to secure the remarkably large vote returned for him. He was not the man for the politicians, but seeing he was the people's choice they made him theirs. Although trained for war, and a man of war, he was emphatically for peace, even if he had to fight for it. In his reply to General Lee's note asking what the terms of surrender would be, he said:

"In reply, I would say that peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon—namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the government of the United States until properly exchanged."

Today the nation joins in a grand memorial tribute to the man who so loved a peaceful life that he freely offered his life to secure it. He has left an example for both the soldier and statesman of the future, an example that will apply in all times to come. "Let us have peace," may with propriety be written across the face of our national escutcheon. Peace must be maintained in order to preserve the nation. It is the life and soul of the republic. Close behind it stalks anarchy, a hideous spectre wrapped in the habiliments of desolation. There is no intermediate ground upon which a government rests; therefore, in order that our nation may live, prosper and shine as a glorious model for other nations. "Let us have peace."

That man may have a home where in he may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; "Let us have peace." That the oppressed of every nation and every clime may have a place of refuge; "Let us have peace." That genius may have a place where it will be free and untrammelled; "Let us have peace." That there may be one great nation on the earth where merit is superior to birth; "Let us have peace." That the hope of our forefathers may have the fullest fruition; "Let us have the fullest fruition; "Let us have peace."

Lincoln, Grant and Garfield have all gone before—but will never be forgotten by a grateful people.

PETROLEUM FACTS.

The oil refining capacity of the United States has increased 813 per cent. in sixteen years, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The increase has been brought about by the demand created by the internal combustion engine.

In 1906, the refineries of the United States, running to capacity, could handle about 219,000 barrels of crude petroleum a day. The principal demand was for kerosene. Gasoline was a by-product and only about 8,000,000 barrels of it were produced during the entire year.

On January 1 of this year, the refinery capacity was over 2,000,000 barrels a day. The principal demand is for gasoline which, according to the latest official figures, was produced during July at the rate of about 160,000,000 barrels a year.

The present refineries in Mexico alone have a capacity nearly as great as the refineries in this country had sixteen years ago.

The principal commercial product of crude petroleum is gasoline and the crude oil of the United States and Mexico is produced primarily to meet the demand for this important motor fuel.

Contrary to a very prevalent belief, however, a 42 gallon barrel of crude oil, does not refine into 42 gallons of gasoline, nor is all crude suitable for refining.

According to the American Petroleum Institute, it takes about four barrels of crude to make one barrel of gasoline. In other words, gasoline forms only about 25 per cent. of a barrel of crude.

Other products of the barrel are: Kerosene, 10 per cent.; fuel and gas oils, 48 per cent.; lubricating oil 44 per cent.; wax, coke and asphalt, 22 per cent.; miscellaneous products, 6 per cent. There is a 4 per cent. loss in refining.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT. I am more and more impressed with the duty of finding happiness.—George Elliot.

Scarfs must always be of the same color as the costume. Several houses initial their scarfs toward the end on one side, where they embroider a circle in a darker shade than the scarf itself.

The newest gloves match the costume and the scarf, and the smartest hats are of English felt.

The heavy wool stockings which every woman of fashion has decided to wear are copied from the English golf stockings that are patterned with lozenges.

In Paris at the present moment there are many opinions about skirt lengths. Not only do the couturiers disagree among themselves, but to make matters more confusing, the ladies whom they costume hold quite as conflicting views. Again short lengths vary not only according to what designer creates them and what lady wears them, but according to the hour of the day when they are worn. Some women have adopted a hem line fully eight to ten inches from the ground; a length they wear for all occasions.

Another outstanding success is the short coat, a fashion which caused much controversy before it became a fact. Both in suits and in fur coats for day-time wear, it has carried all before it.

Probably no other candy is so well-known and so often made at home as chocolate fudge. Fudge is almost sure to be the first candy that an amateur attempts. And yet, often as it is made, it is surprising how seldom one finds a home-made fudge which is really delicious and creamy. We believe that this is due to the fact that few housewives follow a tried and proved recipe, so that their results are invariably questionable.

Good Housekeeping Institute brings you a recipe for fudge, which, if closely followed both as to ingredients and method of procedure a result which can well rival any professional's. In making fudge, as with all candy making, the candy thermometer is invaluable. By its use one can at all times be sure of definite temperature, thus eliminating any guesswork. Select a saucepan which is sufficiently large for the ingredients used and will allow for the boiling and beating processes. It should have a firm handle to grasp while beating.

Into the saucepan put two cupsful of granulated sugar, one cupful of milk, two squares of chocolate, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Always include the salt, for it not only brings out the chocolate flavor, but adds a delicious zest to the fudge which cannot be produced otherwise. Place the fudge mixture over a slow heat and stir constantly, using a wooden spoon, until the sugar is dissolved. Then place the candy thermometer in position in the saucepan and continue boiling gently, without stirring, until the thermometer registers 238 degrees F. If a candy thermometer is not available, drop a bit of the fudge into a cup of cold water. If it forms a soft ball which will hold together and may be handled, remove the candy from the fire. Set it in a large bowl of cold water and let it stand undisturbed until there is practically no heat in the fudge mixture itself. Remove the fudge from the cold water at this point and add two tablespoonfuls of butter and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Begin to beat the fudge mixture, gradually working in the butter. Continue the beating, pushing the spoon forward, lifting up the mass, turning it over, and bringing it back until the whole becomes creamy and thick. When the mixture is stiff enough to knead, turn it out at once on a buttered plate. Then with a spatula shape the mass into an oblong or square about one inch thick. Allow it to cool slightly and cut into the desired squares.

If you are planning to send the fudge any great distance, mold it on the plate, marking it lightly into squares; do not cut it through. When it has thoroughly cooled, lift it in one piece from the plate, wrap it tightly in several sheets of paraffin paper, and pack in a box. In this way, the center of the candy is kept creamy and moist.

Even with plain chocolate fudge, several variations are possible. While beating the fudge mixture and before it is ready to turn on the plate, add one cupful of finely chopped walnuts, pecans, or peanuts. Then continue the beating, and when ready, mold on a buttered plate. Or, if you prefer, turn the fudge mixture, when it is stiff enough to knead, out on a buttered slab and knead it well. Then form it into small balls and roll in finely-chopped walnut-meats or finely-grated bitter chocolate. If you prefer, after kneading the fudge mixture, add one tablespoonful of chopped angelica and one cupful of chopped nut meats. Roll in the fudge lengthwise and cut in slices. Each piece may then be wrapped in paraffin paper.

How to Make Paper Flowers.—The most satisfactory way to make paper flowers is to copy them from natural ones. If possible use one to take apart and the other to use as a study.

Patterns for making flowers may be purchased; trace them on cardboard. The grain of the paper should always be from point to base of petals or leaf unless definitely stated otherwise.

When making paper petals or leaves, stretch the paper slightly before cutting.

Cut several patterns at once. It will be necessary when cutting a number of petals on a strip a little wider than the leaf is cut through the entire length of the crepe.

To cut a petal, take the paper straight, slip it into the packet and, measuring the petal, mark, and using the edge of the packet as a guide, cut through the entire thickness.

Unfold the strip and stretch, then starting with the two ends together, double until there are eight thickness-

es. Place the pattern on the crepe paper and cut.

When strips of petals are to be cut, slip the paper out of the packet, cut off the required width, stretch, refold into eight thicknesses, make straight cuts down the required distance, then round off each petal division as required. Often petals may be cut in this way without using a pattern.

When the petals of very large or very small flowers are being made in strips, the calyx formed by bunching the paper together is often too bulky; to avoid this, pieces may be cut from the lower edge of the strip.

Chrysanthemum.—Cut a strip of crepe paper the color selected for the flowers 1 1/2 inches wide and slash one edge very fine 1/4 inch deep. Use a piece 12 inches long for each centre. Gather into a tight bunch and fasten with a piece of thin wire 12 inches long, twisting it around the crepe in the middle so that there will be a double thickness of wire for the stem.

Cut a strip of crepe paper four inches wide into rows of petals. Use a strip one-half the length of the fold for each flower, or several shorter strips may be used.

The petals are curled with a wooden curler. Lay the strip of petals with points to the left on a cushion made of several thicknesses of towel or similar material. Press the curler firmly upon the top of a petal division and draw down the centre from the tip to the base, at the same time with the left hand pull up the cushion very hard following the motion of the curler. After all petals are curled, arrange the strip around the centre.

Wind tightly around with a 12 inch piece of thin wire; cut off any surplus paper; cut a calyx of green crepe. Put a little paste on the base of the flower and place the green around it.

Cut a strip of green crepe two inches wide, double through the centre lengthwise and start winding the stem directly below the calyx. Wind the stem down about two inches, then add a piece of No. 78 wire for the stem. Insert two or more leaves on the opposite sides of the stem as the winding proceeds. Ready-made chrysanthemum leaves may be used or leaves may be cut by pattern with the grain of the crepe across the leaf and wired through the centre.

KEEPING WELL IN COLD WEATHER.

Every year as cold weather comes on, diseases of the air passages, such as common colds, bronchitis, tonsillitis and pneumonia begin to show a marked increase. The reason for this is plain. Think of a writer in Good Health, (Battle Creek, Michigan). With windows open we get a circulation of fresh air containing a sufficient amount of moisture. But with windows closed, unless care is taken, the air soon becomes unfit to breathe. Moreover, with modern methods of heating, it is soon drier than the air of the Sahara desert. This dry air takes the moisture from the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, irritating these surfaces so that they are not in condition to repel any disease organism. Then in cold weather we are more apt to go into unventilated, crowded halls, theatres and street-cars, and thus get infected from other people, especially when they cough and sneeze at us. He continued:

"To avoid these cold-weather diseases, we should try to approach summer conditions as nearly as possible. First of all, we should ventilate our homes regularly and systematically. One window opened a few inches at the bottom to let fresh air in, and another opened a few inches at the top to let foul air out, will do wonders in keeping the air fresh. If your rooms are not so arranged that this can be done without creating a draft, try opening several windows or a door for a few minutes twice a day. Also be sure to sleep with your chamber windows open wide at night, and thoroughly air your room in the morning."

"Probably the greatest fault of modern houses is the lack of any provision for furnishing humidity or moisture to the air during the time we are using artificial heat. With the old-fashioned coal range or airtight stove, it was possible to keep a kettle of water steaming most of the time. Today with steam and hot-water heating, the problem is a difficult one, and even with the hot-air furnace the water-pot is usually inadequate in size. But moisture in the air we must have if we are to avoid dry, irritated throats. Remember, also, that moist air at 68 degrees feels warmer than dry air at 72 degrees, so by finding a way to humidify the air of your home you will not only be advancing your health but lowering your coal bill. Various devices that attach to radiators are on the market, but any receptacle placed on the radiator and kept filled with water will serve the purpose."

"Don't forget to take brisk daily outdoor exercise to keep well in cold weather. Only a few of the lower animals such as the bear can successfully hibernate."

"Cold water thrown on the chest and throat night and morning, followed by brisk rubbing and exercise, has helped many people to withstand sudden changes of temperature. Better still, accustom yourself to a cold plunge followed by a brisk rub-down and exercise."

"Besides keeping ourselves in good physical shape and our living conditions right, we must also take pains to avoid becoming infected from those having coughs, colds or other diseases of the air passages. The common cold is an infectious disease, and often is the forerunner of other diseases, such as pneumonia. Avoid them by avoiding the discharges from the noses and throats of other people. A sneeze or cough, unguarded by the handkerchief, will infect the air for many feet from the offender. Many colds, too, are caused by the common but dirty habit of wetting the finger with the tongue."

"To sum up, keep well in cold weather by breathing fresh, moist air, both when asleep and awake, by getting plenty of exercise, and by avoiding in so far as possible inhaling or taking into the mouth and nose of the discharges of others."—Literary Digest.

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