

Bellefonte, Pa., August 28, 1925.

JACOB M. HOWARD.

The Plain United States Senator.

By Levi A. Miller.

It has often been said that the newspapers of our country are taking the place of the orator. To my mind, the latter has been greatly benefitted. The late lamented W. J. Bryan once said, "Oratory will live as long as there are great issues which stir men's hearts;" that is, as long as the race exists. Oratory has lost none of its power over men, and never will, not as long as eloquence gives expression to sentiments in harmony with their own. Great men rise to great emergencies on occasions.

The world cannot boast of finer orators than those produced in the United States. Our young nation went to war for the second time with the most powerful country on earth, and it was the orator who put the righteousness of our cause so plainly before the world that this republic had the moral support of most of the people of Europe. There would have been millions who would have known nothing of the justice of our side of the controversy had it not been for the untiring efforts of our orators, who would not quiet their voices until all had heard of the outrages England had perpetrated.

Who noble ends by noble means attains. Or, falling smiles in exile or in chains. Like good Aurelius, let him reign or bleed. Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

—Pope.

The subject of this sketch was born and educated in Vermont, and afterwards expanded into importance at the west, where he was crowned with the highest honor the State of his adoption could bestow upon him. He, with Mr. Z. Chandler, represented Michigan in the Senate of the United States, and the State never had an able representative. He had the culture of Cass, with a broader and more liberal intellect, and a more generous nature. Indeed, it is not extravagant praise to say that, as an orator, he was head and shoulders taller than that shrewd diplomat in the prime of his life.

Cass was a statesman of the school the students of which were cunning politicians, and he devoted to his own interests and political advancement the energies he should have given to his country. By accepting office, he entered into a contract to labor for the welfare of the nation. But he never lost sight of the golden opportunities which promised him personal emolument; hence he died rich in money, but left only a moderate legacy of political capital to his party.

Howard was a good statesman, but a poor financier—his own interests seem to have been lost in the all-absorbing interests of the State and the nation. He represented Michigan, not himself, at the capitol.

General Cass had many excellent traits, but he could have used the language of Lord Erskine to Lord Eldon, who held office for many years, when he said, "Seals offered a good living." Howard was in statesmanship what Ward was in business—a leader, a head-man, one who would be driver, and would not be the horse. His opinions were sure to be sound, and he could express them with great power and eloquence. Cold words may be correctly spoken and elegant, but if there be no heart-pulse in them, they fall like flakes of snow from a statue of ice.

I do not over-praise the prototype of this sketch when I say that he had a strong mind. He had enlarged and lofty views of political economy and constitutional government, and looked beyond and above mere local issues, farther and higher than the district which embraced his residence and the bank where he kept his deposits. Without neglecting the interests of his constituents, he considered the needs of the entire nation; and when he spoke in the Senate, he had a nation for an audience, for his judgment was considered authority at home and abroad.

He may have been called a solid man, a man of weight; his words moved the scale in which they fell, and they thrilled with thought and feeling. He was a scholarly man, had been a most industrious student of books, and had gleaned a great deal of useful learning, which he turned to good account in his public labors. In speaking he usually began slowly and deliberately, as though he would have caressed his lips into quicker life and feeling. When he had measured his audience and had fairly launched his voice, the blood hastened to the vital organs and the brain and he warred with the subject of discussion, every syllable coming clean-cut and fervid from his tongue, while his large eyes glowed with magnetic fire, his whole face lighting up with gleams of emotion. There was no haste in his utterance, and no hesitation; it flowed on like "Pontiac waves," gathering volume and power as it proceeded, sweeping before it the sophistry and even the argument of his opponent, as the waves do the weeds of the sea. His efforts were of the spread-eagle style; there were no rhetorical displays of language, no sophomorical lugging in of figures for the purpose of ornamentation. What he said was pertinent, and in the plainest and most effective English.

Mr. Howard's funeral oration, in memory of our late President, Abraham Lincoln, was fully equal to the effort of Mr. Bancroft on the same subject. When at home in Detroit, Mr. Howard was a regular attendant at church on Sunday. Unlike some of the men who have been honored with the confidence of great constituencies, he did not think it was beneath his dignity to be punctually in his pew on the designated day of rest; he was an attentive listener, and I have no doubt whatever that he was also an appreciative one. His word was that of a man of honor and honesty.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

The greatest man is he who chooses right with invincible resolution, who resists secret temptation from within, who without, who bears the heaviest burden cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menace and frowns, whose reliance on the truth, on virtue, on God, is most unflinching.—Channing.

LINEs AND ELIMINATIONS IN LINGERIE.

The second step in reducing is to leave off about two-thirds of your lingerie and cut down what's left to the present fashionable straight line. There are still women in the world who wear two petticoats and a chemise instead of a single slip with a shadow-proof hem; who wear drawers drawn up on a string around the waist and make their lingerie of good strong muslin or heavy sateen on wide billowy lines. I have actually seen women reduce their hip measure three inches instantaneously by putting on proper corsets and the right lingerie.

No one today needs either a petticoat or a slip under a cloth frock or tailored skirt. A very short chemise cut on narrow lines and made of a bodyless material such as crepe de chine, radium silk, crepe satin, glove silk, fine nainsook or long-cloth is all one needs to protect the brassiere or corselet. As to your net or blousers, preferably of glove silk if you're stout, answer every practical need and don't add an eighth of an inch to your circumference. Under light-weight or transparent frocks all you need are the glove silk blousers and a slip of crepe de chine, soft satin, crepe meteor, radium silk or fine sateen. See that the slip is cut on narrow lines to give the straight silhouette and with no more width than you actually require.

French women of fashion always have their lingerie made to order for them by their dressmakers and fitted as carefully as their frocks. Women who want to reduce their size should follow the same plan, making their lingerie themselves so that they can fit it properly and see that it doesn't carry an unnecessary inch of material. And the material, as I have already said, should never be heavy, clumsy and thick. You can save enough by cutting your lingerie on narrow lines to use good materials in soft, clinging qualities.

THE LAST INCH.

The last inch that can be removed will come off with the right size and the right fit in your clothes. Large women usually fall into one of two errors. Either they wear their clothes so tight that they look as if they were about to burst upon an astonished world or else they wear them so large that their size is increased. Clothes should be skilfully planned to hide curves and to straighten and lengthen lines, and a good deal of their success in this respect lies in having them exactly the right size. When you buy a pattern, be sure to have your measures taken over your new corsets and lingerie. You will be delightfully surprised, especially if you have been buying your clothes ready made. Most manufacturers cut their clothes on very scanty lines in order to save material. As a result you have probably been buying sizes forty-four and forty-six when you only measure forty or forty-two. The sizes of good patterns are absolutely exact. A forty fits a forty, and if you bought a forty-four as you do in ready made clothes it would simply drape on you. The right size is most important because it takes less material, cuts out all the work of unnecessary alterations and gives you a smart trim figure.

Now there you have the three undictary laws that will bring down your figure by as many inches. You might add a fourth rule and take off a fourth inch. Choose your styles and materials with care. If you're large and want to disguise the awful truth don't wear large hats, large plaids, bold zebraic stripes and vivid colors. Don't choose crosswise stripes, crosswise designs or tiers. Wear long sleeves that don't fit the arm too closely, V necks, surplice lines, draperies and panels that break the line from side to side and carry the eye up and down instead of across.

Remember that half the slender women you see are of no more weight on the bathroom scales and it's not the way you weigh but the way you look that counts.—The Delineator.

Tea sets of plaid or checkered gingham are pretty for gifts or for one's own use, and don't cost much except time, and not too much of that. Any color combination may be chosen—yellow and white, blue, green or lavender with white—depending, of course, on the color scheme of the room in which tea is to be served.

For the cloth use a square of gingham, making it the full width of the material. Then for the napkins a width of gingham will cut two, or three, if you prefer them small. Six will be the right number to make. The hems are made and set on of white cotton or cambric and, finished, measure two inches wide.

The corners are perfectly mitered, and this is the only hard part. Cut or tear a strip of the hem material five inches wide and then lay the cloth and napkins out flat. After creasing the white material through the middle on the length lay this strip along the edge of a square of gingham and pin. Then as a corner is reached it can be mitered. Do this all the way around and make the joining come in one of the mitered corners.

One edge of the hem is stitched on the machine, using a half-inch seam, and then the opposite edge hemmed down over the seam on the wrong side, making the stitches as invisible as possible. Not even one stitch should show from the right side.

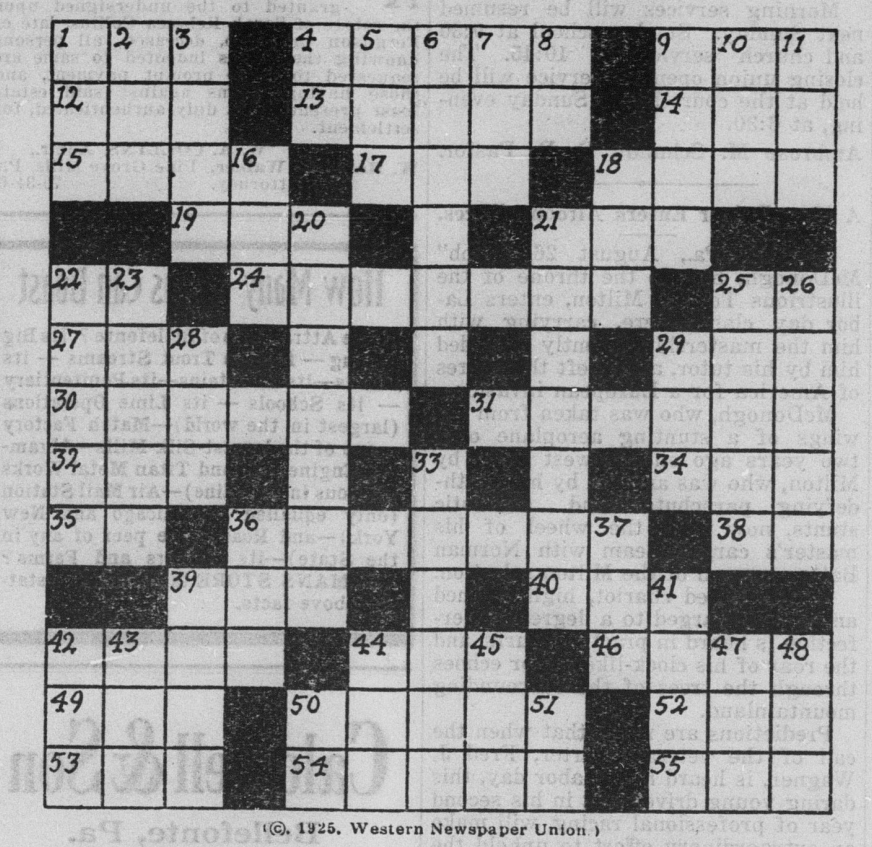
Look through some of the needlework magazines and find an outline pattern of a teapot and a cup and saucer. Stamp across a corner and outline in black. The teapot will look well on the cloth, a cup and saucer on each napkin.

Dip an onion for a moment in boiling water, begin at the root and peel upward.

HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 6.



- Horizontal.**
- 1—Division of a drama
 - 4—Small speculator (slang)
 - 9—Playing thing 12—In behalf of
 - 13—Fragrance
 - 14—Period of time
 - 15—Small branch
 - 17—Donkey 18—To appear
 - 19—To deface 21—Amount
 - 22—Note of the scale
 - 24—A newspaper
 - 25—Part of "to be"
 - 27—Number of years
 - 29—Same as 27 horizontal
 - 30—Bond of union
 - 31—To propel a canoe
 - 32—Printing measures
 - 34—Period
 - 35—Telegraphic transfer
 - 36—Leafy
 - 38—Writer to the signet (abbr.)
 - 39—Church bench 40—To utter
 - 42—State of mind
 - 44—New South Wales (abbr.)
 - 46—Lamb 48—Own (Scotch)
 - 50—Chocolate drink
 - 52—Flash eggs
 - 53—Practice diligently
 - 54—Fore part 55—Conclusion
- Vertical.**
- 1—Toward the rear of a boat
 - 2—Bovine quadruped
 - 3—To ornament 4—Father
 - 5—Boy's name
 - 6—Ceremonially clean according to Jewish law
 - 7—Printing measure (pl.)
 - 8—Sun god 9—To thrive
 - 10—Original state of iron
 - 11—Sweet potato
 - 12—To blind the mouth
 - 13—To bring suit
 - 20—Phenomenon appearing in sky after a rain
 - 21—Narrow passages
 - 22—Face of a jewel
 - 23—Authorized substitute
 - 25—Glowing 26—Encounters
 - 28—Same as 7 vertical
 - 29—To sum up
 - 33—Theatrical failure
 - 36—Gave food to
 - 37—To consume
 - 39—Small horse
 - 41—Days gone by
 - 42—Chart 43—Lubricate
 - 44—Correlative of neither
 - 45—Was victorious
 - 47—Small particles
 - 48—Guided
 - 50—Compare (abbr.)
 - 51—Preposition

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOADS AND FROGS.

Many people have hazy ideas about the differences that exist between a frog and a toad. To them the creature is a frog if it jumps, a toad if it walks. But then a toad can hop quite well if startled, and a frog often walks, so this distinction is quite erroneous. Some of the real differences, however, are pointed out by M. H. Crawford in *The Pageant of Nature*.

There are in reality very many differences, the author states, throughout life, from the egg-chains of the toad and the egg-masses of the frog, to the toothless toad and the frog with teeth in the tongue of the frog and the palate. The tongue of the frog is lobed at the tip, but that of the toad is entire. Toad-tadpoles differ from frog-tadpoles in that they are smaller, much darker in color, and rounder in shape. But one of the fundamental differences is connected with the toad's skin exudations, which are admitted to be of a very injurious nature. What precisely the poison contains may not be quite certainly known, but it is probably of an acerbic and bitter, that it has a disagreeable, poisonous smell, and a yellowish color; that, exposed to the air, it becomes solid, and, placed on glass, scaly in appearance. Experiments have also been made with a view to testing its effect on birds and animals, and the results have been sinister and decisive.

It is on record that a child died from being poisoned by these exudations from a toad that he had taken out of a hole. It is possible. But it is also certain that there have been people killed by wasp stings. The outcome depended in both cases on the state of the blood of the person poisoned, and not on the potency of the poison itself.

Is it true that toads can live inside rocks, with neither air nor food? Assuredly it is not true. It has never been satisfactorily proved that the toads that have hopped out of broken rocks and stones have had absolutely no access to the air.

What has happened certainly more than once is this: Very young toads have been washed down into fissures in rocks in stone quarries. The flood that washed the toad down will also wash down after it tiny specimens of insect life on which it can feed; this will happen again and again, and the toad, if it has space enough, will grow; if not, it will die, and nothing further will be seen of it. If it lives, sooner or later a workman may split the rock and release it. The fissure by that time may be almost invisible, filled up with earth and powdered stone and clay; the workman will see the toad, but he will never notice the crack in the rock that admitted the toad. Toads can exist on very little food, provided they do not take exercise; and a toad that had found its way into the heart of a rock by means

For some reason best known to themselves, frogs and toads are not happy in each other's company; they are seldom seen together. Otherwise, there are a hundred points of difference by which they might immediately be distinguished. A toad always squats lower on the ground than a frog; its head is also huddled down between its fore legs. When it is touched or otherwise disturbed, it turns quickly aside and waddles away; it can jump, but it much prefers to waddle, and it can do this very quickly. If you touch a frog it sits bolt upright and stares at you, and suddenly it takes a huge, startlingly long leap. It is able to jump fifty times its own length. A good way to visualize this enormous jump is to compare it with a man's jump over a wall a hundred feet high.

—Get the Watchman if you want the local news.

Telling 'Em.

I am employed as secretary in a building and loan association. One day a letter was received from a man requesting a loan. My employer dictated a reply which I wrote on the typewriter.

In a few days a reply was received from the man which began in this way: "I received your letter and I want to tell you you needn't print, I can read."

It was a hot day and seven cars were waiting their turn at a filling station. The last one was a steaming little Rattler, with six rattles and a button. Finally it got its turn and the peevish attendant yelled: "How many gallons?"

The driver of the Lizzie held up one finger.

"Say," bellowed the attendant, "what are you trying to do, wean it?"

One Lives THE OTHER DIES

More and more the business of the world is being transacted by corporations. The individual dies. The corporation survives. This is why thoughtful men choose a well organized and managed Bank for their executors.

We have full fiduciary powers and can assure careful and intelligent settlement of estates.

The First National Bank
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Will Making and Will Breaking

In making a will, it is important to have your intentions clearly set forth. Many a carelessly worded will has been broken. Have your lawyer make your will now and appoint therein the First National Bank your Executor — assuring the efficient execution of your instructions. Consult us freely.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
STATE COLLEGE, PA.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Solution to Cross-word puzzle No. 5.

SHOE EDIT
READ FERO
AB TWO FOR FA
IO HIF ACT AN
DREW NEATH ACRE
STRAY RIA ARROW
AROMA LANKY
WE IS
KILTS BRAND
ABETS ADO BARTH
LAYS ABOUT GYRE
ON WOO TIN OR
ED ART SEA TO
PERT RIPE
COMA SLIM

of a crack would live for a long time in a fairly healthy condition.

Frogs and toads are alike in one matter, they can both easily be tamed up to a certain degree. Flies, and small, quickly moving worms are the best means to employ. Toads are also very sensitive to music, and will come into a room to listen to it. Both seem to like the sound of the human voice.

BLANKET SALE

August Sale of Blankets

Now is the time to take an inventory of your Blanket supplies, and prepare for the cold Winter ahead. Only once a year do such wonderful opportunities await you. You'll find here a soft, fuzzy Blanket for the baby's crib—a gay Indian Blanket for Tom to take to school—a lovely rose-checked Blanket for Dorothy Mae's pretty bed—and all the other Blankets you may need, at remarkably low prices—only made possible thru special purchase for this Great Annual Sale.

100% Wool, 60x60, Pink or Blue Border--\$11.75	Part Wool Plaid, 11-4-----\$4.98
Reliance All Wool, Pink and Blue, Tan and Grey Plaids, 70x82-----14.75	Nashan Plaids, 72x84-----4.98
National, 12-4 Wool Filled-----8.25	Supreme Plaids, 66x80-----3.98
	Storm King Plaids, 66x80 (Very Special)--- 3.20

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