

Musician Found Much of Interest on Tour

To go on a concert tour lasting for five years is in itself something of an achievement, but when it embraces not only the temperate and torrid zones but the frigid zone as well, the achievement verges upon the phenomenal.

And yet Laszlo Schwartz, well known as a violinist and composer in this country, has come back to these shores with much music of interest which he has gathered during his travels.

"In the Fiji Islands," Mr. Schwartz related, "the heat is terrible. Combined with the dampness it is death and destruction to musical instruments. I asked how the piano was and was told 'We are airing it!'"

"The day of our first concert, the soundpost of my violin came unglued and nothing would make it stick. I tried everything I could think of, but to no avail, so I simply had to tell them that there would be a concert but no violin.

"Sumatra seemed to be the hottest place in the world. A violin will go to pieces there any time. I had to play with clamps on mine to keep it together, which, you may imagine, did not improve the tone.

"In the Fiji Islands we heard a native chorus of 600 with the most marvelous basses I have ever heard anywhere. They have an amazing sense of harmony, like the American negro, but much more intricate. They learn tunes from a phonograph, and then harmonize themselves. They were learning the Tannhaeuser overture while I was there, each member of the band memorizing harmonies from the phonograph.

"I was asked by a rich native how much my charges were for a concert and when I told him the next question was: 'How long will the concert be?' 'About an hour,' I said. 'Oh!' he replied. 'But I can hire a man who will play for four hours for that amount without taking his bow off the strings!'"—John Alan Houghton in Musical America.

Fish Travel Far to

Escape From Storms

That fish are capable of swimming hundreds of miles seeking refuge from storms has been proved in the waters of St. Andrew's bay, at Panama City, Fla., according to a dispatch from that place. Some of the local fishermen returned with an enormous catch of a kind of mullet that is never seen in these waters. Its habitat is the gulf of Mexico off the southernmost shores of the West coast, a distance of 300 or 400 miles. Large schools of various kinds of fish foreign to this district have been seen in the gulf outside the city in the last few days swimming in this direction, in an apparently exhausted condition. Another interesting occurrence, but one which preceded the storm, in this section, was the fact that hundreds of thousands of gulls flew into the harbor and its connecting bayous for several days prior to that event.

Rare Bird Specimens

Despite all the search made for them in the past, not a single museum on earth has on exhibition a specimen of the wandering albatross or of the giant man-of-war bird, that strange specimen from the Ascension Islands, but the Blossom expedition, sent out by the Cleveland museum, has returned with about 25 specimens of each, will have all the specimens mounted with care and expects to exchange the surplus birds for others of interest in making distribution among the various museums of this and other countries.

Surgery Above Medicine?

An old medical man I know says doctors are not much needed, except surgeons. (And this man is not a surgeon.) He further says that nine out of ten cases of illness are due to improper diet, and might be cured by fasting and less and more proper food thereafter. "The few wonders in my profession," the doctor says, "are accomplished not with medicine, but with surgery."—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

Good Artificial Milk

Artificial milk, which is asserted to possess all the qualities of fresh cow's milk, is to be manufactured in Denmark. The product is said not to be merely a substitute for milk as the real butter fat is replaced by vegetable fats and the addition of vitamin gives it character of fresh milk.

Egyptians First Surveyors

The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of reidentifying the various pieces of land.

Wifely Wails

"I've been wearing the same hat for two years"—"The gas man called but I didn't dare give him a check 'cause I didn't know how much we had in the bank"—"I've called you five times; you're gonna be late for work."

INDIAN RED BUGS RICHLY ENDOWED

Wealthy Banker Leaves \$100,000 for Rest Homes.

Allahabad, India.—One hundred thousand dollars for a home of rest for bugs (the irritating Indian red bug) is the strange legacy left by a Marwari banker millionaire named Soth Buddhimal, who died recently in Sihori state, central India.

Soth Buddhimal set aside a quarter of a million rupees (which is roughly \$100,000 real money) for the building and maintenance of three resthouses in Sihori state, in each of which a special room is to be set aside for the preservation of red bugs.

The red bug is a well known Indian pest, encroaching everywhere in railroads, trolley cars, automobiles, houses, and, in fact, wherever human feet tread, the bug creeps in to disturb the peace and quiet of the evenings. The Sihori banker demanded that in the red bug rooms at his resthouses, poor travelers should be paid for the "service" of sleeping in them at the rate of roughly \$1 per two hours.

There is of course a catch in this. If at any time a poor unfortunate bug be found dead, through the unconscious squirming of the paid visitor, or otherwise, the traveler loses his dollar.

There are at present some 250 "red bug rooms" in the resthouses of Rajputana state, but the occupants thereof are not paid for the privilege of their company. They are more or less "quarantined" for the benefit of the non-infested travelers who use the resthouses. But while it has been a long standing custom to provide "bug rooms" for resthouses, no such valuable legacy has been left for many years in this part of India, and certainly no such legacy which seemingly considers the feelings of the bugs.

Believe Rich Copper Vein Found in Canada

Timmins, Ont.—Interest is running at fever heat over the first geological report of what may be the biggest copper strike ever made in the north country in the Kamiskotia lake gold area.

"Anything from 60 cents to \$30,000,000" was the only declaration of possible wealth George Scott, geologist, would give. "It may be worth a fortune and may be a washout."

Mr. Scott accompanied George Jamieson, prospector, to the district and made a survey of the vein. Comparing it with the Flin Flon and Horne camps. Mr. Scott said in his opinion the Kamiskotia find appeared to have better prospects. "Every new discovery of sulphides in the area, no matter how small, will be of unusual interest," states the geologist.

He has been in and out of the Kamiskotia lake area three times within the last few weeks, and on his second trip he would have staked a claim on his own behalf in Jamieson township if he had been able to persuade the men accompanying him to cross the Mattagami river on an improvised raft.

London Fog Changes; Even Taste Altered!

London.—London's fog has lost its individuality and some of its taste. Time, or something, seems to have worn the edge clear off of it.

Dickens, who so delightfully described the London mist, would be disappointed were he to see one today. He would not recognize the modern fog any more than he would know the narrow streets which David Copperfield so often trod.

The same old streets wind about in the same old way, but many of them have been widened. This may have something to do with the changing fog, which is not so impenetrable as formerly, but the scientists disagree about the vapor's transformation and its causes.

At any rate, the wider streets are now more easily negotiated even when a fog is at its height. And the old-timers are quite positive that the fog of today tastes much different to that served in the days of Victoria.

War on Prairie Dog Is Finally Victorious

Hot Springs, S. D.—The prairie dog, which since pioneer days had roamed the South Dakota prairies, has suffered the fate of the buffalo and the rattlesnake in the war of extermination in this section of the state. In Fall River county the war of extermination against the rodents is considered practically at an end.

As late as ten years ago the prairie dogs were appallingly numerous. When the campaign to exterminate the animals began, it appeared that the task was a fruitless one. Not only were the rodents discouragingly prolific, but farmers were skeptical or indifferent on the battle of extermination.

Year by year, however, the campaign continued, concentrating on the more infested districts. Farmers in recent years have co-operated in the campaign and many have conducted individual extermination work. Today the prairie dog has become more or less a rare sight in this section.

ANCIENT TOMB NEAR ALGIERS AWES ARABS

Antedates Christianity by at Least Two Centuries.

Paris.—A mysterious tomb, regarded with awe by the lowly Arabs of the region, stands on the crest of a lofty hill, about fifty miles from Algiers. It is known as Le Tombeau de la Chretienne, the tomb of the Christian woman, although French scholars regard it, without proof, as a Punic structure antedating the Christian era by at least two centuries.

No little is actually known of this mausoleum that small wonder is occasioned by the fantastic legend handed down about it in truly Oriental style throughout the countryside. The Arabs themselves call it Khour Er-Roumia, which means European or Christian tombs, the use of the plural suggesting that they regarded it as a multiple tomb. Even their legend throws little light on the origin of the strange edifice.

The mystery that hangs about it is deepened by current Arab legends, which imply the fixed belief that much undiscovered treasure lies buried inside.

At the top of the hill which rises a thousand feet above the Mediterranean, this extraordinary relic of antiquity rears itself an additional 100 feet. The structure is a circular mass of dressed stone, at least 200 feet in diameter.

Sculptured Columns.

Sixty engaged columns, sculptured in relief and resembling the Ionic in style, decorate the lower circumference of the tambour, a drum-shaped edifice, originally surmounted by a lofty cone of rock. At the four cardinal points of the compass huge false portals are sculptured. A design on each of them, resembling a great cross is responsible for the present French name of the ruin.

In an effort to discover the treasure, two small tunnels were long ago dug through the center. On one side near the summit is a considerable depression made by Baba Mohammed Ben Othman, pasha of Algeria, in 1776, when he used cannon to demolish the tomb. The French government has now put a stop to the work of treasure hunters and other vandals, and some years ago restored one of the principal facades.

Entrance is possible through a low and very narrow passage which earlier excavations revealed in the substructure beneath one of the false portals, that facing the east. This entrance leads to a fairly spacious vaulted chamber whose solid stone masonry walls had apparently never borne decorations. But the right-hand wall has small relief sculptures of a lion and a lioness.

Directly underneath these bas-reliefs another short, constricted passage, which has to be traversed on hands and knees, leads to seven ascending steps and then into a spacious and beautifully vaulted gallery built of large blocks of neatly dressed stone. This gallery, spiral in form, is more than 400 feet long. At the end a third passage leads first into a small chamber and then into a larger one. This was supposed, until recently, to be the exact center of the monument, but it is now known that it is somewhat off center, whether through accident or design has not been determined.

Place for Cinerary Urns.

The purpose of the chambers is also in doubt. Nothing has been found in them or in the spiral gallery. It may be supposed that the first was a vestibule to the second, in which three niches are sunk in the bare walls. It is a further guess that the niches were intended to hold cinerary urns. It is possible that these supposed mortuary chambers are blind, like the four portals, and that the real vaults are deep in the foundations, approached by vertical shafts with horizontal passages at the bottom.

This manner of entombing the dead, riling up and disguising the shafts, after each interment, corresponds with the Phoenician and Punic practices of antiquity. If this supposition be true, the tomb still guards its secret, and the local Arabic tradition of the multiple tomb is not without meaning.

The builder, whoever he may have been, chose well the site or his last resting place. To the north, a thousand feet below, stretches the waters of the Mediterranean; to the south, long green slopes reach into the fruitful valley of the Mitidja. Along the southern horizon the cedar bearing Atlas mountains rear their purple wall, from which clear streams descend to make the valley prosperous.

Find Tree Stump in Process of Petrification

Bethany, Mo.—Workmen with a railroad construction crew from St. Joseph, working on the Burlington railroad right of way near this city, unearthed a red oak stump in the process of petrification. The stump, which measured about two and one-half feet through, is believed to have been buried in the fill for almost fifty years, or ever since the railroad was built. Its removal required four days. It showed no signs of decay and was so tough it could not be split with an ax.

World's Richest Girl

Somerville, N. J.—Fifteen-year-old Doris Duke, probably the richest girl of her age in the world, is worth \$53,451,060. It is shown in an accounting of the estate of her father, James Buchanan Duke, tobacco magnate.

LOST FORTUNES LYING IN BANKS

Owners and Heirs Are Difficult to Find.

New York.—A neat fortune in unclaimed savings lies in the vaults of New York banks awaiting trace of depositors.

The pennies of "floaters" the world over, from diverging sources and in varying amounts, add to the total which, in one bank alone, has climbed to six figures.

Hundreds of depositors have visited banks never to return. They have left their savings and gone, possibly to death, without leaving record of their moves.

Owners and heirs to this fortune are hard to find, says Herbert K. Twitchell, president of the Seaman's Bank for Savings, which, in 100 years of business, has 2,536 dormant accounts totaling \$296,938.67. The task, however, is a never-ending one and through a department, instituted for the purpose, constant search is made and every possibility of a claimant exhausted.

The Seaman's bank is one of many which have similar accounts whose depositors have not been heard of in 20 years or more. After this lapse the accounts become "legally dormant," interest no longer is paid and the banks have use of the money, but not for individual gain.

Up the winding Bowery, in the twilight of the elevated, wander ageless Chinese, men of bearded styles, hatless foreign women, pale, old-faced children. Such is the clientele of the Bowery Savings bank where the dormant accounts total \$100,000.

Once in this parade, said a bank official, was Mary Elin, a quaint old char-woman, seventy years old. She had forgotten some of her accounts and was found to have \$12,000 deposited with the bank under four different names.

Science May Open Up Fuel Fields of West

Washington.—Extensive lignite fields west of the Mississippi, an area now largely coal importing, may be made commercially productive as fuel by a cheap, carbonizing process developed by the bureau of mines.

The Department of Commerce disclosed in a statement that the bureau has perfected a method of carbonizing raw lignite into briquetted char fuel and the product is believed capable of meeting industrial demands.

Lignite deposits make up nearly one-third of the total solid fuel resources of the country, but as it is mined has insufficient heat units to make its wide use practicable. If the bureau's new process is applied, it is held Western regions now importing coal may be able to utilize the product of their own areas.

Extensive lignite fields lie in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Texas. The Commerce department views these deposits of such enormous potential economic value as is seldom recognized. Up to the present the relatively cheap rates on transporting Eastern coal via the Great Lakes has retarded development of the full possibilities of lignite.

Find Bronze-Age Bones in Thames Bed

London.—Skulls and bones of what are believed to have been lake-dwellers of the Bronze age, approximately 2000 B. C., have been found in the bed of the Thames at Sunbury, and Sir Arthur Keith, famous anthropologist pronounces them at least 4,000 years old.

The bones were found about twenty feet below the river bed while excavations were being made for the construction of a new lock, and they consist of a woman's skull; thighbone of a woman about five feet one inch in height; man's left shinbone, and man's right arm bone.

The shinbone is flattened with what the scientists call the "squatter's facet," showing the man passed much of his time in a crouching position.

Bones of oxen, horses, pigs and red deer also were found, as well as six antlers.

Sir Arthur says the human bones doubtless were those of the lake, or pile, dwellers of the Celtic pre-Roman race of the late Neolithic or early Bronze age.

Panama Tolls

Panama.—Vessels passing through the Panama canal during 1926 paid tolls the aggregate of which is second only to the record year of 1924. The total for the year just closed was \$23,901,540.

Bad Times Silence Song of the Volga Boatmen

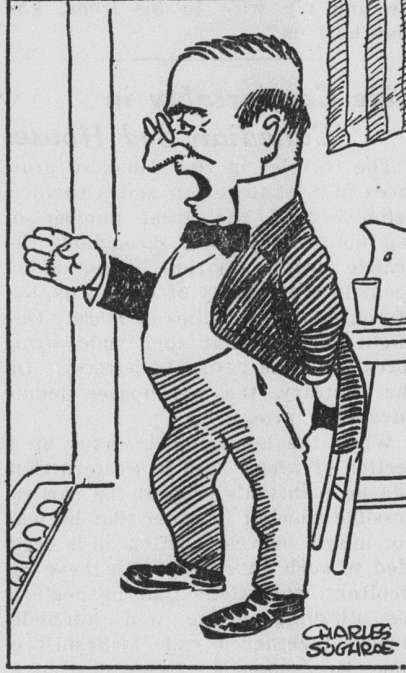
Astrakhan, Russia.—"The Song of the Volga Boatmen" is no longer heard along the great river, where it originated. Formerly the Volga was a stream of romance and laughter, covered with fleets of pleasure and cargo boats, but ten years of war, famine and revolution have changed all that. The caviar and fishing industries have suffered grievously and the hundreds of thousands of villagers who formerly drew their life from the river have turned to farming and other pursuits.

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Tramp Isn't So Common a Sight in the Small Towns as he Used to be, What with Food so High and village cops Hardbolder than Ever. Time was when he could Panhandle a Feed and a Shot of Hootch in an Hour and Spend the Day Pleasantly Snoozing down by the Water Tank, but not No More.

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Easy Talker is all Warmed Up and is going So Good that he has forgotten All About the Speaker of the Evening, whom he is Introducing. Every town has a Self-Made Orator who can Go to the Mat with the Dictionary on short notice and Comes in Handy when the Regular Speaker can't Get There.

Watch Elimination!

Good Health Depends Upon Good Elimination.

RETENTION of bodily waste in the blood is called a "toxic condition." This often gives rise to a dull, languid feeling and, sometimes, toxic backaches and headaches. That the kidneys are not functioning properly is often shown by burning or scanty passage of secretions. Thousands have learned to assist their kidneys by drinking plenty of pure water and the occasional use of a stimulant diuretic. 50,000 users give Doan's signed endorsement. Ask your neighbor!

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