

Paris and Its Wonders

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

By Rev. L. M. Colfelt D. D.

Human thought, notwithstanding its intensity, wants to follow all the marvellous advances of physical science. The changes wrought by steam, magnetism, electricity, the discovery of new gases and the composition of chemical substances, Priestley discovered oxygen, Lavoisier analyzed the atmosphere, detected various concealed in different minerals helpful to agriculture and found a great number of alkalis, till then, unknown which gave new acids to medicine. Electricity came to add to these wonders. From the mysteries of Galvani, who lent movement and apparent animation by his electric sparks to the limbs of dead animals. From the rudimentary experiments of Galvani, we arrived at the knowledge of the laws of the electric fluid, thanks to Volta and in perfecting his discoveries he arrived at the great fountain of electricity by means of the voltaic combination. Morse, proudly he it said, an American belonging to the race of Franklin, the first whom the Almighty thought worthy to hold the lightning in his hand, Morse invented the telegraph and put the electro-magnetic fluid, the soul of fearful tempests under the dominion of man.

But in 1881 for the first time in the history of humanity were all the applications of electricity collected under one roof, that of the Electrical Exposition of Paris, signaling the fact that the race had just entered upon a new cycle of advance and that the marvels of the era of electricity would far surpass the wonders of that of steam. The epoch of electricity as a communication had been astounding, reaching its climax in the submarine cables which bound the world together. The cycle of electricity as an illuminator was just opening the storehouse of its mysteries and its glories. This first Exposition expedited this and furnished a meeting ground for electric engineers and scientific men from all parts of the globe as well as brought the utility of electricity to the knowledge of that great public upon whose acceptance or rejection, every great invention so much depends. Indeed, the invention may come but the discovery will die still-born unless humanity is ready to accept. This is perhaps the reason that the age of invention had to wait the arrival of the age of democracy, and a race emancipated from the tyranny of custom, on the Qui Vive to welcome nothing that would hasten production and economize labor. Fore-ible illustrations of the necessity of a public to welcome the production of the inventor abounded in the Exposition of 1881. There is nothing new under the sun," as scientific men had to confess when they examined with wonder the Palacennotti electro motors which resembled so closely the Gramme and the Brush machines, and so long antedated them. The three-needle telegraph of Antoine Magnini of the University of Padua was made in 1838. The five-needled instrument of Wheatstone was perfected in 1837. The Italian instrument however, was the apparatus in which the signals were made by notes on a keyboard representing the letters of the alphabet. The depression of any one letter made the proper contact on the three circuits so as to move the three needles in the right direction.

We witnessed the first practical use of the electric light on the Rue de l'Opera and from our window in the Hotel Grand could observe the performance of the Jablokoff light every night. There was a steely, sepulchral tinge that characterized it. In the Place as well as the Grand dining salon, the same light was used and apart from a brilliance too splendid for the space lighted was not objectionable. It is to be remembered that the subdivision of the electric light and its adaptation to small areas had not as yet been worked out. It remained for Edison to conquer this difficulty which, at that time, caused the workmen in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to complain that the brightness of the light affected the nerves of the eye and they could not see well when using ordinary lights in their own homes.

Strolling through the building one saw but in embryo the multitudinous applications of electricity which have since become universal necessities. Here were street cars and railway carriages beginning to be propelled by electricity, there sewing machines, instruments for cutting steel and manufacture of an astonishing number and variety of the smallest articles. Over yonder mighty machinery was whirled round with lightning side down from Heaven while by my side the telephone whispered the low tones of the human voice. Perhaps that which attracted our curiosity most was the Induction Balance used to locate the bullet in the body of President Garfield. It was afterwards stated that the post mortem examination proved that the diagnosis by Professor Bell proved inadequate. But after experiments carried out correctly justified the claims of the invention. An illustration of the accuracy of the machine occurred during my visit. Mr. Elisha Gray, an American well known in connection with the telephone was a disbeliever in the induction balance as a means of diagnosis. He said to Professor Hughes, "Thirty years ago when working at some metal work, a filing of iron entered my finger. The more I tried to extract it the deeper it went in. I believe it is still there and if your instrument is of any value you ought to be able to tell me which finger it is." Professor Hughes tested Mr. Gray's fingers but none gave any sound until he came to the forefinger of the right hand when the balance of the coils was quite destroyed and a noise

was given out. This was the very finger in which the filing was buried thirty years before. The doubter was convinced.

There has always been a fear on the part of the religionists that science may prove a menace to its central truths but no one observing its trend especially in our century can escape the conviction that whether consciously or unconsciously to its votaries, science is ascending from the material nearer and nearer to the ideal and the spiritual. In the progress from steam to electricity, science is leading humanity away from the idolatry of brute matter and the excess of materialism. With the brain of man evolving these marvels and the discovery of such ethereal force in the universe it is impossible to forget the soul we bear within us and deny the spirit who animates the universe. No part of human labor is lost. The Divinity is no more absent from the world's material progress, its science, its art, than from its religion. If we divide into divine and not divine, we deliver up the world to Manichaeism and the Devil with reason would dispute with God a part of creation. The thunders which let loose from the heavens their electric floods, the Prometheus fires man draws down to illuminate his abode and drive his machinery with swift movement proves a spirit of power and light just as truly as the wonders of revelation. The prophet of old declared he saw "A Spirit in the wheels," and the modern materialist clasp hands with the Jewish revelation and proclaim together the sublime dogma, God is a Spirit. To form this supreme idea all the material universe, all science, and all the human race are bringing their contingents. To form it the ancient Jews and modern art have alike contributed. This idea as the sap, as the blood, as the electric fluid of the planet, more and more distinctly, is projecting itself everywhere. Men are unconsciously forging it with their hammers, painting it with their brushes, striving toward it in their progress. Never now can this bright ethereal vision of a Spiritual Deity be blotted out of the human imagination and the race sink back and down to bow before material idols. The recollections of the winds and the heart of humanity is raised, to the loving Jehovah, the Absolute Being, the Eternal Essence, the God of Nature and of Spirit, elevated above the transformations of history and who communicates to man the knowledge of Himself and the hope of immortality.

Paris was astounding enough under the rule of Napoleon Bonaparte. In the short space of twelve years, that collected more works of art, added more embellishment than the three preceding reigns combined. Bonaparte indemnified the Parisians for the loss of liberty by improving their city. No man ever more perfectly gauged the French character. To soothe the horror of Paris at the murder of the Duc d'Enghien, he ordered that a new opera should be brought out. During his rule fine streets were opened, quays were constructed, the Seine bridges were successively erected and the canal of Ourcq was opened to facilitate the conveyance of goods. Twenty-four new fountains and eight covered markets were added. The Colonnades of the Louvre were embellished and the works by which the same palace was united to the Tuilleries were begun. A triumphal arch, loaded with ornaments, equal in dimension to that erected to Septimus Severus at Rome arose on the Caroussel to commemorate the Austrian campaign of 1805. A similar monument of colossal size crowns the entrance to the Champs Elysee. The Church of the Magdalen was enlarged and the present peristyle was built around the Chamber of Deputies. A pillar after the model of the one raised to Antonine in Rome, covered with basso-relievos and surmounted by the statue of its founder adorned Vendome Place. Lastly, the Exchange, the most sumptuous building in Paris was founded on a site previously encumbered with old houses. But even after the fall of Napoleon the First, the embellishment of Paris has never been arrested by invasions, defeats and the exhaustion of finances. Under the King and Chamber of Deputies, under Bourbon and Bonapartist regime, Paris has been so entirely rebuilt as to change utterly its whole aspect. The traveler who expects a historical and hoary city will find a jeune metropolis with an air of modern glitter which deprives it of almost everything in the way of the picturesque for which it was once remarkable. One would never dream that Caesar visited Paris (then Lutetia) fifty-five years before the Christian era, that Clovis selected it for his residence, that it was pillaged by the Normans and fortified by the successors of Charlemagne. Gazing at the squares of white buildings lining the boulevards, much alike and rather monotonous, we would imagine that the city was built last week. Ruskin, sighing for the ancient and worshipping the picturesque, would scoff at Paris as much as he did at young America. Under the magic wand of Napoleon III and Baron Hausseman, it emerged like a butterfly from its chrysalis, so bright and gay and elegant that it has almost forgotten its antecedents. One would have imagined that Paris could never again be what it was under the Second Empire when it never ceased to present a succession of marvels. That was a gala display of fireworks, a shower of golden rain, that could hardly be repeated. But the debacle with its windup of September, 1870, was terrible, setting the Empire and all France in a blaze. Yet the Paris of my visit in 1881, in all its aspects, manners and humors was more astounding than at any previous date in its history. At no time was there a richer display of wealth and taste in the shops, more gaiety and liveliness among all the inhabitants and a wider repertoire of all those inexhaustible resources of the theatres and pleasures of civilized society.

Driving along the great boulevards, marking the magnificence of the street architecture and the public monuments we tired of the massive grandeur and we asked our Cocher to show us the private residences. He points to the upper stories of the shops. It is said the French language has no word for "Home." It certainly has no place for it. The greater part of the two million of inhabitants live in apartments with nothing of the privacy of domesticity. This is probably at the bottom of the whole Laizez Faire philosophy of Paris for it would be a libel to accuse all France of the vices of Paris, much of which is an exotic and not a native product. The apartment system is eminently suitable to the Parisian woman's ideal of the marital state. She prefers to live abroad. She scouts at the idea of marriage as a condition in which two people are to be tied up by themselves. She regards it as an association for the purpose of larger liberty for both parties. There are examples. She says with a shrug, of married people who live at home "Oui vivent en sauvages" but she does not desire the honor of so small a company. It is easy to see what peril such a philosophy is to home peace and what opportunities for discontent and laxity are presented in the lives of the crowds of Parisians who never stop at home and whose lives are almost exclusively passed with others.

The last Revolution seems to have borne the most substantial fruits of all the political upheavals of France. The Republic is firmly established and all the Legitimists, Orleansists, Bonapartists, have ceased to be live political factors. The Republic has not only called into existence thirty-five million of men to whom liberty and an intelligent voice in the nation's government are not a purple dream but a splendid possession, but it will inevitably change the political system of all Europe. Ideas cannot be quarantined, they are more contagious than disease and more dangerous than armies. The Republic of France cannot live in the heart of Europe without sounding the death-knell of every tyrant, be he petty prince or imperial lord. He will speak the language of hope to all who have been borne down by political servitude and to all who have despaired of seeing the rule of absolutism everywhere overturned. Across the Elbe, over the vineyards of the Rhine, they have need to fear something else than the tread of French troops, that something is the impalpable invasion of the free ideas of France. As well try to confine light, air, electricity, the magnetic fluid. They are above human power and need but to permeate the nation to effect the conquest of Europe. May I modestly add that this prophecy, made nearly fifty years ago, has been signally fulfilled and the contagion of French Democracy with its watchwords of "Liberte Egalite, Fraternite" has spread to every nation and almost discerned every King in Europe!

The President's Choice.

From the Philadelphia Record. Something more than an economic question confronted President Coolidge when the Mc-Nary-Haugen farm relief bill was laid on his doorstep by Congress. He had a political decision to make. To sign the bill would be to incur the displeasure of the industrial and manufacturing interests of the East. To veto it would be to alienate the powerful agricultural interests of the West. The farmers of the South could be ignored; they would be hostile to the President and his party by tradition in either event. If the President had allowed expediency to govern his action, the farm relief bill would probably have been approved. Powerful as are the interests which oppose it, so long as they have their protective tariff to them. They would have regarded its enactment into law as a bit of economic folly, but they would have forgiven the President's part in it before November of 1928. Not so easily placated will be the Western farmers. Their cry for relief and recognition, their demand for an equivalent of the tariff advantages enjoyed by industry, is insistent. After each repulse they have reformed their disorderly ranks and marched again toward their set objective. The President must have clearly foreseen that a decision contrary to the wishes of the farmers would be provocative of a declaration of war which has, indeed, already come from the embattled agriculturists of Illinois and will doubtless be speedily echoed in other States in the corn and wheat belts.

Under the circumstances it cannot be doubted that President Coolidge's veto was dictated by honest regard for the country's welfare as he sees it. He did not choose the path of least resistance. Let that be set down to his credit. He invoked a spirit of sectional hostility which is bound to be a serious, if not a governing, factor in next year's campaign. The Democratic party, beset by the pitfalls into which it fell in the Madison Square Garden convention, should avoid the new one which now yawns temptingly. It behooves it to champion the cause of the farmer, but not wildly, not unreasonably, and not on the specific issue which the President's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill raises. That a Republican President killed that bill is not a testimonial to its intrinsic merit or to the principle on which it was based. The duty of the Democratic party in the premises is to point out the way to farm relief without inflicting economic injury on those who make a living without tilling the soil. The farmer's grievance is that he is the prey of a privileged class, and the proposed remedy is to put him in a privileged class by himself. That is not a Democratic remedy. The farmer's problem can be solved only by an application of the good old Democratic principle of equal rights for all and special privilege for none.

The United States has investments totalling \$350,000,000 in Chile. Most of these have been made since 1908, when the Chilean copper boom began to spread. Some American money has gone into the nitrate business; but most of it is in copper.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Toughness, when it becomes chronic, is a morbid condition of the inward disposition. It is self-love inflamed to the acute point.—Drummond.

The lines are straight in my new gowns, just as they were last season, and simplicity is their distinguishing characteristic. My ideal has always been, in making gowns, to create wholly Parisian things, and I hold firmly to this desire now and always shall. I should prefer having people say of a gown of mine, "It is Parisian" than "It is beautiful." For beauty, we know, is a superficial attribute, whereas the quality of being Parisian is deep and enduring. This is distinguished and characteristic. The lingerie frock will reappear, worked with lace, embroidery and open-work. There is a marked tendency toward the delicate hand-made French dress, which has become increasingly popular since the war. The handwork which is the basis of these creations is French, and so this type of dress, more perhaps than any other, is a French monopoly.

The demands for this kind of dress are becoming more and more apparent, and this is another proof of the continued note of extreme simplicity. The informal dinner frock of black silk mousseline will demand a place in the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman. It may be trimmed with little pin tucks or insertions or open-work. And instead of silk mousseline it may be of georgette crepe. The foundation—usually of pink silk mousseline—shows up the dainty work. This gown is usually finished with a flower of the same shade as the foundation, which is worn somewhere on the dress.

The popularity of black is one of the sensations of this season's styles that will not quickly be forgotten, for in the fashionable places black is seen in the ascendant. Never has black been more esteemed than it is today, and apart from its practical advantages, it is extremely youthful and generally becoming.

Though the lines have not changed to any considerable degree, there is infinite variety in the details that, after all, constitute the distinction of a woman's dress, and it is generally agreed that the clothes are as lovely this spring as they have ever been. The sentiment of various couturiers is summed up in some pointed remarks of Lucien Lelong, who declares with his characteristic fervor:

"The silhouette this season is eminently youthful and girlish with its straight line and short skirt. The interior treatment of it is optical. For instance, when I use gathering on both sides of a dress, I arrange it so that it is in front of one hip and behind the other. Thus, when the wearer is approaching you, you only see one gathering. It is a highly effective device in slenderness. I also fit my dresses snugly in at the hips and absorb the fullness which is necessary in the skirt in pleats.

Paris, March 5.—(AP)—Trousers constitute the latest problem confronting the well-dressed woman of Paris. The questions which the good dressers are pondering are: Shall they adopt trousers? Or shall they scorn the new culotteskirt offered by the Paris dressmakers for spring wear? If the latter, on what grounds? As too feminine in an area of shingled hair and shin-length skirts? Or too masculine in a woman's era?

Such dressmaking houses as Lanvin, Patou and Poiret say women may wear trousers and be right up in front row of fashion. They offer in many variations a new trouser-skirt which has characteristics of both of the garments for which it is named. Some are wide and some are narrow, but all are really trousers of skirt length with the division so cleverly concealed by

pleats for and aft that when the wearer is motionless there is nothing to indicate that they are trousers.

Even the staid old house of Worth, dean of Paris dressmaking establishments, is showing trouser-skirts this spring.

A few persons—ready to try anything once—have said "yes" and placed orders. Some fashion designers believe the trouser style is established by that gesture.

But French women point out that the swallow does not make a summer, and a few pairs of trouser-skirts at Auteuil, the fashionable racetrack of Paris, do not make a style. French women, as a whole, seem to be hanging back.

Even the French feminists manifest little interest in the new style beyond a few comments that public opinion, which gives them the right to wear trousers, has not yet given women the right to vote.

Manufacturers appear to be taking the new style seriously. They have started making underwear to go with trouser-skirts. The new piece is called a culotte combination, and is just one jump more modern than the Charleston step-in, which is now being sold here.

The ability to make good fudge is supposed to be developed during the four years of high school, along with a knowledge of Latin, algebra, history and other school subjects. A liking for fudge, however, is not limited to the high school student. A plateful of this delectable and easily-made confection helps out any informal party. At fairs and bazaars purchasers can always be found for homemade fudge. Gift boxes of fudge for birthdays or unexpected requirements can be produced on short notice, usually from materials on hand in the pantry.

Like any other cooked product, good fudge depends on a good recipe, and if the results are to be the same each time, the recipe must be followed accurately. The United States Department of Agriculture sponsors the following directions for making fudge.

- CHOCOLATE FUDGE. 2 cupfuls sugar, 2 to 4 squares of chocolate, 3 cupful milk or cream, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 1/2 teaspoonful salt.

Real Estate Transfers.

- Eva I. Zimmerman, et al, to Harold G. Zimmerman, et ux, tract in Spring Twp.; \$300. S. W. Gramley, et ux, to Sarah Wilson, tract in Millheim; \$650. John R. Williams, et ux, to Paul S. Green, et ux, tract in Huston Twp.; \$1,500. T. B. Haupt, et ux, to Lewis B. Haupt, tract in Spring Twp.; \$2,000. Mrs. E. E. Fahr, et bar, to Rosa May Handscomb, tract in Huston Twp.; \$300. E. R. Taylor, sheriff, to Bertha E. Wion, tract in Bellefonte; \$505. E. R. Taylor, sheriff, to C. M. Dale, tract in Harris Twp.; \$1,500. John L. Holmes, et al, to William H. Breon, tract in Ferguson Twp.; \$600. D. M. Ellis, et ux, to Banner Coal company, tract in Rush Twp.; \$35. Bellefonte Cemetery Association, to Mary A. Garbrick, tract in Bellefonte; \$50. T. M. Gramley, et al, to S. B. Brown, tract in Gregg Twp.; \$1. Peter W. Cowher to Robert McDivitt, tract in Worth Twp.; \$400. Nellie M. Fyre, et bar, to Laura P. Zeek, tract in Patton Twp.; \$300. Bellefonte Cemetery Association to Catherine B. Hamilton, tract in Bellefonte; \$50. William L. Foster, et bar, to Phi Kappa Association, tract in State College; \$100.

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- S. KLINE WOODRING, — Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Practices in all courts. Office, room 18 Crider's Exchange. 61-17. J. KENNEDY JOHNSTON — Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Prompt attention given all legal business entrusted to his care. Offices—No. 5, East High street. 57-44. J. M. KEICHLINE — Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace. All professional business will receive prompt attention. Offices on second floor of Temple Court. 49-5-17. W. G. RUNKLE — Attorney-at-Law, Consultation in English and German. Office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa. 58-5.

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- D. R. R. L. CAPERS, OSTEOPATH. Bellefonte Crider's Ex. 66-11. State College Holmes Bldg. W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa. Office at his residence. 35-41. C. D. CASEBEER, Optometrist, Registered and licensed by the State. Eyes examined, glasses fitted, Satisfaction guaranteed. Frames repaired and lenses matched. Casebeer Bldg., High St., Bellefonte, Pa. 71-25-17. E. V. B. ROAN, Optometrist. Licensed by the State Board. State College, every day except Saturday. Bellefonte, in the Garbrick building opposite the Court House, Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 5 p. m., and Saturdays 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Bell Phone. 68-40.

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