

# The Habit of Exaggeration.

By Winifred Oliver.

**E**XAGGERATION of speech has come to be a fixed habit with many of us. We have grown to feel that to do a subject justice we must exaggerate its traits. If a thing is moderately pretty, we say it is beautiful; if it is moderately plain, we describe it as hideous. We never stand on the neutral ground of moderation.

This habit, I regret to say, is more feminine than masculine. The reason of this habit is that women have always had to strive to make themselves felt. In order to make an impression they clothe plain facts with imaginary attributes. Standing on the boundary line between fiction and fact, they lean perilously toward fiction. Many a woman who would be scandalized at the idea of telling an untruth will exaggerate a story until there is almost no resemblance to the original fact left.

At the same time those who stick absolutely to fact, though more reliable, are never quite as interesting as those who cannot resist embroidering the truth. A very entertaining woman once remarked: "What is the use of spoiling a good story for the sake of a few facts?" Very good policy from an amusing viewpoint, but very bad from an ethical one. One reason why this habit has gained such a foothold is that in these strenuous days people are not interested in little things. In order to gain attention facts must masquerade in interesting garb of language. So woman, in her desire to be attractive, tumbles headlong into the sea of exaggeration.

Imagination is the mother of exaggeration. The more imagination there is in a woman's mental make-up, the more expert she is at exaggerating. If an imaginative woman goes to an exhibition of pictures and sees a picture that she likes she leaves the place thinking it a very pretty picture. By the time she reaches home her imagination has aided her to such an extent that she describes it as the most beautiful picture she has ever seen. The result is that her friends on going to see it are disappointed. They expect to see a masterpiece. They find merely a pretty picture. There are all sorts and conditions of exaggerators. Some women stretch the truth in one direction, some in others, but there is one common ground where they all meet—that is the ground of number and dimension. Not one woman in ten seems to have a correct idea of either. A pole may be ten feet long, or it may be twenty. All "feet look alike to her," so to be on the more interesting side she will make it fifty. A crowd of a thousand persons is described as being ten thousand, and some adventurous spirits even get it into the millions.

The person striving to conquer this habit will find it very hard to shake off. Bare facts will seem uninteresting, and there will be many backslidings. Her friends will think her not quite so interesting, but infinitely more reliable, and the reputation of reliability is a very enviable one. She must not be discouraged if at first no one pays any attention to her statements. The fact is her friends have grown so accustomed to her exaggerations that their attention at the best has been merely superficial. Once they grasp the fact that she is a reformed character and her statements are to be relied on they will listen to her, and earnest attention is far more flattering than amused incredulity.—New York American.

# Socialism in Germany.

By A. Maurice Low.

**G**ERMANY is on the eve of a tremendous political struggle. In June of this year the general election will take place, when the intense and bitter feeling of hatred between the classes and the masses will find vent at the polls. Socialism is today stronger in Germany than it ever was, and the Socialists more bitterly detest the ruling classes, the Emperor, the aristocracy, the bureaucracy, and the army, than ever before. In Germany at the present time two great parties are composed of extremists. At one end are the Socialists, who are always willing to fight, who clamor for reforms, who oppose the high tariff because it increases the price of bread and adds to the fortunes of the great landowners, who would sweep the army and compulsion out of existence; if they could, and who have no love for the institution of monarchy. At the other end is the Centre or Catholic party, a party of reaction, whose leading men are intolerant, who would throttle the press and keep the people in subjection under the iron heel of the army. The Socialists now have fifty-eight members of the Reichstag, and confidently expect the election in June to add considerably to their numbers. The Centre party is also looking forward to gains which will be made at the expense of the Conservatives. In the German Reichstag there are almost as many groups as in the French chamber, and in addition to the Socialists one finds Radicals and generally believing in their tenets, do not belong to the Socialistic party was a force; and of later years it has lost its power, and its place is now taken by the Socialists under the lead of such men as Bebel and Singer.

Germany is continually engaged in a war of tariff reprisals with Europe, principally with Russia and Austria. She obtains from Austria her barley, out of which she makes malt; and from Russia her rye, which is largely used by her people for bread. Although forced to import a large part of her foodstuffs from the United States as well as from the European continent, Germany places the highest possible duties on the prime necessities of life, because she looks upon the tariff as the most effective means to enable her to obtain both political and commercial concessions from other countries. An accession to the Socialistic ranks in the Reichstag, and a further agitation for the reduction of the tariff, which will be combated by the agrarians and the Centrists, may lead in the future—not immediately, but in the course of the next few years—to a state of affairs that would threaten the stability of the empire.—The Forum.

# Radium, the Marvelous New Metal,

Which Even Millionaires Can't Buy.

By Pierre Curie, the Discoverer of Radium.

**I**T is difficult to predict a great commercial future for a substance which requires a ton of material in order to make it possible for one to abstract a tenth of a gram of radium. Radium is obtained from pechblende, and has been found in Bohemia, but as I have said, a ton of pechblende is needed to give the amount of radium mentioned, and its cost must be reckoned at about 30,000 francs a gram. Vanadate d'Uranium also gives a little radium, about in the same proportion as can be obtained from pechblende. There are deposits of this mineral in Colorado in your country, but I understand that they are found far from the beaten tracks and can be obtained only at large expense.

It is only fair for me to say that my wife and I made the discovery of radium together. We had a considerable quantity of pechblende at home for the purpose of carrying on certain experiments, and in the course of work we were doing we noticed that the material in hand at times gave off peculiar rays and also threw out a certain amount of heat. In effect the discovery may be considered quite accidental as was that of the X-rays.

The heating powers of radium are very great, but so far its industrial uses appear to be very limited, as at present price even the richest of your American millionaires could hardly hope to have his house heated with the aid of this new discovery. Some use of radium has already been made in the practice of medicine, and Dr. Daulas, of the Hospital St. Louis, has used it in skin diseases and found it efficacious in the treatment of cases of lupus.

The substance has the remarkable property of continuously emitting heat without combustion. Half a pound of radium salt will evolve in one hour heat equal to that produced by the burning of one-third of a cubic foot of hydrogen gas, and this evolution of heat continues for indefinite periods, leaving the salt at the end of months of activity just as potent as at the beginning. We have in radium a substance having the power to gather up and convert into heat some form of ambient energy with which we are not yet conversant. A small tube containing radium, if kept in contact with the skin or even carried in the pocket for some hours, is capable of producing on open sore.—New York World.

# The Pace That Kills.

How Brain-Fog and the Strain of the Strenuous Life Offset the Gains From Better Sanitation.

**S**O MUCH progress has been made in the hunting down of bacilli, in the concoction of serums and in the treatment of zymotic diseases and consumption that it might not unreasonably be thought that mankind is destined to attain to a longevity perhaps not quite like that of the patriarchs, but a considerable improvement upon the figures reached by our fathers and grandfathers.

Malaria and yellow fever have been traced to the fleeting and ubiquitous mosquito. Destroy the mosquito in the places where he breeds and you check these diseases. Drainage and a better water supply have lessened the ravages of typhoid, and open air treatment and precautions against contagion have cut down the mortality from tuberculosis. Surely these achievements convey a comfortable assurance of longevity.

It is the old story, it is the pace that kills. Of what use is it to a man to escape typhoid if he is to drop dead presently from heart failure? What does he gain by dodging consumption if he is a nervous wreck at forty? It is true, though it sounds like a paradox, that the best way to lengthen one's days is to shorten them; the best way, that is, to achieve longevity, is to begin the activities of the day later, and be through with them earlier.

# BUDGET OF HUMOR

**SORE PERPLEXED.**  
The man with wealth to give away is sore perplexed;  
So many crowd about and say  
"It's my turn next."  
—Washington Star.

**TROUBLES OF THE RICH.**  
Mrs. Cobwiger—What can you dislike about being so wealthy?  
Mrs. Darnrich—I have to eat everything when it's out of season and not fit to eat.—Town Topics.

**VARIED.**  
"What experience have you had as a cook?" asked Mrs. Dinsmore of the applicant for the situation.  
"Twenty places in three mont's, Mum," replied Bridget proudly.—Judge.

**FACTS IN THE CASE.**  
Lawyer—What is the plaintiff's attitude in this case?  
Witness—Recumbent, sir.  
Lawyer—How's that?  
Witness—He lies about it constantly.—Chicago Daily News.

**A CRITICISM.**  
"What do you think of my poems?" asked the young author.  
"Well," answered Miss Cayenne "they are betwixt and between. They're too sensible for nonsense verses and too nonsensical for sensible verses.—Washington Star.

**HIS BUSY DAY.**  
"Why don't you seek some employment, instead of stopping people and asking them for money?"  
"Mister," said Meandering Mike, reproachfully, "dat's me employment."—Washington Star.

**ADMITTED IT.**  
"Candidly, Biggus, weren't you a good deal of a lobster when you went to college?"  
"I don't deny it. Those were my salad days."—Chicago News.

**HIS OLD GAME.**  
La Montt—I see where a once famous baseball pitcher is working as a motorman.  
La Moyné—Well, I suppose his curves still knock people silly.—Chicago News.

**PROOF.**  
Mother—Why, my child, that little hurt couldn't possibly have made your knee so stiff as that!  
Little Lizzie—Yes, it did, too. Just you try to bend it and see if I don't scream.—Baltimore American.

**PLENTY OF ROOM.**  
"Yes," said the detestable bore, "at that moment my heart was in my mouth."  
"Of course, that didn't inconvenience you," said the sarcastic person, "for your heart is so small and your mouth is so big."—Baltimore Herald.

**A CASE OF NECESSITY.**  
"Why, all my money's gone!"  
"Yes, I took it, dear."  
"What under heavens did you do that for?"  
"Why, I knew you wouldn't let me have it if I asked you."—Life.

**AS IT IS SPOKE.**  
She—You say your automobile has been acting strangely all day?  
He—Yes; it has stopped I don't know how many times.  
She—And what are you putting the oil on it for?  
He—To stop it stopping.—Yonkers Statesman.

**A GREAT TRUTH.**  
"What we need in politics."  
"Yes?"  
"As I was saying, what we need in politics is—"  
"Well?"  
"—Is less politics."  
"Fact! You're right!"—Chicago Post.

**AN EXAMPLE AT HAND.**  
"Do you believe in luck?"  
"Sometimes. See that fat woman with the red hat over there?"  
"Yes."  
"Twenty-two years ago she refused to marry me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**OLD VARIETY.**  
"Let me sell you a letter-opener," said the clerk in the novelty store.  
"Have one at home," responded the little man.  
"Indeed! What kind is it?"  
"My wife."—Chicago News.

**PAID WHAT HE COULD.**  
Eve@roke—I want to pay you something on account.  
Tailor (rubbing his hands)—Ah, I'm glad to see you.  
Ever@roke—Yes, I want to pay you a compliment on your artistic way of dunning. Sh—not a word—you deserve it. Good morning.—Kansas City Journal.

Lots of men are very popular until they get home.

# THE SABBATH SCHOOL

International Lesson Comments For June 14.

Subject: Paul at Rome, Ac's xxviii, 16-24; 30, 31—Golden Text, Rom. 1, 16—Memory Verses, 23, 24—Study Verses, 16-31—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Paul enters Rome (v. 16). "Came to Rome." Rome is reached at last and the long journey is at an end. At this time the city of Rome was at the height of its glory. It held away over nearly the entire known world. Within a circuit of little more than twelve miles more than 2,000,000 inhabitants were crowded, of whom about 1,000,000 were slaves. "But Paul, Nero, the emperor to whom Paul had appealed, was too much engaged in his debaucheries and pleasures to care much for such a man as Paul, a Jewish prisoner, who was made against him by the Jews. "By himself." This lenity was probably due to the commendation of the centurion Julius. "With a soldier." The custom was to chain the prisoner by one hand to the guard. To this chain the apostle frequently makes allusion in the epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians and in his friendly note to Philemon, all of which were written during this imprisonment. See Eph. 3:1; 4:1; Phil. 1:13, 16; Col. 4:18; Philem. 1:9, 10.

The first interview with the Jews (vs. 17-22). "After three days." Three days after Paul's arrival at Rome he invited those who presided over the Jewish community to visit him. His first steps on passing beyond the narrow circle of those already converts were directed, in accordance with his established principle, toward Israel. And as his circumstances did not allow him to seek the Jews, as he had done in other places, he requested the representatives of the Jewish congregation to come to his lodging. "Men and brethren." This address to the assembled Jews is of a personal nature, and is intended to counteract certain prejudices which the Roman Jews might entertain. "Delivered prisoner." In as mild terms as possible he recounts his uncalculated accusation by the Jews in Jerusalem who delivered him into the hands of the Romans.

18, 19. "Let me go." He narrates briefly the events given in chapters 21 to 26. The Roman officials repeatedly failed to find cause of offense in him. "To appeal." Paul declared that his appeal to the emperor had become indispensable necessary, because the Jews opposed his acquittal to which the Roman authorities judge him to be entitled. He states that it had not been his intention to bring any accusation against his people before the emperor.

20. "Hope of Israel." The hope of Israel is the general expectation of the Messiah. In Jesus Paul believed that the expected Saviour had appeared, and for preaching this he had been attacked and made a prisoner. He held the same faith as all the Jews, only going in this matter further than they, in that he believed the ancient promise was now fulfilled. We can see from the reply of the Jews that he understood their position exactly. "This chain." Roman chains, like our handcuffs, usually indicated crime, but Paul's chains stand for patriotism and the loftiest religious conception.

21. "Neither received letters." Why the Jews in Judea had not forwarded the accusation against Paul to their brethren in Rome, that they might continue the prosecution, is not known. It is probable that they regarded their cause as hopeless, and chose to abandon the prosecution. Paul had been acquitted successively by Lysias, Felix, Festus and Agrippa.

22. "Desire to hear of thee." Why the Jews in Judea had not forwarded the accusation against Paul to their brethren in Rome, that they might continue the prosecution, is not known. It is probable that they regarded their cause as hopeless, and chose to abandon the prosecution. Paul had been acquitted successively by Lysias, Felix, Festus and Agrippa.

23. "Some believed." A few were won to faith in the Christ, but the many disbelieved the teachings of their own Scriptures, and rejected the suffering Messiah, so plainly disclosed. The seed of the word fell here, in some cases, by the wayside; in others upon stony places, or among thorns; nevertheless, some fell in good ground. 23-29. "Spoken one word." With these solemn words of the Holy Ghost, spoken by Isaiah, Christ had opened his teachings by various (Matt. 13: 14, 15), and had finally closed his ministry among the Jews (John 12: 40). And now Paul, as if himself commissioned by the Holy Ghost as a prophet of the New Testament, sadly reiterates the same message, enforced by the awful emphasis of the Master's double utterance. Thus the apostle, under divine direction, formally and finally seals up the gospel offer to God's disobedient and rejecting people. In this fearful process there are three distinguishable agencies expressly described: The ministerial agency of the prophet, the judicial agency of God, and the moral agency of the people themselves. "Unto the Gentiles." Paul was never discouraged. If the gospel was rejected by one class of people he was ready to offer it to another.

Paul's residence and ministry in Rome (vs. 30, 31). 30. "Two whole years." Why he was not prosecuted before the emperor during this time is not known. As there was no prosecution Paul was suffered to live in quietness and safety. Nothing certainly is known on the subject. It is evident, from 2 Tim. 4: 16, that he was at some time arraigned before the emperor, but when, or what was the decision, or why he was at last set at liberty, are all involved in impenetrable obscurity.

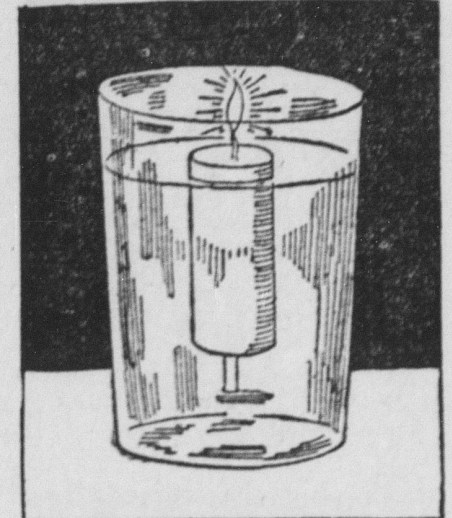
31. "Preaching—and testing." Paul did a great work during these two years in Rome: 1. He preached the gospel to all who came to him. 2. He wrote several epistles which were by far the most important part of his prison activity.

# A Water Candlestick.

In proposing to make a candlestick of a glass of water it is not intended to offer a substitute for the regular sticks now in use, but a curiosity. To make this little experiment get a piece of candle three or four inches in length, and in the bottom of it put a nail or other convenient piece of metal, the weight of the nail being just enough to submerge the candle down to a point immediately below the wick. Of course the wick must be kept out of the water.

A tall glass tumbler is the best for the experiment, and it should be nearly, but not quite, filled with water. When everything is ready light the candle, and you will find that it will burn steadily, right at the surface of the water, until it is entirely consumed.

The burning wick will remain at the surface, because as the candle is



The Water Candlestick. consumed its weight decreases in proportion. This is one of the steadiest lights you can have and it is used in some scientific experiments for that reason.

Mary Stuart's Watch. Many fanciful shapes have from time to time been given to the external cases of watches, but it is difficult to account for the peculiar taste which prevailed some centuries ago for timepieces in the shape of skulls and coffins.



These watches were called memento mori. One, which we give the drawing of, was presented by Mary, Queen of Scots, as a token of her affection to, pretty Mary Seaton her faithful maid-of-honor. The watch is in the form of a skull, the dial occupying the place of the palate, the works that of the brain. The hour's were marked in Roman letters, and a small silver bell did the striking.

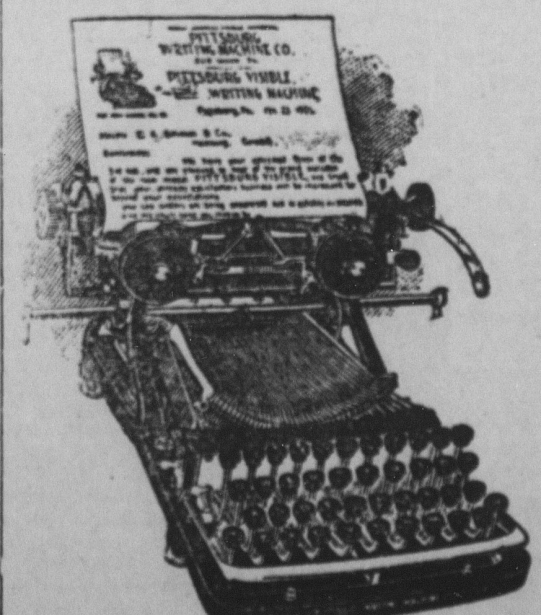
# Encroachments of the Sea.

Careful calculations made a few years ago show that the thirty-six miles of Yorkshire coast between Flamborough and Spurn Head lost annually two yards and a quarter, or thirty acres a year. Over one mile in breadth has been lost since the Norman conquest and two since the occupation of York by the Romans. Other parts of the English coast also suffer greatly from the encroachments of the ocean.

# 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 per year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

# Pittsburg Visible Typewriter



THE ONLY Perfect Writing Machine made. . . . The writing is in Plain View of the Operator all the time. Simplest and strongest construction, rapid action, easy touch, and adapted to all kinds of work.

Best for tabulating and invoice work. Universal keyboard. Removable type action. Instantly cleaned. Treble the life of any other machine for good, clean work. Machines sold on easy payments to parties who can furnish good reference. Send for Catalog. Pittsburg Writing Machine Co. 208 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

# Centre Hall Hotel

CENTRE HALL, PA. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Prop. Fully equipped. Bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders given special attention. Healthy locality. Beautiful scenery. Within three miles of Penns Cave, a most beautiful subterranean cavern; entrance by a boat. Well located for hunting and fishing. Heated throughout. Free carriage to all trains.

# Hotel Haag

BELLEFONTE, PA. F. A. NEWCOMER, Prop. Heated throughout. Fine Stabling. RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY. Special preparations for Jurors, Witnesses, and any persons coming to town on special occasions. Regular boarders well cared for.

# Spring Mills Hotel

SPRING MILLS, PA. GEORGE C. KING, Prop. First-class accommodations at all times for both man and beast. Free bus to and from all trains. Excellent Livery attached. Table board first-class. The best liquors and wines at the bar.

# Old Fort Hotel

THOMAS SHAWVER, Proprietor. Location: One mile South of Centre Hall. Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade. RATES: \$1.00 PER DAY.

# Penn's Valley Banking Company

CENTRE HALL, PA. W. B. MINGOLE, Cashier. Receives Deposits . . . Discounts Notes . . .

# ATTORNEYS.

J. H. ORVIS C. M. BOWER E. L. ORVIS ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER

DAVID F. FORTNEY W. HARRISON WALKER FORTNEY & WALKER