

family," said a fond father to me the other afternoon, "and they are about as mischievous as they make 'em. Marguerite is the elder and there is Louisa. Louisa was playing house this afternoon, and stepping up to her mother said: 'Good afternoon, Mrs. B---, how is your baby?' 'Quite well, thank you,' replied my wife, entering into the spirit of the game. 'But I have a little girl who makes so much noise that baby doesn't get a chance to sleep long,' this in the hope that it would point a moral. The youngster, quick as a wink, inquired: 'Who is she, mamma? Margy?'"-Albany Journal.

### Youngest 'Real Daughter."

Brookline, Mass., boasts the youngest "real" daughter of the American Revolution. She is Mrs. Victoria Rockwell Blanchard and is only 64 years old. Mrss. Blanchard was the daughter of her father's third wife, and her father was 85 years old when she was born. Her father was Jeremiah Rockwell and her mother Abilene Stearns. Her father enlisted when he was only 19 at Lanesboro, Mass., and served at Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights and Saratoga. He had 20 children, including the seven he adopted on his marriage to a widow, his second wife.

Mrs. Blanchard remembers her father well, as she was 11 when he died. She recalls the stories he used to tell her of the Revolution.

She is a member of Marcy Warren chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Springfield, Mass. She has a brother, Cyrus S. Rockwell of Bast Dickinson, N. Y., who is the youngest living "real" son of the Revolution .- New York Tribune.

### The Auto Girl.

The girl who automobiles, if she would preserve her skin, covers her face with a cold cream. She lays it on very thick, and over this she spreads a thick layer of face powder. using the very best she can buy. Often she does this so thoroughly that she looks as though she was whitewashed. Then she puts on her big automobile

The result of protecting the skin by cream and powder is soon apparent. The cuticle is covered and the skin remains soft and nice. Dust cannot get into the pores, and wind cannot chap it. The skin is preserved, and the trip does the face no harm at all.

On her return from her trip, the woman who has protected her face in this way can remove all traces of powder with cold cream. She must cover her face with a thick layer of the best cream that can be made, and must let it stay on at least fifteen minutes. She then takes it off with a soft cloth, and there will gemain nothing but the smooth, clear, pink skin.-Household Companion.

## A Woman Maker of Violins.

To play the violin is the accomplishment of hundreds of young women, but few have constructed the beloved instrument from which such wonderful melody can be obtained. Miss Grace Barstow of San Jose. Cal., has the unique distinction of being the only woman violin maker in America, if not in the world, and, moreover, she is a noted performer on the instrumetns of her own making. Possessing a fitting environment and intelligent sympathy, when her desire to make a violin became known, Miss Barstow's family gave her every encouragement, and sent to Germany for the necessary woods. Altogether, six violins have been completed by her, each one a noted improvement on the preceding effort, until the last instrument is said by experts to possess a delightfully rich and brilliant tone. Miss Barstow has shown considerable inventive genius in constructing her violins, successfully experimenting with the native redwood as a base bar, and will use more of that wood in her next violin .- Philadelphia Press.

## Making Over a Skirt.

The question of making over a black skirt was being discussed, and several opinions had been given. Finally, one of the group said: "I have my own way of approaching such a task as that. It is one I do not like, and perhaps because I do not like it al- broidered silk come for the dressy ways do it thoroughly. In the first | coat. place, I hang the skirt out on the line and give it a thorough beating, especially around the bottom, with a light signs. cane. Then I brush it to get out all the dust. Even when this has been done the amount of sand and dust which falls out when the bottom binding is ripped off is not inconsiderable. I spread a sheet on the floor of the sitting room if I am working there, to catch this dust and any threads which lovellest. may fall. First, I rip off the bottom binding, and the flounces or trimoff the band and the placket pleces, the season.

and last of all rip the seams. If the "There are two little girls in my skirt is a silk one, after having brushed it thoroughly again, and picked out all the threads left by the ripping, I lay in on a clean board and sponge it, using a soft black rag dipped in equal parts of ammonia and strong black coffee, mixed with the ammonia hot. This is usually sufficient to take out any spots or stains. The silk is then partly dried, care being taken to wrinkle it as little as possible in the drying process. I have seen breadth of silk spoiled by being folded in the middle while damp so when my pieces are partly dried, I roll them up without folding, lay them in a clean towel and let them stand awhile."-Brooklyn Eagle.

### Velvet and Velveteen Suits.

Velvet and velveteen suits and costumes abound on every hand. There is practically no use to which these most attractive of fabrics may not be put, from elaborate, dressy gowns in light evening tones, to those of simple design that are serviceable and useful as cloth. The simplest of fall street suits are being made up of the English fast dye velveteens. The texture is so beautiful that the difference between them and the silk velvets can hardly be detected, and from a point of service they are much more desirable than the silk velvets, as they do not crush and will wear splendidly. The fall shades, dahlia and prune, bronze and olive greens, royal and French blues, golden browns and stone and metal grays, all take on new beauty in the pale fabrics. The simplest models when made in these have a look of elegance.

Women particularly like the shortcoated suit in velveteen, and, of course, for general utility wear the skirt must be short. Fashlon is even favoring shorter skirts than have

been worn, Chiffon velvet gowns trimmed with colored gauzes and ribbons, interwoven with gold and silver tinsel are among the choicest products of the season for dressy day occasions. These tinsel gauzes give a touch of richness and elegance not suggested by more ordinary trimmings. It is possible now to find these gauzes interwoven with color, and in using them a splendid effect is attained when a tinsel gauze and one of color are used together. Thus an exquisite gown of blue chiffon velvet is trimmed with a gauze made from blue silk threads interwoven with silver, and also with a silver gauze, the two uniting to make a most effective and

novel trimming. In velvets of chiffon weights it is possible to use any design in which cloth or silk might be used. The quality of bulk and weight has been so perfectly eliminated from the chiffon velvets that there is no handicap in its use. This is also true of the chiffon velveteens.

Velvet gowns will be worn very much this winter with furs, for the beauty of the velvet embraces, as it were, the elegance of the fur.

At the theatre or for dressy day receptions and for afternoon calls a velvet or velveteen costume with fur coat will be the most approved of fashion's combinations. Sealskin is especially handsome with velvet, and beautiful models in this most expensive of furs are being made up with trimmings of lace and embroidery, to wear with velvet skirts which accord in color tone with the trimming on the fur coat. The hat will again repeat the color tone and thus a harmony exists throughout the toilet .-Washington Times.

Fashion Notes. Elbow sleeves still stay with us. The most diminutive jackets are

Great use is made of contrasting ma-

Paris says the correct coat is hip length,

The shaded plume is not much in

Fancy waistcoats are among the

prettiest things shown. Shoes with white cloth tops buttoned with pearl buttons are fetching.

Colffures are puffed out more at the side, giving the head a round shape. Revers and collars of delicately em-

The new cloth suits are beautifully braided with silk braid in fancy de-

Bands of tulle or velvet are fastened with antique buckles or slides around

the throat. The most becoming ruches are made of pleated maline, sprinkled with a tiny silky dot. Those in rose pink are the

Umbrella skirts made with a number of gores shaped almost to a point at mings if there are any. Then I take the waist line are accepted models of

# JA New Metal and Its Use

By Louis Bell.



FEW weeks ago electrical engineers got wind of a new incandescent lamp hailing from Germany. Now, as a rule, no one even raises an evebrow at such an announcement, for reputed improvements on incandescent lamps are an old story, but the newcomer was unusual in that the light-giving filament was a plain metallic wire drawn from tantalum, an element of which most people had not even heard the

Tantalum is an element which has been known for more than half a century as a constituent of various rather uncommon minerals, but nobody knew it for anything more than a black powder which could be obtained without great; difficulty, but was of no use after one had it. It has turned out, however, that when melted in vacuo, to overcome its unpleasant trick of absorbing nitrogen when hot, this black powder became a little ingot of real metal, which possessed very remarkable properties. Metallic tantalum is a bluish-white substance, a little darker in color than platinum, and about three-quarters as heavy for the same bulk. It is, for a metal, an unusually bad conductor of electricity, and has an extremely high melting-point, both of these properties being invaluable for the purpose intended. Besides this, it can be hammered into sheets and rolled or drawn into fine wire quite eas-

Its melting point is so high that it can be pushed to vivid incandescence that makes an ordinary lamp look yellow. By this same token, the light is produced at a high efficiency, so that for the same energy used the tantalum filament gives nearly double the light of a carbon filament. The former, by the way, increases its electrical resistance as it gets hotter, while the latter has its highest resistance when cold. The result is a very curious difference of appearance when a tantalum and a carbon lamp are turned on together. The latter takes a perceptible time to reach full brilliancy, while the former jumps to whiteness more quickly than the eye can follow it.-Harper's Week-

\*\*\*\*

## The Cure for Evils of Corruption By Cardinal Gibbons.

000000000

ORPORATION corruption is a fixed evil that we must reckon with just as long as the present condition of society exists in this country. Whenever there is an amalgamation of great capital, or a large collection of men interested in one money making concern, there is sure to be corruption. It is not a new story. It is a story as old as the world's history. The only reason that it comes so much to the fore at present is that the methods of its detection are daily

growing stronger. Corruption has always existed. Corruption, I am much afraid, will always exist as long as human nature yields to the attributes that lead to temptation.

The bright spot in the whole swamp of present moral degradation is the fact that the degradation is made known. Corruption cannot exist nowadays without being discovered after a while. The greater the evil the greater the possibility of remedy. And that possibility of remedy has now become such an assured fact that it counterbalances, almost, the evil which the present condition of money madness creates.

The fear, the dread of exposure is the counterbalancing element, and that fear, that dread, that horror of having a name once respected dragged down

is due to the efforts of the metropolitan press.

It may not be good theology, it may not be good ethics, but it is certainly very good moral element that the fear, the dread of exposure in the public press keeps many a man sticking close to the path of rectitude who otherwise would stray off into the byway of personal graft.

\*\*\*\*

## Naval Guranna .: Surgery of The Japs .: By Surgeon-General S. Suzuki, of the Imperial

Japanese Navy.

the fact that before every engagement I ordered each member of the crew to bathe and put on perfectly clean underclothing. In a great many shot wounds fragments of clothing are carried into the body, and our insistence upon clean underclothing prevented many cases of blood poisoning among our wounded.

Our experience during the war proved that the conning tower of a warship is a most dangerous situation. Fragments of shell penetrate through the slits in the tower made to furnish the commanding officer a range of vision, and do great damage. Realizing this fact, Admiral Togo, in all the naval engagements, directed his fleet from the compass bridge of the Kigasa, without receiving at any time the slightest

The vision of the men who fire the guns on a warship must necessarily be of the very best if their shots are to count. Before every engagement the surgeons in the Japanese fleets examined carefully the eyes of all the gunners. Any of them found with slight impairment of vision were treated, and if the impairment was too grave to yield to immediate treatment they were transferred to another station, and their places filled by men whose eyes were per-

During engagements every battery crew was supplied with water in which percent solution of boracic acid had been mixed, to wash out their eyes when they became affected by powder smoke or dust. We also issued to every man in the fleets, before going into action, cotton wool with which to plug his ears and thereby prevent rupture of the ear drums by the concussion of the gun fire.

\*\*\*\*

## Samme Fifty Years of Agricultural Progress



HE farm gardens, "market gardens" and "truck gardens" of today are the producers of a multitude of "miscellaneous vegetables" almost unknown fifty years ago. In the census of 1890 the large increase in garden products was recognized, and a systematic count of their bulk and value was made. It is possible, therefore, to make a ten-year comparison of the increase of such products, and this records the remarkable increase of from 190 percent to 400 percent in the five several divisions of the country. The North Atlan-

tic states had a well-developed industry in "garden products" before 1890 which accounts for its relatively low increase. However, 190 percent in ten years, while the population increased only a trifle over 20 percent, is amazing.

Could our great granddaddies, who thought tomatoes poisonous, and our greatgrandmothers, who grew them as ornamental plants in window pots, under the attractive name of "love apples," come back and realize that over 30, 000,000 bushels of the pretty, poisonous vegetables are eaten as a common and healthful food, they would surely realize that time works wonderful changes. Another interesting statement is that the lettuce crop of the South has so increased that in the spring of this year North Carolina sent twenty carloads of that vegetable North in a single day.

Thirty-five years ago celery was a rarity even on hotel tables, and was used by few families, even of wealth. Today it is a common edible, occupying thousands of acres in Michigan, Ohio and New York. One firm has celery farms in Michigan, Florida and California, and because of the variety of the seasons it is engaged in shipping celery by the carload the whole year round. Twenty-two million bushels of radishes and 12,000,000 bushels of asparagus are the figures for the crops of these vegetables.-Harper's Weekly,

SNAKE TALES BY A SCIENTIST.

Curator Ditmars Tells of Snakes He and His Friends Have Met.

In the course of a lecture in The Bronx the other evening Curator Raymond L. Ditmars of the Bronx Park reptilian collection let slip a story not found in school text books. He was describing the vicious disposition of the diamond back.

Only one case of genuine domestication of this species had ever reached his ear. There was a man down in Florida who so enjoyed the intimacy of snakes-rattlesnakes above allthat he tamed a rattler and handled him quite freely.

When the rats began troubling the gentleman's chicken yard he used to let the snake out in the evening to destroy the pests. One night he left his reptilian playmate out all night, although the neighbors had threatened to destroy it if found at large.

The gentleman was awakened in the night by what sounded like a man's groans downstairs. With his slippers and candle, he sailed down to investigate and discovered a burglar half way over the window sill. The faithful rattler was coiled around one leg of the burglar and had his tail out of the window rattling for the

The little blacksnake is credited with prodigous powers in some rural communities. Mr. Ditmars never saw one longer than six or seven feet, but a farmer in the back country reports a specimen at least ten feet in length. This snake raided a chicken yard all one summer, until one day a watch was set and the marauder was inter-

rupted just as he had stowed away a full grown rooster. He scuttled off the way he had come, but in trying to crawl between two fence rails the bulk of the chicken in his stomach blocked all progress half way through. Just then a hen strolled along the other side of the fence. Unable to resist the temptation, the snake engulfed her, too, and was unable to move either way.

When the farmer was asked for the skin of this monster it was not in evidence. He didn't pay much attention to such things, the rustic explained. Probably he had burned the carcass or the pigs had eaten it.

There is a pugnosed belligerent little reptile known as the hognosed adder that has a trick of playing 'possum when attacked. If it once gets started on the role the snake can be tled into knots and handled indiscriminately for an hour or more. The darkies of Florida believe that this reptile is a particular chum of the devil and endowed with a poisonous breath, although it is really quite harmless.

While snake hunting in the south a year or two ago, Mr. Ditmars plotted to win the admiration of his guides and the population by announcing that he had marvelous powers. He was endowed with the gift of destroying life by a sign.

The natives had never heard of this possum stunt of their dreaded adder. and when the performer formed them in a corcle around the specimen found in the fields they quaked in their boots: such as had boots. The magician advanced rapidly as if to attack the enclosed snake, pointed his finger to the sky, muttered to himself, and the adder obediently turned on its back.

It was timidly passed from hand to hand. The performer beamed with satisfaction. He would go one better. If the audience would form a larger circle he would restore life to the dead reptile.

The audience obeyed. The snake found all surroundings peaceable after a few minutes, and turned over, to slide away to parts unknown.

Mr. Ditmars faced around to accept the admiration of his guides, but the landscape was all still life. To the last ragged urchin his assistant snakers were gone, never to exhibit their faces in camp again .- New York Sun.

The Joke Was on "Jake."

During a visit in a Massachusetts town Jacob A. Riis was asked by a gaunt, funeral sort of a chap what he should say by way of introducing him to the assemblage. "Oh," replied Riis, in a spirit of levity, "say anything you like. Say I am the most distinguished man in the country. They generally do." Whereupon his serious-minded-friend marched upon the stage and calmly announced that he did not know this man Riis, whom he was charged to introduce, and had never heard of him. "He tells," he went on with never a wink, "that he is the most distinguished citizen in the country. You can judge for yourselves when you have heard him."

The Kilkenny Cats.

To fight like the cats of Kilkenny relates to the Irish fable of two Kilkenny cats which fought so fiercely that only their tails were left. As a matter of fact, the fable is said to have originated in an actual episode. During the Irish rebellion of 1803 it was a custom of the Hessian soldiers stationed at Kilkenny to tie two cats together by their tails, hang them over a clothesline and then leave them to fight. Surprised one night at this brutal sport, a soldier drew his sword and by a cut across their tails set the cats free. The presence of the tails was explained by saying the two cats had fought till only their tails were left .- Detroit Tribune.

Sure Thing. "Bragg tells me he got mixed up ha a scrap yesterday."

"Did he get the best of it?" "Of course; otherwise he wouldn't have said anything about it."

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE-1908.

Bellefonte, N. W., J. C. Harper

"S. W., Patrick Gherrity
"W. W., George R. Meek
Philipsburg, 1st W., J. W. Lukens
"2nd W., Ira Howe
"2nd W., Ira Howe
"2nd W., Ira Howe
"3nd W., Ira Howe
"4nd W., G. Jønes
Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
Howard, Howard Moore
Milheim, Pierce Musser
Milesburg, James Noll
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
Unionville, P. J. McDonnel, Fleming
State College, D. G. Meek
Benner, N. P., John F. Grove, Bellefonte
"5. P., John Grove, Bellefonte
"8. P., John Grove, Bellefonte
"8. P., John Grove, Bellefonte
"9. P., W. J. C. Barnhart, Roland
"W. F., Lewis Wallace, Milesburg
Burnside, William Hipple, Piae Glenn
College, Nathran Grove, Lemont
Curtin, R. A. Poorman, Homools
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
"W. P., Sumner Miler, Penna, Furnace
Orege, N. P., John Smith, Spring Mills
"E. P., H. P. Herring, Penn Half
"W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills
Halnes, E. P., L. D. Orndorf, Woodward
"W. P., Ralph E. Stover, Aaronsburg
Halfmoon, Emory McAfee, Stormstown
Harris, John Welkand, Boalsburg
Howard, George D. Johnson, Roland
Huston, Henry Hale, Julien
Liberty, E. P., W. F. Harter, Blanchard
"W. P., Albert Bergner, Monument
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker
Miles, E. P., H. F. McManaway, Wolfs Store
"M. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
"W. P., Albert Bergner, Monument
Marion, T. M. Huey, Waddle
Penn, W. F. Smith, Milheim
Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
"B. P., James E. Spangher, Tusseyville
Rash, N. P., W. E. Franz, Philipsburg
"E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Munson Station
"B. P., John T. Lorigan, Retort
Snow Shoe, E. P., Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe
"W. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
W. P., John M. Drubar, Pelefonte
"S. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
W. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
W. P., John M. Drubar, Pelefonte
"S. P., John M. Auley, Hublersburg
W. P., John Cole Zion
Worth, J. A. Williams

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

4~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ Jno. F. Gray & Son Control Sixteen of the Largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the World. . . .

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST No Mutuals No Assessments

Before insuring your life see contract of THE HOME the contract of THE HOME which in case of death between the tenth and twentieth years returns all premiums paid in addition to the face of the policy.

to Loan on First Mortgage Office in Crider's Stone Building BELLEFONTE, PA.

<del>-</del>

Telephone Connection



H. G. STROHMEIER,

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer In

HIGH GRADE ... MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of Marble AND Granite, Don't fail to get my prices

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA Condensed Time Table. Week Days. Read Down. Read Up. No. 1 No3 No5 No6 No4 No2 Ar. PM PM AM .M. P M P M Lv. 7 10 2 30 6 40 BELLEFONTE... 7 21 2 41 6 51 ...Nigh...... 05 Beess | Section | Secti LAMAR Krider's Spring.... Mackeyville. Cedar Springs..... 8 10 3 30 7 42 Salona 8 20 4 05 8 38 8 15 3 35 7 47 MILL HALL 8 15 4 00 8 33 ( N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. ) 8 38 Jersey Shore 3 16 7 50
9 10 Arr. 1 Wimsport Live 2 40 7 20
11 30 Lve. Wimsport Arr. 2 25 6 50
(Philad. & Reading Ry.)
6 50 PHILA 5 36 11 30
9 02 NEW YORK 4 30 7 30
(Via Philad.) A. M. ...Lv....4 00 (Via Tamaqua)
J. W. GEPHART,



TO CET RESULTS. Advertise in this Paper-