BEFORE MACHINERY CAME.

IMPLEMENTS OF THE OLDEN TIME GROUPED IN LITTLE MUSEUM.

Doylestown's Unique Exhibit-Over a Rare Old Fireplace There Are Quaint Reminder's of Times That Succeeded Those of the Indian Firestick.

In the Court House at Doylestown, Pa., the visitor may see a fine exhibition of the most primitive implements of household, farm and general industrial use in provincial Pennsylvania. A still more complete collection is to be found, however, at the celebrated home of the Mercers, standing a short distance from the Court House and surrounded by one of the finest collections of trees and shrubbery to be found within the State. It is claimed that the Court House cellection of implements was targely gathered and contributed by Henry Mercer, and that, while it is in some respects a duplicate of his studio collection it falls far short in completeness.

Waile the name of William Mercer has been prominently associated with the manufacture of cement castings for garden crnamentation, and unique experiments along this line, that of his brother, Henry " Mercer, is doubtless better known in connection with his experimentation and novel achievement along the line of decorative clay products. But the fame of the latter should be even better known in connection with his tireless industry and study and painstaking effort to collect the most complete display of early implements to be found within the State of Pennsyl-

One can scarcely comprehend the amount of labor involved in collecting, labeling and arranging this exhibit, now almost entirely covering the walls and ceiling of his roomy studio, which stands back in the shrubbery in the rear of the Mercer mansion. And yet, on entering the building, the visitor is simply overwhelmed by the innumerable implements awaiting his study and excit-.ng his curiosity. The studio is a tall building, having the effect of two stories and a loft when viewed from the cutside. The interior, however. shows a single high-ceiling room, with a gallery extending around it. It would require days to carefully study the individual exhibits and learn of their history and some of the difficulties encountered by Mr. Mercer in securing them, as no expense, time or trouble has been spared by this enthusiastic collector in making his exhibit the most unique and valuable to be found in any private museum.

The earliest methods of lighting comprise a collection especially wonderful because of the numerous varieties on ancient contrivances; from the fire-sticks and tinder-boxes, through the various stages of candle lighting, with a display of quaint candlesticks, and the earliest of curious lamps. Mr. Mercer will describe most entertainingly the seemingly endless samples in this display, the fire-stick of Indian days being probably the most ancient. General George Crook is claimed to have been one of the first to discover and describe the fire-stick used by the Indians of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, and the Indians of the Eastern sections also displayed a similar contrivance, Pennsylvania contributing especially to this novelty among the Indian tribes along the upper Delaware River.

On one side of the museum is a huge open fireplace, which recalls vividly the olden days. There lay within its great maw a huge back-log, expected to last 'a week, or, perchance, an elongated rock, before and over which hickory cordwood was piled. where it crackled and blazed, while en imaginative youngster of the household sat before bedtime in the corner-seat of the fireplace, listening to the salamander piping its plaintive note in the simmering fire.

But this is only one of many pictures that may be called up during the study of the old fireplace and the innumerable exhibits surrounding it, for here we find curious lanterns with the "light display," and every possible device for spinning and carding; every known contrivance of the pioneers for cooking, baking and brewing; every possible household help known to the provincial housewife-dishes, pots, pans and kettles of crudest form, bread and butter bowls, home-made basketry in every form and for every possible use, even to the contrivances, arranged on the same order as the basket weaving, for bee-hives, horse-collars, etc., etc.

Probably among the most interesting of the exhibits are found reminders of the days when "power-help," and even hand implements, except the plow, harrow, eider mill and some flax-dressing and spinning contrivin the household, and when the few mechanical workshops that, with the tayern, the log church and the store, made up the cross-roads village, were of the humblest kind; of the days when even in the more pretentions settlements there were rarely more than the blacksmith, wheelwright, shoemaker, tallor, and, at the most important places, the joiner and the carpenter, with the tanner and saddier, all working with rude tools and almost without any labor-saving fixtures of any kind,-Philadelphia Re-

helf to New York annually.

THE STING OF THE HONEY BEE.

Used by the Insects Only in Self-Defence-How Beekeepers Avert Danger.

The sting of the honey bee is a very complicated apparatus, and to the student of nature proves to be an interesting study. To the boy who is familiar with the sting from a practical point of view only there is nothing attractive about it. He, like many grown people, carries the idea that the principal mission of the honey bee is to make application of its sting, and when a bee comes near them they become very uneasy and nervous. Often the first thing one will do is to strike at the buzzing insect. He does not realize that such a procedure invites the bee to make the very application so feared. The bee is provided with a sting as a means of protection and defence, and never becomes aggressive without good cause. When working on blos soms or obtaining a drink at the spring, the watering trough or the mud puddle, the bee seems to consider herself a trespasser, and does not take offence at being driven away, but changes her attitude when we disturb her hive. She will fight like a tiger, and is ready to make a sacrifice of her life at slight provocation, for stinging means the loss of the sting to the bee, and this has death in sequence.

The sting of the bee is composed of two lances lying side by side, held in place by a sheath. They are viclously barbed at the points with ten hooklike projections, which point backward, like the barbs on fish hooks. The wound which a bee sting leaves after being removed amounts to almost nothing, it is so minute. If it was not for the poison sac connected with the sting, and whose contepts are emptied and injected into the wound when the bee applies the sting, it would be so harmless as rot to be noticed. Small as the quantity of injected poison may be, it proves effective. It is therefore well to take proper precautions that we riay not receive stings. The beekeeper, who is very naturally bent on getting all the profits out of his bees that he can, must necessarily interfere with his hives more or less at times, and although his intentions may be ever so good, his bees will resent any of his interference. It is possible so carefully and sicwly to open a hive that the bees take no notice of this, but generally they will put up a fight, unless the apiarist can keep the upper hand of them from the start.

It has been found that blowing a little smoke into their "eyes" will hold their anger in check. The socalled bee smoker has been invented for this purpose, and no beekeeper in the land would think of handling bees without such a machine. Many are the patterns of bee smokers. I give here the Cornell smoker as one of the good ones. The professional beekeeper will select one with a very large fire barrel, while the small one will find the one here illustrated ample for all he may want to do

with it.

Phosphate sacks, which have been exposed to the weather for a time, make very good and handy fuel. To prepare for use, roll up the sack as tightly as possible till you have a roll that will just fill the fire barrel of the smoker and slip in reasonable easy. Tie strings around the roll every four or five inches; then with a sharp hatchet cut into suitable lengths and preserve these cartridges for future use. One end of each may be moistened with saltpetre water and then dried. This will facilitate the lighting of it. Wood, which is sufficiently decayed to crumble easily, makes a good substitute. Planer shavings also answer the purpose. The beekeeper who has occasion to use the smoker frequently will soon find out how to handle this implement and what kind of fuel suits him best. New York Tribune.

PARCHED POPCORN.

It's Made of Sweet Corn and Has the Good Old Fashioned Sound.

When the sweet corn commences to ripen in the garden select several fine ears having large firm grains and let these ears remain just as they are on the stalks to ripen.

When they are quite dry remove from the corn stalks without disturbing the husks, bind into bunches with a strip of muslin and hang away in the attic in a dry place. After a few weeks, according to What to Eat, the corn will be ready for parching, and then this new sort of popcorn may be enjoyed.

Place an iron spider or frying pan over the fire, and turn into it a cupful or two of the corn, which should be husked and removed from the ear just before using; the fire must not be too hot, and the corn must be stirred frequently with a long fork, cr it may scorch. After a time the grains will have puffed up until they ances, were unknown on the farm and are almost round and will turn a delicate brown color, when they are

> done. Turn the parched corn into a large bowl and pour over it some melted butter, stirring the corn kernels about so they will be buttered evenly, as one butters ordinary popcorn; salt the corn as soon as buttered and the corn is ready to eat. This dainty may be called "parched popcorn" to distinguish it from ordinary popcorn.

A railway is to be built to the region where the Mocha coffee grows. It will extend from Hodeidah, on the Red Sea, to Sannaa, the largest city Malaga exports 4,000,000 palm leaf in southern Arabia, with a population of 75,000.

The Spread of Machiavellianism

By Ida M. Tarbell.

UT the formula not only ruins the men who practice it-what loes it do for the great body of young men who, as employes of a great corporation, must, of necessity, know the meaning of the practices? Take the matter of bribing clerks in railroad freight offices to turn over information concerning the shipments of rival concerns. In at least one great trust this practice is so extensive as to have become a matter of elaborate bookkeeping. No

clerk can be so stupid as not to know he is doing a wrong and harmful act when he betrays private information. He knows the money paid him for the informations is a bribe. Yet the money comes from a great and powerful cor-Even if he wants to refuse it he dares not lest he lose his position. His honor is sullied-his manhood shaken-his soul corrupted. There can be no estimation of the corruption of manliness which this practice alone has caused. There can be no condemnation too bitter of the men who have devised the system. They are corrupters of youth.

Think again of what must be the effect on a great body of young men employed by a trust, when they know their president has lied deliberately on the witness-stand, has iled for the good of the business. There are plenty of such cases revealed in our commercial investigations. loyal to his employer and yet trained to honor the truth, must almost inevitably come to the conclusion that lying is one of the necessary implements in successful business-and as time goes on he probably will conclude that it is all right if it will aid in getting you anything you want. If the good of the business justifies lying, it justifies all other things-law-breaking, cruelty treachery; unconsciously the young man becomes a Machiavellian in his theory of the relation of honor to business .- McClure's Magazine.

Deserted Ireland.

By Plummer F. Jones.



NCE the census of 1900 was taken nearly 200,060 Irish emigrants have settled in the United States, the year ending with July, 1905, showing a larger number than any year since 1895. A new impetus has been given to Irish immigration within the past two years, a turn which is quite perplexing to those native Irish socleties which have been unsuccessfully attempting to stop the great national leak for so many years. The unrest among the young native Irish element is still wonderfully strong. An American traveler

in Ireland is as much impressed with this fact as he is with anything else in that country of remarkable things. Everywhere he sees and hears of whole sale departures for the United States. Even in the remotest rural hamlets the old people can be heard lamenting some recent exodus of this most promising young boys and girls. Almost every man or woman that a traveler meets and talks with in Ireland has a number of brothers or sisters or very near relatives who have recently left for the United States.

Emigration agencies exist in every part of the island. Every village has a steamship agent, to whose advantage it is to use every inducement to influence the young men and women to emigrate. Since their pay must come from the steamship tickets which they sell, the agents take good care to see that many of them are disposed of in the course of a year. The flaming posters which they flaunt in the faces of the young people who are already restive and overanxious to go, offering the cheapest transportation and, to their minds fabulous wages on the other side of the Atlantic, prove irresistible to the average Irish villager. During the past summer whole villages in Cavan, Galway and Donegal have been depopulated, and vast country-sides in Mayo and Roscommon have been stripped of the remnants of their old-time armies of farm laborers .-The World To-Day.

A Deceptive Privilege of Labor

By George W. Alger.



FEW illustrations of this will make the meaning clear. Some underconsumption we shall be more years ago, in Buffalo, N. Y., a girl about eighteen years old, nam ed Knisley, was employed in the factory of one Pratt. She was at work on very dangerous machinery, which had no safety guards to protect her from injury, in spite of a statute of the state requiring such machinery to be guarded. The girl got her hand caught in the revolving wheels, and it was crushed and torn so that it had to be cut off at the shoulder. This statute which required

these safety guards on this machinery had been passed at the urgent insistence of New York labor unions so that working men and women, by such additional precautions enjoined upon their employers, should have safer places in which to do their work. This employer, Pratt, had violated this humane statute, and by this violation this young girl lost her arm. She sued Pratt for damages, and got a verdict from a jury in her favor. The highest court of New York took away that verdict and dismissed her case. The court said that the gir fully understood the danger to which her employer's violation of law had exposed her. She had the "right," it declared, to assume the risk of injury and keep at work at this machine, notwithstanding the danger to which she was exposed. The judges said that because she kept at work, knowing the danger she was presumed to have agreed with her employer to waive any claim of damages from him in case she was hurt. She had a right to do this, not withstanding the requirements of the statute which ordered him to protect her safety. Instead of giving this girl the actual and substantial right which the statute provided for her-instead of declaring she had a right to work in safe ty,-they gave her an acamedic right, the right to work in danger, to accept danger and suffer by it without redress .- The Atlantic.

One Man Power.

By F. W. Taussig.

HE conditions of the case have indeed evolved a peculiar sort of one-man-power in public affairs, and have drawn into political life a familiar type of the masterful man. Such is the party boss who enjoys power, and a certain measure of distinction. The mechanism of government is so unwieldly that those who are within cannot control it; hence there has developed the boss, who

manages the apparatus from without. This cannot be done with out skill, shrewdness, enterprise, and other such qualities needed for any ca reer of leadership. But it calls also for methods distasteful to straightforward and high-minded men. Your boss is indeed not always so black as he is paint ed; there are political machinists entitled to our respect. But the role is, after all, an underhand one, a circumventing of the avowed plan and intent of the general will. It attracts the unscrupulous, and even the well-intentioned mat who essays it finds himself almost inevitably impelled to fight the devil with Not infrequently a man who has achieved success as a leader of industry turns to political activity. He then usually becomes the manipulator and mas ter of the party machine, following almost of necessity the familiar methods of intrigue, bargain, office-mongering, bribery The able man of the higher type is not drawn to such doings, while on the other hand the competition it the unsavory work has a demoralizing effect on those who strive for political power .- The Atlantic.

Progress in the Philippines.

By R. L. Bullard, NEW force was at work among Moros, and what in civilized mer



we rail at as low and vile became in these savages a saving vir tue making for peace and progress. The followers of the datto Alag and the men of Pugaah, who, on account of a damsel bought and paid for but never delivered, had for years been attacking each other on sight, and dared not now as they loved their lives meet on market or trail, wiped the score from memory to come and earn money together on the American road. The sultan of Balet and the

sultan of Momungan, next-door neighbors, who, in a way to rack the nerve and wreck the best men ever built, had long been either at war or in a state of continual guard night and day against each other's raids, forgot the old cannon that had been the cause of the trouble, and came to work on the road without friction. Men to whom it had been discredit, if not dishonor, to be found with out arms, gradually came to lay them aside at the white man's insistence, for a short time at least, while they labored. Harder still for a Moro,-whose law is an eye for an eye, conduct for conduct to all generations,-a datto, a favorite of mine, under the same influence, came after six months to look, if not with forgiveness, at least without excitement and feverish desire to kill, upon a Moro road laborer of mine, some of whose people in long-gone times had fought and wounded the datto's grandfather .- The Atlantic,



Advancing prices of crude petroleum would seem to indicate to the Indianapolis News, that the Standard had come to the conclusion that it was time a little more drilling were

President Eliot, of Harvard, condemns the paying of large saleries to the heads of great corporations. That's a good idea, declares the Atlanta Journal.. Save the money and pass it to the man down the line who

Intimations are given by intelligent Chinese that there will be no more seizures of their territory by foreign nations without armed resistance. Japan's awakening has been the sig nal for China's rebirth. With or ganization and training of its hosts, prophesies the Buffalo Courier, that country may become a formidable power, as noted British statesmen years ago predicted.

Reading sensational novels does not always indicate a depraved literary, taste, asserts the Christian Register. Sometimes a hard-working literary man finds rest in reading about things so remote from his common life and thought that an entirely new set of brain cells is engaged and the hard working contingent gets a rest.

A Southern writer is out with a proposition in honor of Sidney Lanier, the poet. There is talk of erecting a monument to Lanier's memory, but this author suggests changing the name of the mocking bird and calling it a "lanier." It is all very beautiful and a touching tribute to name sweet singing birds after him. but is the mocking bird the most appropriate? asks the New York Trib-

A Hindu proverb says: "Bad sons are born, a bad mother never." We have progressed beyond the stage of belief or feeling represented in that saying. We now believe, declares the New York Times, or affect to believe, that no bad sons are "born" -that there are not even any bad little children, but that all badness is developed in the adolescent period by the suggestion and example of " social environment.

When we detect overproduction or disturbed by Wall Street's vagaries than now, observes the New York Times. So long as the counters are kept bare of dry goods or securities. so long as there is no overstock of either, the country will be little concerned at the prices upon the tickets. The welfare of the land is more important than the woes of the specula-

The thumb print method of personal identification has again triumphed. It is an ancient and primitive device. but it seems to hold its own in emciency with all the elaborate rules and labors of the Bertillon system. Of course, says the New York Tribune, a criminal could conceal . his identity by chopping off his thumb, but most men would hesitate long before resorting to so serious a mutilation. Besides, the absence of that tell-tale member would itself be a suspicious circumstance.

It is a commercial and industrial necessity for all this section of the country that the denudation of the White Mountains shall be prevented, and this view of the matter was forcibly presented by Mr. Theophilus Parsons, treasurer of the Lyman mills, says the Boston Post. Governor McLane, of New Hampshire, did not state the case any too strongly when he declared that "forest preservation in the White Mountains means a hundred times more of benefit to other states than to New Hampshire."

We have, most of us, come to see that it will not do to substitute the personal will, or the personal whim, for the law, or to admit that any government has the right to license men to violate the law. In a self-governing community rebellion against the law is rebellion against the people, and so is anarchy, declares the Indianapolis News. For the law is made by the people, and is their will. Whether it be a corporation, a labor union, an individual, a saloon keeper -whether the rebel be rich or poor, obscure or prominent-does not matter. The law binds all, and must be enforced on all alike.

Addressing a meeting of workmen at Ramsey, Huntingdon, England, called to protest against the action of Lord De Ramsey in notifying nearly 1,100 tenants to quit the land, James Keir Hardie urged the agricultural laborers to form a strong union to protect themselves and to enable them to obtain land which would render them independent in times when without employment. Men, he said, had been driven off the soil and into the town slums through the land being turned into deer forests for American millionaires and other idlers. Landlords, he declared, played the same part to society as did the parasite to the tree, sapping away its strength and giving no return.

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