

IMPOTENCY.
By Kate Thomas.
There is so much in this great world.
My soul grows sick with looking at
the ways.
That wind and knot and part to meet
again.
And part again and knot and wind
and fade.

Children of fashion; children of the
streets;
Children of fashion hiding hungry
hearts,
Children of fashion steeped in sor-
did thoughts,
Children of fashion crying for the
light,
Children of fashion careless of the
dark.
Children of gutters starving for kind
words,
Children of gutters starving for dry
bread,
Children of gutters steeped in sor-
did thoughts,
Children of gutters crying for the
light,
Children of gutters careless of the
dark.

O God! to see the way this heaving
mass
Goes by with smiles and tears (and
fewer smiles!).
Laughing and cursing (ay, and curs-
ing more!).
What can one puny mind do in the
whirl?
What use one weakling arm to sway
the tide?
Hail! stand with arms rock-ribbed!
There's a wave
That washes rock to powder. Set your
will
In purpose fixt, as is the brain that
willed
Fixt in the skull. The sea flings
wide a corpse.
And cares not if it rot on putrid
sands.
—From the Independent.

MOSES

A GREAT WAR CHIEF WHO
KNEW WHEN NOT
TO FIGHT.

FROM GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S "FAMOUS
INDIAN CHIEFS" IN ST. NICHOLAS.

In the northwest of our great coun-
try there are so many different tribes
of Indians that I cannot begin to tell
you their names, but they were often
divided in this way. Those who
lived on reservations were called
"Reservation Indians," and those who
did not "Outside Indians." Now
Moses was chief of a great many
tribes of Outside Indians and he was
a very great chief. Of course, Moses
was not his name, but Governor
Stevens gave it to him long ago and
every one called him so, indeed, he
seemed to have forgotten his Indian
name and called himself Moses. He
was a very handsome man, tall and
straight, and always well dressed.
He usually wore a buckskin coat and
trousers, and handsome beaded mo-
cassins, and a broad, light felt hat
with a thin veil encircling it. He
always had a leather belt around his
waist, in which he carried a long
knife and pistol holster, the ivory
pistol knob in plain sight.

Now, Moses had led his Indians in
many battles, both against Indians
and white men, and everybody knew
that he was a brave warrior and
could fight. Indeed, in 1858 one of
the very fiercest battles we ever had
with the Indians took place when
Moses was the Indian war-chief and
General George Wright commanded
the United States soldiers at the
"Battle of Yakima River." But af-
ter Mr. Wilbur became the Indian
agent things changed, for the Indians
loved him and called him Father Wil-
bur, and Moses decided not to fight
the white men any more.

Many times Moses was asked to
go on a reservation, but he always
replied that he would live on a re-
servation, but not with Indians he did
not know. Many tribes had asked him
to be their chief, and he wanted
"Washington" to give him the land
in a bend of the Columbia River
for a reservation. It was waste land,
he said, where no white people wanted
to live, but the Indians would be
happy there, he knew. When Chief
Joseph led the Nez Percés against
us in the many battles I have told
you about, he sent often to Moses
to ask him to come and fight too,
but Moses always said "No." Still
this chief did not have an easy time,
for many people said he was a bad
Indian, and at last he wrote me a
letter which I have kept many years
and which I am sure you would like
to see.

Moses Chief want you to know
what my Tum-tum is in regard to
my tribes and the white people. Al-
most every day there come to me
reports that the soldiers from Walla
Walla are coming to take me away
from this part of the country. My
people are constantly excited and I
want to know from you the truth so I
can tell my people and have every-
thing quiet once more among us.
Since the last war we have had re-
ports up here that I Moses am going

to fight if the soldiers come; this
makes my heart sick. I have said I
will not fight, and I say to you again
I will not fight and when you hear
the whites say Moses will fight, you
tell them no. I have always lived
here upon the Columbia River. I am
getting old and I do not want to see
my blood shed on any part of the
country. Chief Joseph wanted me
and my people to help him. His
offers were numerous. I told him
no—never. I watched my people
faithfully during his war and kept
them at home. I told them all when
the war broke out that they should
not steal; if any of them did I would
report them to Father Wilbur. Dur-
ing all the past year I have not al-
lowed any strange Indians to come
here fearing they would raise all ex-
citement with my Indians. I am not
a squaw—I know how to fight, but
I tell you the truth. I do not want
to fight and have always told my
people so. It is about time to begin
our spring work as we all raise lots
of vegetables and wheat and corn
and trade with Chinamen and get
money.

I wish you would write me and tell
me the truth so I can tell my peo-
ple so they will be contented once
more and go to work in their gar-
dens. I do not want to go on the
Yakima reservation as I told Col.
Watkins last summer. I wish to stay
where I have always lived and where
my parents died. I wish you would
write to me and send by the bearer
of this letter. And be sure I am a
friend and tell the truth.

His
Signed: Moses X Chief.
Mark

I replied that the Bannock Indians
were giving me much trouble, but
that when I got back I would arrange
a meeting. In the meantime I would
depend on him to keep peace.

Now, during this time it was hard
for Moses, for two sets of Indians
gave him trouble. The "Dreamers,"
led by Smoholly, tried to make Mos-
es think that he should join many
tribes and fight the white men, for,
said they, all the Indians who have
gone to the happy huntinglands will
rise from the dead before long and
join us, so you must join, too. But
Moses would not fight. Then some
of those Indians who were fighting
crossed over the Columbia River and
finding a family by the name of Per-
kins living far from any settlement,
killed every member of the family
and burned their house and barn.

Some Indians told the white men
that Moses was a friend of these
dreadful warriors and was protecting
them. The white people of Yakima
City believed these idle tales and
even accused Moses to me, but I
met him and we talked it over, he
said that he would prove that what
he said was true, for he would help
find the three Cayuse Indians who had
done this wrong and give them up to
the Yakima courts.

Always true to his word, he took
with him thirty-five Indians and be-
gan to hunt. One evening Moses
and his band camped for the night and
fearing no harm, were fast asleep,
when a large body of white men sur-
rounded them. These men seized
Moses and bound him with cords, put-
ting irons on his wrists, but still he
would not fight and told all his
Indians to point their rifles to the
ground, and offer no resistance. He
said afterward that he gave up his
pistol, knife, and gun and prepared
to die, but instead he was taken to
Yakima City and put in the jail or
"Skookum House," as the Indians call
it. Here Mr. Wilbur promised enough
money to make them take off the
irons, but still Moses was a prisoner.
Then he said: "Let the one-armed
soldier-chief, General Howard, know
I am a prisoner. He is a friend and
as soon as he knows it he will set
me free." And this he constantly re-
peated. I was far away when the
news reached me, but I came im-
mediately and ordered that Moses be
at once set at liberty, and I have
never been sorry that I did so, for
he was a true friend to the good white
people, and by his simple word kept
many hundred Indians at peace.

SEA REVEALS PIRATE HOARD.

Portuguese Fishing Village Endanger-
ed By the Atlantic Grows Sud-
denly Rich.

The inhabitants of Paradelha, a
tiny fishing village on the Portuguese
coast some distance south of Lisbon,
have been growing rich of late on
what seems to have been the hidden
plunder of some long forgotten pirate
band. Some of them have gathered
in as much as \$1,000 worth of treas-
ure.

That part of the coast of Portugal
is suffering from the encroachments
of the ocean. Many houses have been
undermined in the last few years and
have had to be abandoned. Some-
times big slices of dry land slip off
into the Atlantic on a stormy night
and the people wake up to find all
landmarks changed.

This is what happened a couple
of weeks ago in a furious gale. The
waves washed far in over the upland
and carried away vast masses of the
upper soil, leaving the shelving beach
it had ever been before. A fisherman
walking along the edge of the strand
saw something glistening in the slope
and rooting it out of the ground
found it was an ancient silver cup.
He dug some more and found quan-
tities of scattered gold and silver
coins.

When the news got around the vil-
lage the whole population turned out
to dig. They found still more money,

all dating back to the end of the sev-
enteenth and beginning of the eight-
eenth centuries. There were rings
and brooches, crucifixes and jewelled
chalices, jewelled sword handles and
table plate. Nobody knows just how
much the treasure amounted to, since
the fisherfolk hid it as fast as they
secured it, and when official inquiries
were made every one denied his own
share.

They are still digging, however,
and an occasional find is made. The
sea seems to have broken up the
cache and distributed its contents
over many acres of beach. Objects
are picked up as far as low water
mark, and some are doubtless wash-
ed back from time to time from deep
water.

It is believed that the treasure rep-
resents plunder from Spanish coast
towns. It is said that long ago there
were numerous bands of Portuguese
pirates which committed depredations
on a considerable scale both afloat
and ashore and when Portugal was
at peace with Spain they were obliged
to be very careful and hide their
plunder. From time to time other
hoards of the same sort have been
discovered. When this collection was
buried, no doubt, the spot was far
enough from the water's edge to be
regarded as safe for all time.—New
York Sun.

EVOLUTION OF FOOD.

Our Ancestors Would Be Astonished
By Modern Breakfast Table.

What would be the sensations of
one of our ancestors of the Middle
Ages if he could sit down to a mod-
ern breakfast table?

To begin with fruits, says Harper's
Weekly, these were almost unknown
to the men of his period; certainly
in their present form. So were most
of our vegetables. The only vege-
table which seems to be more or
less indigenous over the greater part
of the world is the squash-pumpkin,
tribe. The pumpkin is very ancient,
for it dates back to Cinderella.

Of course he knew the small wild
cherry, with its bitter flavor, the lit-
tle wild strawberry, the raspberry,
blackberry and plum. Apples, or
"crabs" as Shakespeare calls them,
were used in England, and generally
roasted in order to deprive them of
their astringency. The wild-hedge
orange of China and India filtered
into Europe occasionally, but it was
scarcely eatable. Potatoes were, of
course, unknown. Bananas were in-
troduced in quantity to Europe with-
in the lifetime of many middle-aged
men. The grapefruit is the product
of the past two decades, and even yet
has seldom crossed the Atlantic. The
peach was a poisonous shrub of Per-
sia.

Strangely enough, it was the lack
of fruit which led to the discovery
of Asia. In those days, when salt
fish was the usual diet of all nations,
pepper became a luxury. Pepper plays
a disproportionate part in history.
Who speaks and sings of spices now-
days, when they can be procured at
every grocer's store? Yet it was to
obtain pepper that the East India
Company was chartered during the
reign of Elizabeth.

Oats were defined scornfully by Dr.
Johnson as a food fed to men in Scot-
land, and to horses in England. What
would the worthy doctor have thought
of our very modern breakfast foods
—the flakes, the bran, the husks, the
shreds and various constituents of
grains? Tea, coffee and cocoa were,
of course, unknown until the begin-
ning of the eighteenth century. Sugar
was the most costly of condiments.
Bee-keeping was the practice of every
farmer.

Our worthy ancestor broke his fast
upon salt fish or meat if he were
wealthy or had access to some deer
forest. He washed down his food
with hot beer, spiced or honey brew.
A roasted crab-apple "sang in the
bowl" on the very numerous saints'
days. Our modern breakfast would
startle our ancestor very much in-
deed.

PEARL INDUSTRY DECLINES.

Drop in Prices Has Put Business in
Bad Way.

Reduction of the price of mother
of pearl from \$2,000 to \$500 a ton
on the London market during the last
six years has seriously affected the
pearling industry in Australasia, from
where the greater part of the world's
supply is obtained.

The most important centres of the
industry are Thursday Island, Port
Darwin and Broome. As the amount
secured averaged four tons per boat
per annum, and the expenses were
comparatively small, large profits for-
merly were realized. The divers and
crews working on the pearling lug-
gers are introduced under agreement
with the Federal government. They
are imported for a period of three
years, and the master is compelled
to furnish a bond of \$500 for every
man employed, as a guaranty that
at the end of three years that man
will be deported to Singapore, the
port from which the divers are re-
cruited. Formerly the pearl divers
paid the divers \$10 per month, \$100
to \$175 per ton bonus, and in many in-
stances, from 5 to 15 per cent. for the
pearls won. Though arriving as
raw coals, some of these Asiatics
earned from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per an-
num, with keep.

The divers, most of whom are Jap-
anese, are well organized, having
their clubs and benefit societies, and
every Japanese, whether belonging to
the crew, tender or diving staff, is
compelled by his countrymen to join.
—Kansas City Journal.

Household Notes

HOW TO CLEAN A WHITE FEATHER.

Melt white soap to a jelly and put
a tablespoonful into a large glass jar.
Fill with gasoline, then place the
feather in the jar. Cover and let it
remain all night. In the morning
shake well and rinse in clean gaso-
lene, then hang up where the air
can reach it. When thoroughly dry
curl.—Boston Post.

MOULDS FOR ICE CREAM.

Designing moulds for ice cream
comes very near being an art. Often
the patrons of the large shops sug-
gest what forms they wish the cream
or ice for a certain occasion to as-
sume, and the caterer arranges to
have the idea carried out. In this
way many odd moulds are acquired.
Flowers and fruit are always a favor-
ite. One may have roses to match the
color scheme of the table decorations.
There are also tiny automobiles, "Ted-
dy bears" and dolls.—American Cult-
vator.

OBJECT OF WASHING.

The object to be aimed at in wash-
ing is to get rid of the dirt with as
little wear and tear as possible. Be-
gin operations early in the day, as
clothes dried in the morning air are
always whitest and freshest.

Drying should be done if possible
in the open air. The air and sun
bleach and purify the clothes. They
should be taken down before they
are quite dry, turned and folded and
then they are ready for mangling and
ironing.

If the clothes have been allowed
to dry they should be dampened be-
fore folding. This dampening is done
by sprinkling the garment evenly all
over with tepid water.—New Haven
Register.

MAKE MILK SAFE.

Scientific investigations have pro-
ved that milk in a raw state should
never be given to children. Those
who cannot buy pasteurized milk
should pasteurize it at home. This
can be done by observing these sim-
ple directions:

- 1—Bring the milk slowly to a boil,
and when it reaches the boiling point
bottle it instantly, cork tightly and
cool it.
 - 2—Never feed milk that is more
than twenty-four hours old to an in-
fant.
 - 3—Keep the milk near ice, and
never leave a milk bottle uncorked.
 - 4—Cleanse and scald all bottles be-
fore refilling.
- Careful observance of these direc-
tions will insure against babies con-
tracting disease from impure milk.
—New York Journal.

TO REMOVE OLD PAINT

To remove old paint from wood-
work, make a strong solution of wash-
ing soda and apply it to the paint
with a brush, being careful that it
does not get on your hands or cloth-
ing. After a short time wash off
with a mop, being careful, as before,
not to let the liquid touch the flesh
or clothing.

Ammonia is also a good agent. Use
diluted household ammonia and pro-
ceed as with washing soda. Begin
to wash off as soon as the fumes pass
off. The paint may be scraped or
burned off, but this is a difficult thing
for an amateur to do.

To clean painted woodwork, take
two quarts of hot water, two table-
spoonfuls of turpentine, one of skim-
med milk and soap enough to make
suds. The mixture will clean and give
luster.

Paint can be removed from glass
by rubbing it with hot, strong vinegar.
—New York Press.

RECIPES.

Nut Bars.—Chop walnuts fine. Make
the French cream and before adding
all the sugar, while the cream is
quite soft, stir in the nuts, then form
into bars.

Salmon Salad.—Flake salmon, moist-
en with boiled salad dressing and
arrange in nests of crisp lettuce
leaves. Garnish with the yolk of a
hard-boiled egg forced through a pota-
to ricer, and the white of a hard-
boiled egg cut in strips.

Beet and Cabbage Salad.—Boil
blood beets until tender, plunge into
cold water and remove the skins.
Cut into cubes and serve in nests of
finely shredded cabbage. Dress with
mayonnaise.

Scalloped Onions.—Take one quart
of onions after the skin has been re-
moved, parboil them and when they
are cool slice in a deep baking pan
with fine bread crumbs, butter, pep-
per and salt to taste. Put alternate
layers of bread, butter and seasoning
the layers until the pan is full. Then
pour over it one-half pint of vinegar
and bake two hours in a moderate
oven.

Coffee Tapioca.—Two cups of cof-
fee strained through a cloth, 1-2 cup
of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of tapioca
(which has been soaked over night);
when boiling stir in 1 tablespoonful
of cornstarch which has been dis-
solved in a little cold water. Take
from stove and turn into a mould
or glass dish. To be eaten cold with
sugar and cream. Flavor with van-
illa.

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FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Miss Ethel J. Wheeler, daughter of
Everett F. Wheeler, will become a
missionary in China.

Mary E. Beasley, of Philadelphia,
patented in 1884 a barrel-making ma-
chine. All barrels before that time
were made by hand.

Lady Evans, the wife of the new
Solicitor-General for England, was a
Miss Rule, of Cincinnati, and subse-
quently Mrs. Da Pinto.

Contest between Mrs. Jones and
Mr. L'Ecluse over a strip of roadway
near Huntington, L. I., was carried
into the Supreme Court.

At Newton, Mass., Mrs. Mary
Baker G. Eddy, founder and head of
the Christian Science Church, cele-
brated her eighty-seventh year.

The main line underground electric
railways in London are to make the
experiment of employing women
ticket sellers or "booking clerks."

Co-education will be introduced in
the common schools of Berlin in the
lowest classes and up to the point
where the girls begin to get instruc-
tion in domestic science.

Miss Marie Maycliffe is a young
Texan who has excited the interest
of President Roosevelt by her ability
to lasso a steer and subdue him by
roping him against a post in a little
over three minutes.

Mrs. Elizabeth St. John Matthews
has received the contract for making
the statue of Mrs. Gilbert, the actress,
from the Gilbert Monument Associa-
tion. The statue is to be of heroic
size and to cost \$15,000.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston un-
veiled the medallion of "John Oliver
Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie), which has
been placed in the general library of
University College, London, of which
the late Mrs. Craigie was a student.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Senator Platt, who is seventy-five
years old, said he thought he might
live to be ninety.

Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Con-
sul at Chicago, returned to New York
City, to become Imperial Consul-Gen-
eral at that port.

Professor Frederic Louis Otto
Rehling, Orientalist, philologist, edu-
cator and composer, died at Pasadena,
Cal., aged eighty-nine years.

Governor Buchtel has killed horse
racing in Colorado. He has an-
nounced that the races can be run,
but there must be no betting.

At Oyster Bay, N. Y., President
Roosevelt declined to speak into the
receiver of a talking machine for the
purpose of making records for public
sale.

William E. Corey, president of the
United States Steel Corporation, re-
turned from abroad and expressed op-
timistic views on the business situa-
tion.

Count Sumarokoff-Elston, eldest
son of Prince Yussupoff, was killed at
St. Petersburg, Russia, by Count
Mantenoff, an officer of the Horse
Guards, in a duel with pistols.

Waldorf Astor, son of William
Waldorf Astor, is a candidate for the
House of Commons. This disposes of
the general belief that young Mr.
Astor intended to retain his American
citizenship.

E. D. Libbey announced a gift of
\$105,000 to the Toledo (Ohio) Art
Museum, which will enable the trust-
ees to erect a new building, \$50,000
additional being available through
public subscriptions.

Captain Lorenzo Dow Baker, the
"banana king," founder of the Uni-
ted Fruit Company, left a large es-
tate. The executor estimates the es-
tate at \$20,000,000, and of this, aside
from seventeen bequests, giving \$50
to each of seventeen cousins, the
whole is left to his four children.

The British naval authorities have
girdled the Isle of Wight with a tele-
phone service, the Needles, the wire-
less telegraphy station at Culver Cliff
and other points have been put in
direct communication with the sig-
nal station at Portland dockyard.

A SPORTING EVENT.

Mrs. Peck—"Henry, do you see
anything in the paper about Blinker
running over his mother-in-law?"
Mr. Peck—"Not yet. I haven't
come to the sporting news."—Puck.

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