



"LINCOLN'S WAY."

Large and loving, rudely tender, with a heart that knew no fear, Stern as granite for a principle, yet melting at a tear— Father Abraham, they called him, this sublime yet simple man, In whose veins the ardent humanhood of Old Kentucky ran.

Dear to him the cause of Freedom, for the black man as the white; Dear to him the common soldier who was with him in his fight; But if one perchance should falter, with his life he must atone; He was past all human pardon, save the President's alone.

Now a father, poor and aged, bowed alike with years and woe, Crushed by all the pain and sorrow that a parent's heart can know, Brought, despairing, his petition; he would plead in Lincoln's ear; And he prayed to heaven for mercy, that, through God's love, man might hear.

"My two sons, my only children, to the Union's cause I gave; One lies buried in Virginia in an unknown soldier's grave; And the other, last and dearest—for what error, I know not— Is condemned as a deserter, and is sentenced to be shot."

"My old friend," said Lincoln, kindly, "there has inquiry been made, And the execution, meanwhile, I have caused to be delayed, Until further orders from me. This one fact at least, I know: Your young man can serve us better here above ground than below."

"God be thanked!" the old man, trembling, cried, "and blessing on your name! But—but—what if they should execute him when your orders came?" "Never fear! before I order that," said Lincoln, grim and sage—"Well, your son will beat Methuselah, or die of sheer old age!" —Henry Tyrrell, in Collier's Weekly.

## Lincoln's Social Isolation

By H. C. Whitney

(Mr. Whitney was an intimate friend of Lincoln from 1859 till the latter's death. His "Life on the Circuit With Lincoln" and "Lincoln's Last Speech" are among his best known works. He is a lawyer by profession and has held several political offices.—Editor.)

On May 27, 1856, Mr. Lincoln and I were staying over night at Decatur, and in the evening we walked out to the public square, and when we had reached a particular spot, after verifying it, he said, partly to himself and partly to me, "Here, on this exact spot, twenty-six years ago, I stood alone by our wagon, which contained all that my father and I owned in the world." This incident, and his

sired to make an extra effort he would hide somewhere, and in reflection and self-inspection, mature his plans. Nor would he have any stated or especial place to conceal himself; the unused back-room of a law office, or an obscure corner of a clerk's, treasurer's or sheriff's office—or a lonely bedroom of some of the traveling bar—the obscure streets of the village, or the woods or country roads; each and all were alike and serviceable, and equally put in requisition by him; and by lonely drill and mental discipline, he would grasp and comprehend the whole scope and plan, and all essential details of the case within the compass of his mind



ABRAHAM LINCOLN—By Augustus Saint Gaudens (From a clay model of the original, dated 1907, now at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to be erected in the South Side of Chicago, through the bequest of the late John Crerar.)

manner of viewing it, was typical and symbolical of his entire career; for, although his life was largely hedged in by crowds and his career and destiny wrought out in co-operation with others, yet his essential self, the thinking part, was passed in social isolation.

When he had a difficult case to develop and mature he would be missing; this was more especially true of his life on the circuit, or when he de-

veloped in an orderly manner. As a law student (if his sparse efforts in that line may warrant such designation), it was the same; he would perch himself on top of a wood-pile in the shade, and, as the sun intruded, would grind around in the shade. One day Russell Godby, an irreverent farmer (whom Lincoln used to habitually help in hog-killing time) saw him on top of a wood-pile, with a book in his hand,

He was astonished at the spectacle. "Mawnin', Abe!" "Mawnin'!" "What's yer readin'?" said he, curiously. "I hain't a readin'—I'm studyin'!"—was replied. "What's yer studyin'?" asked Godby. "Law," said Abe, laconically. Godby was almost paralyzed: "Good God Almighty!" gasped he.

His conception, scheme, method and chronology of emancipation were subjected to the same rigorous law. Several of his generals, as well as others of his supporters, attempted to forestall him in this. He brushed all away and in the secrecy of social isolation matured and promulgated the final plan alone. To mention a minor matter; the house-divided-against-itself speech was incubated and brought forth, full-fledged, in the silence and secrecy of social isolation; nor could the utmost efforts of his most ardent friend stay its advent.

On January 5, 1859, the Legislature elected Senator Douglas to be his own successor in the United States Senate, over Lincoln, who was the candidate of the opposition; after which the Democrats proceeded to paint the city very red.

I repaired at once to the law-office of Lincoln & Herndon, expecting to find the junior partner for the sympathetic offices of condolence; but found instead, Lincoln, alone and dejected, brooding over his adverse political defeat. I regret to remember, that, instead of condoling with him, so as to lighten his discomfiture, I abused him, as being the cause of his and his friends' undoing.

And I can never forget the sad and spiritless way in which he defended himself from my attacks. We sat together in the cheerless, dismal office till after dark, when he went with me to my hotel, and, in fact, remained with me till a late hour. He said with bitterness: "I expect every one to desert me."

Mr. Lincoln was a model citizen, in the sense of being a citizen of the whole State, and ultimately of the whole Nation, although at the outset of his career, his affiliations were purely local and quadrated with Sangamon alone. Yet, with larger experiences, his social and political horizon expanded and enlarged, and he was no more intimately in touch with the people of Springfield or Sangamon County than with those of Logan or Champaign. He deemed himself to be as much obligated to the people of any other village in the bestowment of official or other favors as to those at his immediate home. In his appointments to office he wholly ignored geographical lines, except that, fearing the charge of favoritism, he discriminated against his own city; and none of the judicial appointments for his own judicial district were from Springfield.

And in his entire administrations at Washington it was, in principle, the same; he really wanted a Cabinet Minister—Judd—from his own State, but he considered that his State had had enough consideration in his own election. He had no more regard, in the matter of executive favors, for Illinois than for Maine. Geographical propinquity and social propinquity had no alliance in his mind; his social area embraced the whole State and ultimately the entire Nation. His field was the world. He dwelt in principles and institutions. To him men were but agents or media, to originate, promulgate or enforce principles, and a man's locality had naught to do with his efficiency in that respect; and the acme and high-water mark of such social pastimes as he allowed himself was achieved on the circuit with the "boys" (as we were called) during court-time.

This catholicity (as contradistinguished from anything special) of association and consequent failure to localize his social and political attachments, will serve to explain, in some sort, the lack of that ardent sympathy for him at home which sometimes (and especially on election day in November, 1860) cropped out. The bitterness of partisan politics, especially on the part of those who deemed his anti-slavery sentiments as recalcitrant to the land of his fathers, aided his feeling, and his omission to recognize his home neighbors sufficiently in the distribution of Federal offices all combined to engender a considerable social alienation, and prevented him from being, as abstractly and on his individual merits he would have been, an ideally popular citizen. Not that he was unpopular, but he should have been popular to the verge of enthusiasm, as he was when news of the location of the capital at Springfield reached the then insignificant little village.

He was a most rigid supporter of all laws, those which were conventional and unimportant, as well as those which were vital; paid his debts and taxes promptly; did not allow his little real estate to get on the delinquent list, nor violate or omit any other political duty. He drank no liquor at any period of his life and did not visit a saloon (although it was a lawyer-like habit to do so) on any pretense whatever; neither did he obtrude advice or a pertinacious temperance lecture on those who did so. We were once invited to visit a primitive vineyard in Vermilion County and to taste the several varieties of home-made wine. It affected no one but Lincoln, but it did affect him: "Fellers, I'm getting drunk," said he, comically.

## Household Notes

### TO CLEAN CARPETS.

The uses of salt are legion, and the housewife who is ignorant of this makes herself much work. Salt wet with gasoline is excellent for cleaning carpets. Coarse salt makes the roughest flatirons smooth. A handful of salt thrown on the kitchen fire will make it burn less rapidly, thus holding the fire for a greater length of time. A pinch of salt added to the whites of eggs makes them whip easier. Colored clothing soaked in hot salt water before being washed the first time seldom fades.—Boston Post.

### DINING TABLE.

Every housekeeper knows how hard it is to keep a dining table in good condition, even when it is given the greatest care.

This is best done by putting a little gasoline in lukewarm water and rubbing the boards with a well-dampened cloth. Rub in circular direction, and do not have the cloth wet enough to have water stand on the wood. Wipe until nearly dry, then polish with a soft flannel and a furniture polish.

This final polishing should be done with the grain of the wood or it will leave a blurred surface. Rub hard until the wood is hot and shining.—New Haven Register.

### LITTLE MIRRORS.

In the mirrors of today the light is reflected by a layer of silver—an amalgam of tin, but a proportion of light is lost in the process of reflection, and the image is less luminous than the original.

The value of a looking glass is usually estimated by the thickness of the glass, because the thicker it is the stronger it must be.

But speaking scientifically thick glasses are defective, because the outlines of the image reflected are less clearly defined.

But it is only possible to obtain this result in comparatively small glasses. The larger glasses do not reflect a true image, because it is not possible to make them quite flat.—New Haven Register.

### CLEAN SKIRTS WITH MIXTURE.

"I have been doing a little experimenting in the cleaning line" said a wide-awake woman. "I had three woolen dress skirts that, apparently, had served their days of usefulness. However, as the material was still in excellent condition and the style such as would lend itself to present-day modes, I decided to see if I could not clean the much-stained garments. "I knew if I used gasoline in sufficient quantity to wash the skirts more would be required than my purse would permit. I betought myself of a combination of naphtha soap and gasoline. I took a small tub that I could set in my kitchen sink. I filled it, adding enough warm water to the cold to remove the chill. Then I made it very soapy-looking with the naphtha soap. To this I added a pint of gasoline, being careful, of course, to keep my gasoline far away from fire.

"Having carefully marked the worst spots on my skirt I plunged into the tub. I rubbed the offending spots mercilessly and washed the entire skirt as well as I knew how. Then I dripped the garment as well as possible, patted out all moisture I could, and, emptying the tub, filled it with tepid water, adding a cupful of gasoline. The water soon became discolored, so I again took fresh water. By the time I had rinsed the garment the third time the water was clear and the skirt—well, it looked like new. Not a spot was to be seen, and when it had hung out of doors and dried it really made me rejoice.

"It did not take me long to decide to follow suit with the other skirts. The result is that I have three skirts immaculately clean and ones which, with a few hours' work, will be presentable for street wear and fall and winter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### RECIPES.

Chocolate Creams—Beat the whites of two eggs with a tablespoonful of sugar, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and confectioner's sugar sufficient to make a stiff mixture. Beat smooth, then form into small balls and spread in a buttered pan to get firm. For the coating melt cakes of sweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Run a skewer into each cream ball and deep in the melted chocolate until well coated. Spread upon waxed paper or buttered tins to dry.

Chocolate Caramels—Mix one pound of brown sugar, one-fourth pint New Orleans molasses, a fourth pint of cream, half a cupful of butter and half a cake of sweetened chocolate grated. Cook until brittle when dropped in cold water, then add teaspoonful of vanilla turn into buttered pan and cut into squares.

In making legal documents, such as wills and indictments, lawyers were so afraid that they would not cover everything, recalls the Christian Register, that they used ten words where now one suffices.

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### SUN DIAL MOTTOES.

Famous Examples Which Range From Grave to Gay.

Very curious inscriptions appear on many sun dials, such as the one on Paper Buildings, in the Temple, says the Gentlewoman, which bids one abruptly "Begone about your business;" and again in Pump Court we are told that "shadows we are, and like shadows depart."

Others on various sun dials are: "The day will come," "Everywhere the same," "Behold we fly," "I show by the kindness and splendor of the sun," "This is the day," "Learn to value time," "I fly while you behold me," "Enjoy the present hour," "The shadow moves though I am at rest," "I set to rise," "Days make years," "I stay for no man," "The day flies," "Such is life," "Man is but a shadow," "Redeem the time," "Living does not belong to me," "The brightest day has its shades," "You pursue a shadow," "The sun causes the shadow," "You may waste, but cannot stop me," "Life is fleeting as the shadow," "Let not the sun go down on thy wrath."

Vertical sun dials could be placed on a south wall with but little trouble and less material, for it only required a dial to cast a shadow on radiating incised lines marked on the wall. These often appeared on churches and were generally near the southwestern angle.

Sometimes sun dials even appeared in stained glass windows. These are still to be seen in Lambeth Palace, and at one time there was another in the Church of All Hallows Staining, Mark lane.

Another kind of dial was of a portable description known as the "ring" type, to be worn on the finger, the light finding its way through a tiny hole. Of these the rarest sort known was furnished with a combination of projections for throwing the shadow of the sun. Cardinal Wolsey had one made in brass gilt on which were engraved his arms. Other portable ones were a sort of combination of dial and compass and folded up.

Then there was the pillar sun dial, with which we are familiar. Of this kind the baluster shaped pillar is most frequently seen, though of course there are many variations, some taking the form of columns more or less carved and decorated.

In more recent years sun dials of growing shrubs have been made as ornaments to lawns, such as the one at Broughton Castle, near Banbury. The hours are made of growing box or yew embedded in minute fragments of smashed marble; the upright dial, also growing, is of yew and is cut and trimmed into shape. Around the whole is written in letters of yew "Memory lives, but the hour flies."

A Fine Brand of Patience. Winthrop Ames, head of the New Theatre, said at a recent dinner in New York:

"We shall have some day, here in America, a theatre equal to the Comedie Francaise, but a Comedie Francaise is not built up in a day. We must be patient—as patient as that long line of fishermen always fishing, fishing silently, in the stream that flows on the Comedie Francaise's south.

"Have you fished long in this stream, monsieur? I asked a member of that patient line one day.

"Twenty-three years, monsieur," was the calm answer.

"Do you get many bites, monsieur? I continued.

"Eleven years ago, monsieur," he answered, without lifting his eyes from his cork, "eleven years ago, on this very spot, I had an excellent bite."—Washington Star.

Kneeling and shaking hands are rarely practiced in Japan.

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