



THE MYSTERIOUS TUMBLER

A Simple Trick That May Be Performed by Any Boy or Girl.

The boy or girl who can perform a clever feat in magic or make a neat experiment in physics is always considered an acquisition to a company and is popular accordingly.

Here is a little experiment that is mysterious enough to those that witness it to seem like magic, and yet it simply is an illustration of a well known principle of natural philosophy.

You first put under the two legs at one end of the table thin wedges of wood or paper, to give the table a very slight incline in the direction of the other end.

Now take a plain glass tumbler and moisten the rim carefully so that the water will stick to it or at least enough



MAKING THE TUMBLER MOVE

of it to make a thin coating of moisture. Place the tumbler, rim down, on the end of the table where the wedges are, and it will not move, for the incline, if you have not made the wedges too thick, will not be great enough to make the tumbler move by gravity.

But you are going to make the tumbler move of itself so that it will seem to do so by some magical power. To do this light the piece of candle and hold it near the tumbler for a few moments. The heat from the candle will cause the air in the tumbler to expand, and this expansion will have the effect of raising the tumbler just a little from the smooth marble.

Then the tumbler will begin to move slowly along the marble top, for the slight elevation that the expanded air has given it makes it now rest on a thin layer of moisture, and it glides down the incline by the force of gravity.

A Two Story Nest.

A very curious bird's nest is preserved at Salem, in Massachusetts, in which state the novelty was found. The story of the nest is very interesting.

The cow bunting of that section never builds a nest, but the female bird lays her eggs in the nests of those birds which feed their young on insects. In the case in question a cow bunting left an egg in the nest of a sparrow, in which was one egg of the latter. When the sparrow returned, she saw that an intruder had been there. She remembered that she had one egg and no more, and there before her was two. What was to be done? She consulted with her mate, and finally they hit upon a plan of action. They built a bridge of straw and hair directly over the two eggs, making a second story in the home and thus leaving the two eggs below out of the reach of the warmth of her body.

A Miniature Oak Tree.

If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will in a few months burst and throw a root down into the water and shoot upward its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves.

A young oak tree growing in this way is a very interesting object. A chamber may be tested in the same manner. The water must be changed sufficiently often to afford these trees the necessary quantity of nourishment from the fluid contained in it.

The Bird's Habits.

The most singular instance that I have known of a robin's fearlessness was the kind of military instinct which some years ago led a pair to make their nest at the back of a target at Aldershot. It was in the shooting range of the Fourth battalion of the British rifles, and the colonel of the regiment told me of it at the time. The little pair, said not the least attention to the shots thundering on the target just at the back of their nest. The soldiers were careful not to meddle with them, and the young brood hatched and were brought up in safety.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When a lock works stiffly, fill the barrel of the key with oil and put it into the lock. The effect will generally be excellent.

A heavy broom should always be selected in preference to a light one for thorough sweeping, as the weight aids in the process.

To clear a stove of clinkers put a handful of salt into it during a hot fire. When cold, remove the clinkers with a cold chisel.

Renovate brass chandeliers which have become dirty and discolored by washing them with water in which onions have been boiled.

To rid a pantry of insects stir a couple of pounds of alum into four quarts of boiling water. Then take a brush and apply it, as hot as possible, to the cracks and crevices, shelves, etc.

Cut out the best pieces of your old oilcloth when you are substituting a new one and use them for mats for your pots and kettles when you bring them from the stove to the table.

To remove whitewash marks from floors, furniture and windows apply a small quantity of paraffin on a soft cloth. The stains will disappear completely, and this does not injure the most delicate paint.

To Independent Women.

Fashionable clergymen seldom insert the word "obey" in the marriage service.

It is the bride's pet aversion. While it has never really prevented a wedding, it is a stumbling block to the altar.

A pretty and a tactful way out of this difficulty of the marriage ceremony was suggested by a bride, who substituted the word "yield" for "obey" and thereby asserted her right to equality with her husband. She recognized his authority, but it was the authority of love, not law, and to the feminine mind there is a wide difference between doing a thing because you want to do it and because you have to.

No man has a right to rule his wife any more than she has to rule him. If a woman hasn't honesty enough to be trusted with her husband's purse, if she hasn't discretion enough to be the confidant of his business secrets, if she hasn't sense enough to know what to do without being bidden like a child, she is not fit to marry.—Hartford Post.

Woman's Choice.

The best work, says an English writer, in the world is done by those of both sexes to whom love is not the master passion. Long ago Balzac insisted on this great truth, and it is only when a woman has cut men clean out of her life that she becomes a great artist. Thus it will be seen that brains do not make for the happiness of woman, for at heart there is scarcely a woman alive who would not thrill at her man's successes as she never would at her own, who would not rather be the little wife of a great man than the great wife of a little one. Perhaps unwillingly has been thrust on her the burden of fame, and she must stagger painfully along under its weight, for no one can help her, envying the happy woman who sits warm in the ingle nook, who has no lonely tasks, no drudging hours, but who puts her heart and intelligence into home, making it a nest of comfort for those she loves.

Eyelashes.

An eyelash is a pointed hair. If it is cut, it will never regain the pointed state. It always lives for a certain length of time, then falls out, to be replaced in a vigorous skin soil by another lash. It grows approximately to its full length more quickly than a hair in any other situation. It may fade from the skin extremity. In that case there is something wrong with the secretion of pigment, and the fading is likely to increase and be permanent. Or it may fade from the tip. In the latter case the lash itself is either effete or injured. If a lash fading from the tip has the faded part cut away, the lash will grow and will not show any fading. A lash, like any other hair, does not grow from the free end, but from the part within the skin.

Cleaning Common Laces.

In cleaning common laces make a suds. Let the lace soak in this for ten hours or more. Then rub gently between the palms of the hands. Wash in a second suds in the same manner, then rinse until the water is clear. If the lace is to be tinted, do it now; then starch. Have a flannel tacked tightly on a board; spread the lace on this and pin to the flannel. Be sure that the lace is drawn out properly and that each point is fastened to the flannel with a pin or the wet lace may be drawn out perfectly smooth, covered with a piece of cheesecloth and ironed with a moderately hot iron until quite dry.

Flannels.

Never dry flannels in front of the fire, as this makes them shrink. They should be well shaken in order to raise the nap, and hung up in their natural shape in the air. Avoid too sunny a place. An ideal day for drying flannels is one that is rather dull and windy, and one when drying out of doors is impossible; dry them in a room where there is a fire if you like, but do not put them in front of it. Iron with a cool iron when they are nearly dry.

It is very much better to buy soap in a large quantity. Put it away unwrapped on a paper in a dry place and let it dry thoroughly before using. You will find that it will last longer than if used fresh, and by purchasing a new supply before the old is exhausted you will economize largely in this household-keeping item.

LABOR'S HOSTS PARADE

Over 10,000 Union Men in Line in Philadelphia.

MITCHELL MAKE TWO SPEECHES

Presence of Miners' Chief in Quaker City Was the Occasion of the Greatest Demonstration Organized Labor Ever Held.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—The organized workmen of Philadelphia yesterday paid their tribute to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and at the same time showed their sympathy in a substantial way for the striking anthracite mine workers of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The presence of the miners' chief was made the occasion of probably the greatest demonstration that organized labor has ever held on Labor Day. In the forenoon a parade was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, in which nearly all the trades of the city were represented. It is estimated that more than 10,000 men were in line. President Mitchell rode at the head of the procession in a barouche, and his reception along the route of the parade was very enthusiastic. A dozen miners, dressed in their greasy overalls and blouses, acted as an escort.

After the parade a big picnic was held at Washington Park, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river, a few miles below this city. There were probably 40,000 persons in attendance. Here Mr. Mitchell made two addresses. His principal speech was made in the grove, where between 4,000 and 5,000 listened and cheered the strikers' leader.

Mr. Mitchell said: "This day has been decreed as labor's special holiday, and from one end of the country to the other the great hosts of labor have assembled and are reviewing the struggles of the past and preparing for the struggles of the future. The year that has just closed has been unprecedented in the growth of the trades union movement and the growth of independent thought and independent action, but with the great growth of the trades union movement new problems have arisen that will tax our greatest strength to solve. We have this year government by injunction and ownership by Divine right in their most accentuated form. If one of the most conspicuous of the capitalists of the country properly represents the sentiment and feeling of his associates, then we must take it for granted that they believe that God in His infinite wisdom has given into their control all the resources of our country. I was taught to believe, when a boy, that God loved all His people alike. I was taught to believe that He conferred no more power or favors upon one than upon another; and notwithstanding the declaration of the controllers of trusts, I am not prepared to abandon the teachings of my boyhood days.

"Every year sees some struggle of the workers that stands out more conspicuously than other struggles. This year it happens that the coal miners of Pennsylvania are engaged in a life and death struggle for the right to live. Ladies and gentlemen, I am one who believes that the time is not far distant when the workingman will have to solve the labor problem. I am free to say that my own views have been somewhat changed since this strike started. I look forward to the time when those who build the mansions will not have to live in hovels. I look forward to the time when those whose labor builds beautiful edifices whose spires point heavenward will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter. I stand for the solidarity of the trade union movement. I hope to see the time when no man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow will be outside the ranks of his trade union. I look forward to the time when the workers of our country will take possession of their own country."

Mr. Mitchell's second speech was confined to an appeal for aid. Among the other speakers at the two meetings was M. M. Dolphin, of New York, formerly national president of the Railway Telegraphers' Union. The entire proceeds of the picnic, estimated at \$10,000, will be turned over to the miners' union.

Postoffice Watchman Rifled Letters.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 30.—Robert D. Barrow, colored, a night watchman in the postoffice in this city, was arrested yesterday, charged with rifling letters. He was taken to Camden and held in jail by the United States commissioner there. For some time summer visitors have been complaining of money sent them going astray. These complaints grew so numerous that Postmaster Bacharach notified the inspector's department, and men were put on the case two weeks ago. Late Thursday night Barrow was caught in the act of taking a decoy letter.

Two Five-Story Buildings Collapsed.

New York, Sept. 1.—Tons of brick, mortar, beams and coffee fell with a crash into the street and on the elevated structure and trolley tracks on Saturday, when two five-story brick buildings on Fulton street, Brooklyn, collapsed. Twenty-five thousand bags of green coffee were stored in the building and proved too great a burden. By marvelous good fortune, not a man was in the building at the time. No one was on the sidewalk, nor were any trolley cars or elevated train nearby. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

BELIEVES IN MONROE DOCTRINE

Roosevelt Says It is a Doctrine of Peace and Defense.

Rutland, Vt., Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt resumed his tour of New England yesterday. He reached Burlington from Shelburne Farms, Dr. Webb's home, during the forenoon and was given an hour's drive through this city. Governor Stokely and Mayor Hawley acted as hosts.

A half-hour's stop was made at Proctor, the home of Senator Proctor. The president delivered an address from the steps of the senator's porch. After thanking the people for their greeting, the president said:

"We believe in the Monroe doctrine, not as a means of aggression at all. It does not mean that we are aggressive toward any power. It means merely that as the biggest power on this continent we remain steadfastly true to the principles first formulated under the presidency of Monroe, through John Quincy Adams—the principle that this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colonization by any European power. As I say, that is not an aggressive doctrine. It is a doctrine of peace, a doctrine of defense, a doctrine to secure the chance of this continent for the United States here to develop peacefully along their own lines. Now we have formulated that doctrine. If our formulation consists simply of statements on the stump or on paper, they are not worth the breath that utters them or the paper on which they are written. Remember that the Monroe doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first class, efficient navy, and not very much longer.

"Shame on us if we assert the Monroe doctrine and then, if our assertion shall be called in question, show that we have only made an idle boast, that we are not prepared to back up our words by deeds." (Loud applause.)

President Roosevelt yesterday concluded his tour through Vermont at Brattleboro and spent the night at Northfield, Mass.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

Mrs. Walker Dies of Injuries and Mrs. Appel in Serious Condition.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 2.—While Mrs. William N. Appel, of this city, and Mrs. J. Stewart Walker, of Lynchburg, Va., were out driving yesterday morning a runaway horse scared the animal they were driving, and it ran away, upsetting the carriage and throwing them out. Both landed on their heads, with the carriage on top of them. Mrs. Walker sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and died last evening at the General Hospital, without having regained consciousness. She was here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. George Calder, accompanied by her four children.

DAN PATCH'S FAST MILE

Famous Brown Stallion Reduced His Record to 1.59 1/2.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park was brought to a close yesterday afternoon in a blaze of glory. Dan Patch, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, paced an exhibition mile in 1.59 1/2, reducing his record from 2.00 1/2. The mile was within a quarter of a second of the world's record of 1.59 1/2, made by Star Pointer at Readville five years ago. This is the fastest mile in harness in half a decade, and Dan Patch is the second horse to beat two minutes. No other horse except Star Pointer ever went so fast, and he did it only twice, and then beat Dan Patch's mark of yesterday by only a quarter of a second. Myron McHenry drove the famous brown stallion.

Blinded By Red Pepper.

Cleveland, Sept. 1.—Saturday night an unknown man entered the jewelry store of Charles E. Wilsdorf, on Payne avenue, and after the jeweler had placed a tray containing about \$1,000 worth of diamonds on the counter, the man threw a handful of red pepper in the jeweler's eyes, grabbed the tray of diamonds and made good his escape. Later Mr. Wilsdorf was found wandering helplessly about the streets, and the physicians at the hospital to which he was taken are of the opinion that his sight has been totally destroyed.

Four Girls Drowned.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Anna and Susan Beach, of Danbury, Conn., and Stella and Martha Duncan, of Pawling, N. Y., were drowned near the latter place yesterday. The Beach girls were visiting at the Duncan home, near Pawling. The four girls went bathing in Pearce Lake, got beyond their depth, and before aid could reach them were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Relative of Lincoln Dead.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 30.—Thomas L. Lincoln, an aged lawyer of Carmichael, Pa., is dead near Oakland, Md., where he was spending the summer. He was related to Abraham Lincoln, whom he greatly resembled. Mr. Lincoln was an orator of great ability.

COMMON REPORT: People who buy their Groceries at Sechler & Co's., invariably say: "SECHLER'S Groceries are the best." "You can always depend on SECHLER'S." "What you get from SECHLER'S is pure." "SECHLER'S prices are always right." "In the end you save money by dealing at SECHLER'S." Ask the intelligent, careful, economical housewives of Bellefonte, and they all prefer to DEAL AT SECHLER'S.

PROF. J. ANGEL the well known EYE SPECIALIST, of Williamsport, will be at the Garman House ONE DAY ONLY, Wednesday, Sept. 24 from 9.30 a. m. to 9 p. m. Prof. Angel's reputation for his ability and workmanship is well established in Bellefonte and vicinity. He gives universal satisfaction. Those who want the best treatment for headache, weak or defective eyesight, should go to no other but wait for him. Will be at the State College Hotel, Thursday, September 25th.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of WM EMERICK, deceased, late of Walker township. Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement. CHAS. E. EMERICK, Ex., Nittany, Pa. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution; that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows: "No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured." be amended so as to read as follows: "No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or miscarriage of justice. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal. No private property shall be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured." A true copy of the Joint Resolution. W. W. GRIEST, Secretary of the Commonwealth. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION. A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof: Amendment. Add at the end of section seven, article three the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application granted, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election; provided, that no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct." A true copy of the Joint Resolution. W. W. GRIEST, Secretary of the Commonwealth. CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes. Money to Loan In large and small quantities on approved security. Farms for sale Real estate bought and sold W. G. RUNKLE, Att'y, Order Exchange. Bellefonte BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. We keep none but the best quality of BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, SLICED HAM All kinds of Smoked Meat, Pork Sausage, etc. If you want a nice juicy Steak go to PHILIP BEEZER.