

A Dutch New Guinea Dainty.
A strange food forms one of the articles of diet among the natives of Dutch New Guinea, of whom A. F. R. Wollaston writes in Cornhill as "The Most Primitive People."
"The search for food furnishes occasionally some very curious scenes. One of the most remarkable occurs when the river in flood brings down a tree trunk in a suitable stage of decay. A canoe is sent out with men to secure it and tow it to the bank. When it has been left stranded by the falling water the people—men, women and children—come out and swarm around it like bees about a honey pot, and you wonder what they can be doing. When you go close you find that some are splitting up the log with their stone axes, and others are cutting up the fragments with sharpened shells in the same way that their ancestors—and perhaps ours, too—did centuries ago. The objects of their search are the large white larvae of a beetle, about the size of a man's thumb. I have seen natives eat them just as they cut them out of the wood, but usually they roast them in the fire and consider them a great delicacy."

Why He Balked.
A young and husky college man who was traveling on a steamer across the Atlantic was asked to box five rounds with an equally husky chap, who was a fellow passenger, as part of a series of athletic games which were to be held for the amusement of the passengers. Next day the young man came to the chairman of the sports committee and asked that his name be withdrawn. "What's the matter? Are you afraid?" said the chairman, somewhat piqued. "You bet your life I'm afraid," said the collegian. "That fellow you picked for my opponent sits at my table, and at dinner last night he leaned over to me and said, 'What's this thing 'demitasse' I see on the menu?' I knew right away that he was a 'rough guy' who had lived all his life in the open. If you want me to fight you've got to find a man that knows a demitasse when he sees it."—New York Tribune.

Neapolitan Dishes.
In the matter of curious dishes that Neapolitan favorite, the polyp, should be mentioned. The beautiful bay abounds with them, and the fishermen who make the little harbor of Santa Lucia their headquarters spend most of the day and night catching them. They are served whole and are not so repulsive as might be supposed, turning up in the "mixed fish fry" a nice golden brown. The Neapolitans have strong teeth and digestion. Polyps are tough, and I have always limited myself to the tentacles, which are crisp and tasty. They are usually accompanied by rings cut from the cuttlefish. These are tougher still, but what, with butterfly fish, garnets, mullets and other unknown varieties, a tritto misto pesche at Naples is not to be despised.—London Standard.

Great Men Who Drank.
Cato was a hard drinker, while, in the language of one writer, old Ben Jonson was constantly "pickled." The poet Savage used to go on the hardest kinds of "tears," and Rogers observed after seeing his own statue, "It is the first time I have seen him stand straight for many years." Byron says of Porson, the great classical scholar, "I can never recollect him except as drunk or brutal and generally both." Keats was on a spree once that lasted six months. Horace, Plato, Aristophanes, Euripides, Alceus, Socrates and Tasso of the old timers and Goethe, Schiller, Addison, Pitt, Fox, Blackstone, Fielding, Sterne and Steele were all hard drinkers at intervals.—London Times.

Roman Masons and Their Tools.
The excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum have unearthed masons' tools much resembling those in use today and demonstrated the freer use of large tiles, the employment of iron to tie together brick and stone work and the use of a kind of concrete of which lime was the binding medium and finely broken brick a favorite material. The dome of the Pantheon, built in the first century of the Christian era, still testifies to the enduring nature of concrete superstructure, albeit bound with lime and not with cement.—Charles Winslow Hall in National Magazine.

Wanted Them Matched.
A homesteader received from the department of agriculture a quantity of dwarf milo maize seed, with a request to plant it and report the result. Here is his report: "Mr. Secretary: Dear Sir—I planted your dwarf maize, and it did fine. It was the dwarfest maize I ever saw. But the jack rabbits ate it as fast as it got ripe. Please send another lot of seed and send along a lot of dwarf jack rabbits to match the maize."

Qualified.
Baron—You have called to secure the position of porter? Applicant—Yes, sir. Baron—Was there not some one in the anteroom as you came in? Applicant—There was, sir. There was a man with a bill against you, Herr Baron, but I threw him out.—Flegende Blatter.

The Lady and the Oath.
The Lawyer (to the lady)—You understand the nature of an oath, don't you? The Lady (a little hurried)—I beg your pardon. The Lawyer (testily)—What is the nature of an oath? The Lady (triumphantly)—Profane, isn't it?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Poltiness is a coin destined to enrich those who give it away.

Hearing With Eyes and Fingers.
The modern method of teaching deaf mutes is that known as the Bell method of visible speech. The characters of the alphabet on which this system is founded are intended to reveal to the eye the position of the vocal organs in the formation of any sound which the human mouth can utter. Articulation is learned by the deaf mute as a set of movements and sensations in the organs of speech. It is taught by the pointing out to the pupil the positions of the lips, teeth and tongue in pronouncing the vowels and consonants by making him feel with his hands all the perceptible movements and vibrations of the throat and other organs which are requisite for their pronunciation and by using diagrams, etc. He is then required to imitate those positions and to force a quantity of air from the lungs sufficient to produce the sounds and is taught to read the articulations of others by observing the position of the organs and the countenance.—Christian Herald.

Rocks in the Atlantic.
Is it possible that there are partly submerged rocks in the Atlantic ocean, and so close to the steamship routes as to constitute a danger? The Nautical Gazette (London) answers the question in the affirmative and adds that some of these rocks are so close to the place where the Titanic was lost as to suggest that the fatal iceberg was aground upon one of them. The Atlantic ocean, be it remembered, covers a large area. A rock that may be only a foot or so above the water or a foot or so below the water is not easy to see. Such rocks were occasionally reported in the old leisurely days of the sailing ships, and they made a sort of apologetic appearance on the charts. Then they were removed from the charts because no one else saw them, which was natural enough, considering the size of the Atlantic, and the inconspicuousness of a rock perhaps no longer, above the water, than a dining room table.

The Mills of the Gods.
The expression "the mills of the gods" has been used in various forms. According to "Bartlett's Quotations," the first form of the saying is from George Herbert's "Jacula Pentemum" and is as follows: "God's mill grinds slow, but sure."
In F. von Logau's "Retribution," translated by Longfellow, the sentiment appears as follows:
Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.
Though with patience he stands waiting, with exactness grinds he all.
This quotation will be found among "Poetic Aphorisms," by Longfellow, translated by him from the "Singsedichte" of Friedrich von Logau. The first line of von Logau's is said to have been taken from the Greek "Oracula Sibyllina," VIII., 14. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

A Marked Difference.
Two Boston schoolteachers were passengers on an overcrowded elevated train one evening recently, and one of them, who likes a little joke, thought he saw a good chance to catch the other, who is noted for his precision of speech.
"Mr. Smith," he said, "can you tell me if there is any difference between the words 'made' and 'manufactured'?"
Mr. Smith, who thought he was asking his opinion in regard to some technical point, thought a minute and said: "I think not, Mr. Brown. 'Made' could be used in place of 'manufactured,' and vice versa."
"Wrong," said Mr. Brown, "and I'll prove it. Take this car, for instance. It was manufactured to carry 100 passengers, and it is made to carry 300."—Boston Traveler.

Gravitation.
Gravitation as a supposed innate power was noticed by the Greeks and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38 B. C. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615, and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galileo at Florence about 1633, but it was not until the great Newton stepped upon the stage that the matter was fairly settled. The others had guessed. Newton proved, and to Newton unquestionably belongs the high honor of having shown us the true mechanism of the heavens.

Sharpening a Pencil.
"Even the cleverest and most perfect circumstantial evidence is likely to be at fault, after all, and therefore ought to be received with great caution," said the late Mark Twain.
"Take the case of any pencil sharpened by any woman. If you have witnesses, you will find she did it with a knife, but if you simply take the aspect of the pencil you will say she did it with her teeth."

A Winner.
Mrs. Goldington—I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. You have not known her a week. The Wily Sultan—True, madam. But I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you. (He got the girl.)

Safe to Love Them Then.
"I like dear little babies before they have learned to talk, don't you, Mr. Smythe?"
"Indeed, I do! Before they have learned to talk there is no danger of their parents telling you the remarkable things they have said."

There is nothing more pitiful than a life spent in thinking of nothing but self.—Farrar.

Shetland Ponies in Mines.
While thousands of Shetland ponies furnish amusement for the children of England, just as they do for the boys and girls of the United States, a much larger number are used in the English coal mines. The tunnels of the English mines are not nearly so large as those of the mines in this country, and it is necessary to have very small ponies to draw the coal cars from the pits. The only alternative would be to enlarge the tunnels, a plan which would entail too heavy an expense to be even considered by the English mine owners. The limit in height of ponies used by the English miners is forty-three inches. They prefer to have them not over thirty-eight inches high, low, stout, compact little fellows. In the old days it was a common practice for English miners to use mother ponies when they were not in a condition to stand hard work. But a law was passed some years ago prohibiting the use of female ponies of any age in the mines. Recently another law was passed prohibiting the use of male ponies that are not at least four years old.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Foundation of Japan.
Every Feb. 11 is celebrated in Japan the great annual festival of Kigenetsu, the anniversary of the foundation of the empire by the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, B. C. 660. The Japanese reckon their present era as from this date, and it was on Feb. 11, 1889, that Mutsuhito, the one hundred and twenty-first of the dynasty, promulgated the present constitution of the empire of Japan, the fundamental principle of which is clearly stated in its first article, "The empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of emperors unbroken from ages eternal." The organization of a parliament took place in 1890, which in the Japanese reckoning would be 2550 from Jimmu's setting up his capital at Kashiwara, in the province of Yamato, which is regarded by Japanese historians as the beginning of the empire.

A Daring Ride.
During the Russo-Japanese war an officer of Cossacks offered to carry a dispatch which ten horsemen had already failed to get through. The general said that the effort was useless.

"The others have failed," the officer insisted, "because they traveled on horseback. I shall go under my horse." The general was astonished, but the officer's offer was finally accepted. He started off in the middle of the night, strapped face downwards under his horse, which he guided by means of the bridle through the forests. The Japanese whistled to what they thought was a riderless horse. But the animal, egged on by blows from the officer's heels, accomplished the journey of thirty-five miles in safety.
Stranger still, the officer accomplished the return journey on the following night.

"Newspaper Day" in England.
March 11 ought to be named "newspaper day," for on it, in the year 1702, was published the first daily paper. It was produced by E. Mallet "against the ditch at Fleet bridge"—i. e., on or near the site of the present Printing House square. Of a single page, two columns, the Daily Courant professed to give foreign news only without editorial comments, the chief of staff "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." This original sheet soon passed into the hands of Samuel Buckley, "at the sign of the Dolphin in Little Britain," the worthy printer of the Spectator and one "well affected" to the house of Hanover. The Courant was in 1735 absorbed in the Daily Gazette.—London Chronicle.

Uranus.
It was on the evening of March 13, 1781, that William Herschel, at Slough, England, discovered a new planet. Wishing to pay a compliment to George III, his patron, he gave it the name of Georgium sidus, or the Georgian star. Other English astronomers, wishing to compliment the discoverer himself, suggested the name of Herschel. Continental astronomers proposed that the old mythological system be followed, and the name of Uranus was accepted by the scientific world as the designation of the seventh planet.

Schurz, the "Dutchman."
Carl Schurz, according to an article in the Century Magazine, never succeeded in really becoming an American. "If I should live a thousand years," he once said, "they would still call me a Dutchman." And yet the article declares that "no man of his time spoke so well or wrote to better purpose."

Just Like Some of Gentler Sex.
Hewitt—My wife has 17,000 questions to ask before going on a journey. Jewett—Mine too. If she were about to take an arctic trip she would want to know which was the sunny side of the north pole.—New York Times.

One Consolation.
Jack—I tell you, courting a girl is mighty expensive. Tom—Yes; but, thank heaven, one doesn't need a lawyer to sue for a girl's hand.—Boston Transcript.

Culture.
Gabe—What is culture? Steve—Culture is when you speak of the house beautiful when you mean the beautiful house.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Theory.
Tommy—Pop, what is a theory? Tommy's Pop—A theory, my son, is anything that is easier for us to preach than to practice.—Exchange.

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KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS' OATH.
Official Denial of a Calumny Upon Members of the Order.
Sir—During the past six months there has been widely circulated a certain paper, purporting to be the "Oath of the Knights of Columbus." I purposely refrained from noticing this paper during the heat of the recent political controversy, as I did not wish to have the Order of the Knights of Columbus designated as a political body.

It would seem hardly necessary, in view of the scurrility of this publication, that we should even dignify it by noticing it in any manner whatsoever, but in order to remove doubt from the minds of any sensible persons who may have given this publication any consideration, I desire to state, on behalf of the Knights of Columbus, that this publication is not only false in every detail, but that it is a calumny upon a body of Catholic gentlemen who are organized for the general uplift of humanity, and who are Americans in politics and Catholics in faith.
I trust that all decent American citizens will co-operate with us in subduing the efforts which are being made to arouse religious bigotry and prejudice, as they should have no place in this country, where equal rights and privileges are assured to all.
M. J. McENERY,
State Deputy of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, December 12, 1912.

Steamships Run By the Sun.
SCIENCE SOON TO DISPEL DISEASE.

The radiant energy falling on the deck of a steamer crossing the ocean—is sufficient, if it could be utilized, to propel the ship with greater speed than is now obtained from coal. Only one-third of the radiation is cut off by the air.
Light has a chemical energy so intense as to destroy micro-organic life. This energy in its different manifestations is a power in continuing life and curing disease. The X-ray which is really concentrated sun light, when applied to some of the less fatal chronic ailments of germ origin has proven very effective as a curative agent. This is the experience of the skilled specialists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo. Although this institution was founded many years ago by Dr. R. V. Pierce as a genuine home—not a hospital—for those afflicted with chronic disease yet it has kept abreast of the times and its trained specialists have become Medical authorities in their various lines.
The violet-ray treatment, another interesting proceeding, is produced by concentrating the light, rich in the violet or chemical rays from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon, upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, also from those obscure exhausting pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment and usually with a little persistence in the use of this aid, obtain comfortable health or perfect recovery.

The incandescent light bath, consists of a cabinet in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric light globes. This treatment has produced really wonderful results in diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, anemia, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated.

The sick who have been treated at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., have much to say in regard to this wonderfully equipped Sanatorium, where all the above electrical apparatus, as well as electric water baths, Turkish baths, static electric machines, high-frequency current, and other most modern and up-to-date apparatus is used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a factor in the cures effected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

The physicians and surgeons employed are among the most experienced and skillful in the country, men who have made those diseases their life study, and whose highest ambition is to excel in their treatment.

How well they have succeeded may be judged from the fact that their practice embraces cases from every State and Territory of the Union as well as from foreign lands. Many thousands are annually treated, either through correspondence or at Dr. Pierce's Institution. It is an old adage that "Experience makes perfect," and the skilled specialists in this field of practice cure thousands of cases which have been abandoned as incurable by general practitioners. Hundreds are brought to the institution from far distant states and they go home in a few weeks well and strong. Quite as marvelous are the thousands of cures annually accomplished through correspondence, while the patient remains quietly at home. Others consult in person, and after being examined are provided with specially prepared medicines and return home to carry out the treatment.
In medicine there has been rapid and real progress during recent years, and Dr. Pierce has kept up with the times in that he has had the manufacture and ingredients in his well-known remedies improved in the most careful laboratory by skilled chemists, the greatest care being exercised to see that the ingredients entering into his well-known medicines Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as well as the "Golden Medical Discovery" are extracted from the best variety of native medicinal roots. These are gathered with great care and at the proper season of the year, so that the medicinal properties may be most reliable.

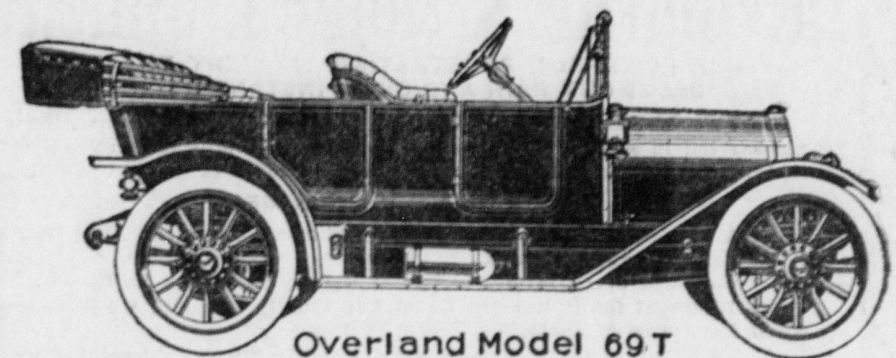
These extracts are then made soluble in pure triple-refined glycerine and bottled. Everyone who consults the specialists, whether by letter or in person receives the most careful attention.
Great care is exercised not to over-encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.
Consultation by letter or in person is absolutely free—no charge whatever—so that the public when afflicted are invited to write Dr. Pierce at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Wouldn't Be Baptists.—The little son of a Baptist minister residing in Clearfield county, procured a tub of water and tried to make Baptists of a cat and family of kittens. The kittens not being able to resist, stood the plunge bravely, but the old mother cat scratched the boy viciously on the hand and broke loose, whereupon the little fellow angrily said: "Darn it, then be a Presbyterian if you want to!"

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