

PEAR. That Sink... York city... Soon they... of the... stilled. It... remaining... girls who... we will not... know that... the great... rished by... show that... each year... A greater... young girls... up sooner... the girls, as... taving cut... and them... ndon usu... returning... of the... were... struggle on... -Memphis... LAND. t Acts as... t, as most... nstitution... reaps a... nation's... id to the... nagement... d in 1906... \$25 per... of \$100... ove this... t money... England... re has to... der sign... gned by... o be for... auditor... dit de-... der hand... orizing... the ex-... account... o makes... various... utinizes... as if... d from... electric... A real... e while... of steel... sition... one of... -had... m at-... stood... uzzle... Once... time... d his... to be... hrew... floor... aids, ... cold... ally... went... arge... k... et in... hand... nsp... was... the... cul... she... the... face... "ear-... dir?"... with... hat... yet... the... can... as... et.

The Fireless Cooker.
The fireless cooker has come to stay. Its usefulness is no longer a question, but a fact. It is one of the modern conveniences and, unlike many of them, it does not keep running up bills after it is installed. Buy it, and the cost is ended. It does not get out of repair unless greatly abused. It does save fuel bills and labor. It cooks many things better than they can be cooked in any other way.
There are many kinds of fireless cookers on the market. In choosing among them one may select the kind best adapted for the particular conditions it is to meet, and the space in the kitchen which it is to occupy. Of course a factory made cooker is best, but any one who cannot afford to buy one will find it worth while to use a home made one. A person with only a little mechanical skill, by following the directions which can be procured from the department of agriculture at Washington, can make a cooker that will fulfill most of the needs.—Woman's Home Companion.

Kissing the Black Stone.
As well die a Jew or a Christian as not make the pilgrimage to Mecca, said Mohammed, and no obligation of Islam is more piously discharged. It is believed that the ritual connected with the visit to the Ka'aba—the "square building"—and the kissing of the black stone go back to days of idolatry, the "time of ignorance" before the new faith bloomed.
The black stone, which measures about six inches by eight, is believed to have fallen from paradise, to have been guarded during the deluge and handed to Abraham by Gabriel when the Ka'aba was built. Certain parts of the ceremonial—the throwing of stones at the devil and the imitation of Hagar's distracted wanderings in the desert—are supposed to have had significance for the pre-Mohammedan times as well as for Islam.—London Chronicle.

Awful Thought.
"And you ought to be made to eat humble pie."
"But don't you try to make it yourself, dear. Spare me that."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
J. Plummer Pisor, aged thirty-four, a son of Dr. O. P. Pisor, of Lemont, Cal., was drowned while bathing in Slippery Rock Creek, about fifteen miles north of Butler. Pisor had accompanied a party of friends on a picnic, and was attacked by cramps while swimming in deep water. He went down before assistance could reach him.

Value of Cinders.
Not so many years ago great heaps of cinders were piled up, often dumped into low places where new earth was needed. Manufacturing concerns were glad to get rid of the accumulations. But now the cinders are in great demand for use in the foundation for cement and concrete work. They form a perfect drainage material, and it has been found that frost acts very lightly on them. Furthermore, concrete work in which cinders are used is said to be of extreme durability. When cinders are ground and mixed with cement the mass becomes very hard.

Old Age on Saturn.
We are reminded that if human beings lived on the planet Saturn they would be old at three years of age—not that life is any swifter or the cares of maturity any more pressing. It is merely because Saturn is so far from the sun that it takes nearly thirty years, according to the earth's measurement of time, to travel in its orbit round the sun.

Odd Bits From Novels.
"He fixed the jury with his eye," says a novelist. A poor thing to fix a jury with, truly.
"He stood as if carved from stone," says another writer. No wonder! He had just been chiseled out of his rocks.—Boston Transcript.

Actions.
Every man's actions form a center of influence upon others, and every deed, however trivial, has some weight in determining the future destiny of the world.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.
The Wrong Way to Eat.
Hurried eating is a common contributing cause of constipation as well as other ills. When the food is not properly masticated more energy is required in the upper part of the alimentary canal to reduce it to the condition necessary for complete digestion, and in cases in which the vitality is depleted this may so seriously cripple the activity of the lower part of the alimentary canal as to contribute largely to the atonic condition, which is a large factor in such cases. When the food is not fully masticated it is held back in the small intestine as well as in the stomach, and this also has a tendency to establish a sluggish action, which contributes to the condition favorable to constipation. While thorough mastication will not cure those cases which may be largely due to bad mental condition, excessive mixing of food, lack of exercise, overwork, too concentrated food or some physical defect of the intestine, it is an important factor, and more careful mastication will contribute to improvement in all cases.

BANKS AND BANKNOTES.

England's First Paper Money Was Issued by the Goldsmiths.
With the almost entire use of paper currency at the present time the history of its origin may not be uninteresting. In the days of the Stuarts merchants used to lodge their reserves of gold in the Tower, and when one day Charles I., in a thoughtless moment, annexed a large sum lodged in that way and forgot to put it back the merchants decided that henceforth they would put no more trust in princes, but would look to the goldsmiths.
The goldsmiths thereby became the first bankers, and the first goldsmith who hit upon the novel idea of giving a note, not only to the person who deposited gold, but also to the person who came to borrow, founded modern banking with an original deposit of £5,000.
The banker gave promise to pay up to, say, £25,000, and as long as there was no immediate demand on the part of the persons holding these promises to pay to have that promise converted into cash business proceeded merrily, but necessarily there was a limit beyond which it was not safe to do this kind of business, and it was always possible that something unforeseen might happen that would bring an unusual number of notes for presentation.
As a matter of fact, this did happen frequently in the early days, and finally the government stepped in and granted the almost entire monopoly of issuing notes to the Bank of England.—London Standard.

TEST YOUR LUNGS.

A Simple Method by Which One May Measure His Development.
People often suffer from weak, undeveloped lungs without suspecting it. True, small, feeble lungs are usually associated with a small, narrow or sunken chest, but not invariably. By means of the misuse of physical culture it is possible to develop large chest muscles, thus acquiring a big chest measurement, while the lungs remain small and ill nourished.
Again, lung mitchief is often so slow and insidious in its approach that the trouble is not discovered until it is firmly established. Here, however, is a simple test which will tell you whether your lungs are healthy or not.
Take as deep a breath as you can, and then, in a slow but distinct voice count from one onward as far as you can without taking in more breath. The number of seconds you can continue counting is a pretty reliable index to the state of your lungs, so you should have some one to time you.
If your lungs are sound and normally developed your range will be between twenty and thirty-five seconds. If your limit is between ten and twenty seconds there is no need to be alarmed, probably your lungs are merely in need of exercise, to be readily obtained by regular deep breathing in pure air. A range less than ten seconds, however, points to more or less mitchief, and you should not delay in having your lungs examined by a medical man.

True in Every Language.
Tennyson once attended a dinner, where G. L. Craik proposed "The Ladies." In doing so he recalled the cynical advice given by a brother Scot to his children: "Tak my advice and dinna marry for siller. You can borrow cheaper."
Some time later Tennyson at his own table repeated Mr. Craik's story, but expressed the idea without attempting dialect. His son, Hallam, remarked, "Surely, father, Craik did not use those words."
"No, he did not; but, then, Craik is a Scotchman, and I am afraid to venture on repeating him exactly. However, it's almost as good in English as in Scotch, and it's tremendously true in both."

Why the Widow Got Him.
The folks were talking gossip with some neighbors who were making a social call. They were discussing a certain man that everybody agreed was such a fine man and wondering how ever it was that a rather gray grass widow had succeeded in leading him to the altar. "Well, I kin tell ye," said Uncle Ebenezer, who had continued to smoke his pipe without taking part in the discussion, "he had no chance."—Exchange.

Half Truths.
Half truths are often more calamitous than whole falsehoods. Not a word may be uttered, but a half suppressed innuendo, a dropped lip, an arched eyebrow, a shrugged shoulder, a significant look, an incredulous expression of countenance—nay, even an emphatic silence—may do the injurious work.

Highly Estimable.
"Half a loaf is better than no bread," said the philosopher.
"There's no doubt about the respect to which half a loaf is entitled," replied the plain person. "It costs as much as a whole loaf used to."—Washington Star.

The Kind Wren.
The house wren is charitable enough to take care of the young of other species. One has been known to feed and rear four young robins whose parents had met with disaster.

Musical Note.
"Didn't her constant singing to the fat annoy you?"
"Not so much as the constant fat in her singing."—Puck.

No great thing is created suddenly any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig.—Epictetus.

USING UP THE HOG

Not Even a Hair of Him Is Wasted by the Big Packers.

GOOD PROFIT IN THE OFFAL.

It Yields as Great a Financial Return as Do the Main Food Products of the Carcass—How the Various Parts of the Animal Are Utilized.
There is a use for everything that is removed from a hog. After years of experimenting packers have reduced their business to such a system that they realize as much profit from the offal as they do from the main carcass.
The meat of a hog is from 70 to 80 per cent of the live weight. The 20 to 30 per cent that is classed as offal makes the money for the packers. Exclusive of condemnations by government inspectors, about 17 per cent of each carcass is lost at various stages of dressing and by evaporation in processing and curing, so that really only about 60 per cent actually goes into cuts to be retailed to the consumer. The various cuts—hams, bacon, loins, spareribs and pork sides—are the main products.
Among the edible byproducts is peasin, which is derived from the stomach of the hog. The liver is used for food as it is taken from the body, and it is also made into liver sausage. Brains are prepared in many ways. Tongues find their way into the making of canned and pickled meats. Hearts are used in sausage.
Tails, snouts and ears are rich in gelatin or glue, but most of them are sold for boiling with kraut and other vegetables and are much in favor with lovers of boiled meals. Kidneys enter into the fresh meat trade or when the supply is too large are frozen or canned.
Neutral is a specially prepared lard, largely used abroad, and in this country an important ingredient in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Lard proper is not commonly called a byproduct of the hog; it is one of the primary products. About 15 per cent of the average hog goes into the making of lard. The demand for lard has increased greatly during the past few years. It is now used commonly in cooking in place of butter. Part of the lard is further processed into lard oil and stearine, the former used as a lubricant and for illuminating purposes, the latter entering into the manufacture of lard compounds, chewing gum, soft candles, fancy toilet soaps and other toilet preparations.
Small quantities of blood are used in the making of blood puddings, but most of it is dried and ground into blood meal, a popular ration with poultry raisers as well as a feed for calves that are being fed on skim milk.
Stomachs are used as sausage containers, the lining first being removed and used as a source of peasin. The "black" or curly intestines of the hog are carefully cleaned, processed and made into chitterlings, an inexpensive food that is fried like oysters, much in favor with colored people.
Seven per cent of the weight of the hog is represented in nonedible byproducts in the raw state, which are afterward manufactured into glue, soap, glycerin, blood meal, tankage, curled hair and fertilizer. In the finished state these products represent about 4 1/2 per cent of the hog's weight, the balance being lost in evaporation.
The rinds from skinned hams and bacon, as well as the back skin of the hog, are saved. Pigskin is used in athletic goods.
Hair enters into many lines of manufacture. A large part is used in the making of brushes, and the finer the bristle the higher priced brush is produced. It is also curled and used for upholstery.
The waste waters are evaporated to a thick brown wax known as "strick" because of its adhesive properties. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizer, as it has a high nitrogen content.
Bones are used in making phosphates for baking powder and other compounds. They are also ground into poultry feed, and a large tonnage finds its way into the fertilizer trade. Bones are also burned for charcoal for use in the purification of sirups in the manufacture of sugar. Bone ash is used in making crucibles for glassmaking and metal refining.
Tankage is a bone and tissue substance that is taken from the tanks after the different parts are rendered for grease. It is used chiefly in stock and poultry feed.—Joseph M. Carroll in Country Gentleman.

LIVING IN JAPAN.

Hard Work For the Middle Classes to Make Both Ends Meet.

Dr. Takata, Japanese minister of education, has recently published a book concerning economic conditions in Japan. The pinch comes harder upon the middle classes than upon the lower classes since the former must not only live, but must keep up a respectable appearance on salaries no greater than those that men who work at trades receive.
For example, according to Dr. Takata, a primary school teacher earns \$15.50 a month, but his lowest budget for a family of four reaches \$17.33. His wife must do work at home to earn the deficit. A magazine editor and writer who has a wife, two children and a maid spends \$32.75 monthly on household sundries. His earnings are irregular, but always below his expenses. He has been compelled to borrow money from his wife's relatives, and her trousseau is not unknown to the pawnshops.
The learned author states that two thirds of the Tokyo doctors earn no more than \$50 a month. Obviously the professional classes of Japan are in the grip of conditions that are far from enviable.

Washington Monument.

The cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid on its fine site, which overlooks Washington, Georgetown, Arlington and Mount Vernon, by President Polk July 4, 1848. Its marble shaft rises in all the dignity of unadorned simplicity to the height of 555 feet. The base of the shaft is fifty-five feet square, and it gradually tapers until at the 500 foot point it has diminished to less than thirty-five feet. This monument is said to contain 13,000 blocks of marble, each two feet thick. They were lifted on an elevator run by steam, suspended in an inner framework of iron, which was built up at intervals, thirty or forty feet at a time, in advance of the surrounding masonry. The aluminum capstone, nine inches high, was set in position Dec. 6, 1884, thirty-six years and a half after the cornerstone was laid.

Nature Teaches Inventors.

"We get our hints from nature," the inventor said. "Take, for instance, the hollow pillar, which is stronger than the solid one. The wheat straw showed us the superior strength of the hollow pillar. Solid, the wheat straw would be unable to support its head of grain. Where did man get his idea for carriage springs? From the hoofs of the horse, which, like the springs derived from them, are made from parallel plates. Scissors we get from the jaws of the tortoise, which are natural scissors; chisels from the squirrel, who carries them in his mouth; adzes from the hippopotamus, whose ivory is adzes of the best design; the plane from the bee's jaws; the trip hammer from the woodpecker."

Homespun Philosophy.

Don't wear out shoe leather seeking trouble, for it's all time hunting' you and wondering why you live so far.
The fields will answer the world's prayer for its daily bread if it's in earnest with the handling' of the hoe.
Some folks ask neither poverty nor riches, but only middlin' ground and somebody to till for 'em.—Atlanta Constitution.

Minimum of Waste.

"No waste, now, ma; no waste. We all gotta help."
"You attend to your own business," snapped man with some acerbity. "The only things I throw away are tea leaves and eggshells."—Kansas City Journal.

Meager Achievement.

"Methusalem was the oldest man."
"Yes," replied Mr. Groucher. "But so far as I've been able to find out he was one of those men who devote their time strictly to growing old and never attempt anything else."—Washington Star.

Quick to Hear.

Wife—That Mrs. Brown must be an awful gossip. I never can tell her anything but what she's heard it before.—London Answers.

THE MILITARY AVIATOR.

He Must Be a Soldier, a Mechanic and Absolutely Fearless.

It takes nine months to make a military aviator. The profession makes the severest possible demand upon the resources of the individual. It requires a combination of physique, of courage, of nerve poise, to make the expert flier, while to do the work of an aviator in war involves technical skill that can hardly be characterized as short of scientific.
The military flier must be a soldier, a mechanic and a daredevil. Besides sailing his craft and fighting his enemies, he must be mathematician enough to make his observations, artist enough to take photographs, telegrapher enough to operate his wireless, navigator enough to pick his way by means of map and compass over unfamiliar landscapes and resourceful enough to contend with fog, with cloud and with the hazards of the air involve. Furthermore, his most difficult technical duties must be performed while that element of the death constant with which he always rides is augmented by the nasty rattle of aerial machine guns around and above him and the yap of burning anti-aircraft shells which pursue him from below. No man with the effects of dissipation vitiating his blood and unsettling his nerves can be trusted with the issues of the air.—Peter Clark Macfarlane in Collier's Weekly.

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CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION

The Second National Bank

MEYERSDALE, PA.
JUNE TWENTIETH, NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

RESOURCES
Loans and Investments \$ 592,905.60
U. S. Bonds and Premium 70,179.87
Real Estate, Furniture & Fixtures 64,075.20
Cash and due from Banks 125,338.50
Total Resources \$ 852,498.67
LIABILITIES
Capital Stock Paid in \$ 65,000.00
Surplus Fund and Profits 65,621.83
Circulation 64,400.00
Deposits 657,476.84
Total Liabilities \$ 852,498.67

Growth as Shown in Following Statements Made to Comptroller of Currency.

JULY 15, 1908 \$262,014.92
ONE QUARTER MILLION
JUNE 20, 1917 \$852,498.67
OVER THREE QUARTER MILLION

NET GAIN BETWEEN ABOVE STATEMENTS

\$590,483.75
—OVER ONE-HALF MILLION—

J. T. Yoder
JOHNSTOWN
Sells the Champion Cream Saver
THE NEW DE LAVAL
DID you know that while other manufacturers are raising their prices to meet the soaring cost of materials, The De Laval Separator Company is putting out at no increase in price a bigger and better cream separator than ever before—a separator with a self-centering bowl, a bell speed-indicator that insures operation at the proper speed, and many other important improvements?
The NEW De Laval embodies the greatest improvements in cream separator construction in the last 30 years.
The NEW De Laval has greater capacity. The NEW De Laval skims even closer. The NEW De Laval is even simpler in construction.
The NEW De Laval is even more sanitary. And you get all these improvements without one cent increase in the price.
The first time you come to town drop in and see one of these new machines. We know you will be interested in the new self-centering bowl, the new milk-distributing device, the improved discs, the bell speed-indicator, and the improved automatic oiling system—all features that are found only in the NEW De Laval.
You can buy a De Laval from us on such terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. But even if you are not ready to buy yet, come in and look the machine over. It will be worth your while.



When Women are Weak
Women who feel weak, languid and depressed—who look pale and dull-eyed, and have lost appetite and fresh looks—need a tonic that will purify the blood, help the organs of digestion, regulate the liver and bowels, and strengthen the system. It long has been known that
Beecham's Pills
are a blessing to weak women, for they quickly correct womanly ailments, improve the appetite, purify the blood and re-establish healthy conditions. They are safe to take as they are purely vegetable and without any harmful drug. A few doses will bring better spirits, improved health, a feeling of fitness and
Give Renewed Strength
Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

Unkind Wit.
The desire to shine by delivering himself of a crushing repartee all too often leads the witty individual into excesses that seriously offend charity and not rarely justice as well.
A wit that is unkind is not a gift to be proud of. It usually belongs to a discontented and spiteful person who apart from these failings would be a very nice friend, but the biting wit on which he prides himself keeps everybody at a distance. While one dislikes the person who is ready to agree to anything one may say, it is rather better to have that than continual disagreement and stinging wit.—Exchange.

Inconsistent Teachers.
"And how do you find school, Harold?"
"Rather difficult, sir. The teachers are inconsistent. In English composition we are told to be original. In arithmetic we are all expected to get the same answer."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Same Argument.
"I don't see why you complain about the size of my bill," said the doctor.
"It is not as big as it might have been."
"That's all right," replied the man.
"I wasn't as sick as I could have been either."—Detroit Free Press.