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**INTERURBAN TIME TABLE.**

| Lvs Greencastle | Lvs Indianapolis |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 6:00 am         | 6:00 am          |
| 7:00 am         | 7:00 am          |
| 8:00 am         | 8:00 am          |
| 9:00 am         | 9:00 am          |
| 10:00 am        | 10:00 am         |
| 11:00 am        | 11:00 am         |
| 12:00 m         | 12:00 m          |
| 1:00 pm         | 1:00 pm          |
| 2:00 pm         | 2:00 pm          |
| 3:00 pm         | 3:00 pm          |
| 4:00 pm         | 4:00 pm          |
| 5:00 pm         | 5:00 pm          |
| 6:00 pm         | 6:00 pm          |
| 7:00 pm         | 7:00 pm          |
| 8:00 pm         | 8:00 pm          |
| 9:00 pm         | 9:00 pm          |
| 11:00 pm        | 11:30 pm         |

RUPERT BARTLEY, Agent.

**MONON ROUTE.**

| Time Card in effect July 12, 1907 | South Bound | North Bound |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1:25 am                           | 2:15 pm     | 2:15 pm     |
| 9:35 am                           | 8:35 am     | 8:35 am     |
| 12:35 pm                          | 2:30 pm     | 2:30 pm     |
| 5:52 pm                           | 6:30 pm     | 6:30 pm     |

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ald.

**WORK OF THE BRAIN**

Curious Facts About the Human  
Thinking Apparatus.

**WHERE THOUGHTS ARE BORN.**

Right Handed Persons Form Ideas in  
the Left Half of the Brain and Left  
Handers in the Right Half—Strange  
Freaks of Mental Blindness.

Common opinion has it that the  
thinking is done in the front part of  
the brain, so that a high forehead  
means a lofty intellect. Common opin-  
ion, it turns out, is precisely wrong.  
More hard thinking is done at the back  
part of the head than anywhere else.  
Much of the rest is done in a region  
just above the ears.

When the thinking involves action  
the sides and top of the head play their  
special part. In fact, about the only  
portion of the outer layers of the brain  
substance that has never been found  
to have the least connection with any  
sort of thinking is that lying above the  
eyes.

There is another curious fact about  
the thinking apparatus. Nine men out  
of ten at least do all their thinking on  
the left side of the brain and might,  
as far as their purely mental opera-  
tions are concerned, get on just as well  
if the entire right half were removed.

To be sure, a tumor on the right side  
of the brain, a broken blood vessel or  
a disintegration of the brain substance  
is apt to cause more or less complete  
and permanent paralysis of correspond-  
ing groups of muscles, always, of course,  
on the left side of the body, since, as  
is well known, nearly all the nerve  
fibers in passing from the brain to the  
body organs cross over to the other  
side.

Such an injury to the right side of  
the brain, however, does not in gen-  
eral affect the mind. This remains as  
clear and sane and vigorous as ever.

On the other hand, the very same in-  
jury to the brain which on the right  
side affected only the body will when it  
occurs on the left side affect the  
mind as well. To paralysis of the mus-  
cles is added curtailment of the think-  
ing powers.

There have been men who have lost  
a couple of brains out of the right side  
of their heads and retained all their  
mental faculties unimpaired. There  
have been other men in whom the loss  
of a half a thumbful from the left  
side has rendered them for the re-  
mainder of their lives unable to re-  
cognize by sight their own wives.

I have said that most men do all  
their thinking on the left side of their  
brains. The remainder use only the  
right sides of theirs. These, moreover,  
are the left handed men.

Apparently, too, right handed men  
are right eyed men also, and not only  
sight a gun or use a microscope with  
the right eye, but also sit to drive or  
stand to bat or grasp tools in the way  
that will give to that eye the more un-  
impeded view. In addition, right-hand-  
ed men are also right eared—while  
they hear with both ears, they listen  
with the right—as any one may test  
in his own case for himself.

Left handed men are correspond-  
ingly left eyed and left eared. Thus, the  
centers for the more skillful hand and  
probably for the better trained eye  
come normally on the same side of  
the brain as the thinking apparatus,  
so that the eye, hand and thought  
work together.

In general, then, all the thinking is  
done on the left side of the brain.  
Can we not go farther and say that  
particular kinds of thinking are done  
in particular regions of the left cor-  
tex?

The phrenologists, of course, have  
the entire brain mapped out like city  
lots—combatively here, order there.  
This part of one's brain operates when  
he puts away his shoes in the closet,  
that when he throws them at the cat.

Now, as a matter of fact, we have  
"faculties" in the mind and "organs"  
in the brain about as much as we  
have a baseball playing muscle and a  
wood sawing muscle and still another  
muscle for standing still. The brain  
acts as a whole just as the body does.  
We use all our muscles to play ball,  
and we use them all to saw wood.

I have already touched upon the  
case of the man who suddenly lost the  
ability to recognize his wife. This  
man, who was a workman in Glas-  
gow, had his skull fractured by a blow  
on the left side of the head about mid-  
way between the ear and the crown,  
so that a splinter of bone became im-  
bedded in the gray matter of his brain.  
At once he lost the capacity for think-  
ing about what he saw.

Though his sight was sharp enough,  
he could not recognize the most fami-  
liar objects. His friends, his children,  
his wife, appeared merely as colored  
spots, yet otherwise his mind was  
clear, and the moment any of them  
spoke he knew them at once. He could  
not tell by eyesight how many fingers  
were held up before his face, but by  
touch he could count them as well as  
ever.

Still stranger freaks of mental blind-  
ness, however, are brought about by  
the bursting or plugging of minute  
blood vessels in the brain. There is a  
New York case of this sort, an educa-  
ted, middle aged woman who took up  
her newspaper one morning and to her  
consternation found that she could not  
read a single word.

A minute artery had become stopped;  
the blood supply was cut off from the  
little spot of gray matter which the  
mind uses most in thinking about  
printed and written words. To the day  
of her death this woman never read  
another letter. Yet in every other re-  
spect she remained entirely normal.

To speak paradoxically, the most im-

portant deeds of our lives are our  
words. It is speech more than any-  
thing else that makes us human, while  
words are not so much "for the pur-  
pose of concealing our thoughts" as  
the only means by which we are able  
to think effectively at all.

Few injuries, therefore, are more  
distressing to the victim or to his  
friends than are those which affect the  
"speech center" at the side of the head  
a little above and in front of the au-  
ditory area. An apoplectic stroke at  
this point often paralyzes an entire  
half of the body and renders the vic-  
tim dumb for the remainder of his  
days.

It sometimes happens, however, that  
the plugged or ruptured blood vessel  
injuries just the right bit of brain tis-  
sue to cut off the power of speech and  
do nothing else. The patient can use  
his mouth and throat as before—for  
everything except talking. Sometimes  
if the injury does not extend to the  
center from the hand he can commu-  
nicate in writing.

He can read and understand spoken  
words as before. Occasionally he can  
utter parrot fashion any sound in the  
language or even repeat correctly any-  
thing said in his presence. Sometimes  
the aphasic can use words of one syl-  
lable. Sometimes he retains a small  
stock of words. It may be no more  
than four or five. Sometimes he loses  
his stock of proper names or it may  
be all his nouns.

There have been aphasics who would  
articulate perfectly, but were contin-  
ually at a loss to find the appropriate  
word. It is all a question of the pre-  
cise point where the smashup hap-  
pened to occur and the extent of the  
destruction. In all cases what is lost  
or curtailed is the ability to think  
about spoken words.

It seems strange that when one is  
dining he innervates the muscles of  
the tongue and lips and throat from  
the sides of the brain like other paired  
organs, but when he turns to speak to  
the waiter he controls the very same  
muscles from the left side of his brain  
only.

It all goes to show how peculiar and  
in a sense artificial are human speech  
and ability to think in words.—Chica-  
go Record-Herald.

**SCALP WOUNDS.**

Various Results That May Come With  
a Bump on the Head.

A bump on the head is one of the  
commonest of accidents, but the skin  
which covers the cranium is tough  
and is protected by the hair of the  
scalp, so it is comparatively rare that  
the blow results in anything more se-  
rious than a bruise. This is fortu-  
nate, for an open wound of the scalp  
is a rather difficult affair to manage  
at times, and its complications and  
sequels are likely occasionally to give  
more or less trouble.

A severe bruise, such as may be  
caused by striking the head with con-  
siderable force against a blunt pro-  
jection, say the rounded edge of a ta-  
ble, usually results in more or less bog-  
gy swelling, due to the effusion of  
serum or blood under the scalp. Or-  
dinarily this gives no trouble, except  
that it may be quite tender for a few  
days. The effused serum or blood is  
sooner or later absorbed, and the bump  
becomes a thing of the past.

In some cases the fluid becomes full  
of pus owing to the inflammation of  
the bruised tissues. This kind of a  
wound must be opened and the mat-  
ter washed out, otherwise it may bur-  
row quite a distance along the skull  
and possibly result in the destruction  
of some of the bone.

An ordinary bruise of the scalp does  
not call for much attention. If the  
swelling is considerable the scalp and  
hair should be thoroughly washed, and  
then a lotion should be applied of boric  
acid dissolved in cologne water or a  
wash of witch hazel. If the hair is  
very thin it had better be cut short  
over the bruise, so that the lotion can  
more readily reach the part if the suf-  
ferer is a boy, but if a girl the lo-  
tion will have to reach the spot as  
best it can. The hair need not be  
cut unless it is really a case serious  
enough to call for the offices of a sur-  
geon.

When the scalp is cut or torn the  
matter is more grave, both in its pre-  
sent state and its possible consequences,  
and had better be left to the doctor  
to treat. A blow hard enough to tear  
the scalp may have been of sufficient  
force to crack the skull, and even if  
the bone is intact—and the fracture  
may occur in another part of the skull  
from that struck through the opera-  
tion of what surgeons call contrecoup  
or a "counterblow"—the scalp may  
become inflamed and slough away,  
leaving the bone denuded, so that it  
may lose its vitality and give rise to  
trouble calling for surgical inter-  
ference, or it may become the seat of an  
erysipelas. At any rate, the wound  
will need washing and possibly a few  
stitches to bring the cut edges to-  
gether.—Youth's Companion.

**Value of Understanding.**

The habit of being content with thing is  
of inestimable worth to every man,  
young or old. No matter what one's  
occupation or responsibility, his first  
task is to understand what is his part  
to do. Understanding means not only  
to know a thing before one's eyes, but  
to know a task, a position or an op-  
portunity in its relation to other things.  
It requires some thinking, therefore, to  
have a comprehensive grasp of any  
piece of work in its rightful relations.  
No one can dutifully and faithfully  
hold a place or accomplish a good thing  
without at least enough thinking to  
understand clearly what he is to do and  
what its meaning is. Few of us work  
under sealed orders. Most of us have  
plenty of light to make sure we are on  
the right track and are doing things in  
the right way.—Wall Street Journal.

**"PAGEANT."**

Professor Skeat on the Proper Pronun-  
ciation of the Word.

Instead of trusting to casual observ-  
ers, it is far better to understand the  
principles that govern our pronuncia-  
tion. There is one principle in par-  
ticular which, rightly considered, gives  
us a good deal of help in the instance  
under consideration.

In my "Primer of English Etymol-  
ogy" I give some simple rules of ac-  
centuation. Rule 1 is as follows:

"When the length of a word is aug-  
mented an original long vowel is apt  
to be shortened by the accentual stress  
falling upon it." Such augmentation  
is due to the formation of a derivative.

An easy example is seen in the case  
of cone, pronounced with a long "o,"  
for if we form a derivative by adding  
the suffix "le" the result is conic, with  
a short "o."

There is a general principle that af-  
fects the whole language and sets up  
a standard habit. By way of illustra-  
tion, compare bile with billions, crime  
with criminal, brake with bracken, dine  
and dinner, mine and mineral, coal and  
collier and perhaps at least seventy  
more. A remarkable instance is seen  
in colle, which is merely a new pronun-  
ciation of coaly. Certain dogs  
were once called coaly dogs because  
of their coal black markings. An ex-  
tension of the same principle may be  
made in comparing the dissyllabic  
forms agent and cogent with the allied  
trissyllables agitate and cogitate.

When once such a principle has be-  
come general it is obvious that a word  
like pageant will be influenced by the  
very large number of dissyllables that  
have the former vowel short, and this  
is why the truly normal pronunciation  
of the word resembles the "a" in Pageat.  
I do not certainly know the origin of  
that name, but I suppose it is merely  
the diminutive of page, in which the  
"a" is shortened as a matter of course  
simply because the diminutive "et" has  
been added.

The pronunciation of primer has of-  
ten been discussed, and many are they  
who think that they clinch the matter  
by saying that the "i" in the Latin  
primus is long, for that proves nothing  
at all as regards modern English,  
and those who have studied our pec-  
uliar ways with the closest attention  
are well aware that the normal way  
is, after all, to pronounce it as if it  
were spelled primer. We do not  
therefore spell it with a double "m," be-  
cause that is not our system. We write  
tonic and conic and mimic in order to  
show their connection with tone and  
cone and mime, and we trust that the  
unfortunate reader, after he has thus  
had the etymology explained to him,  
will provide the pronunciation for him-  
self. Such a word as pageant may be  
usefully compared with magic and  
tropic and agitate.—London Academy.

**SAVED BY QUICK WIT.**

The Escape of Sir Archibald Douglas  
at Poitiers.

In the battle of Poitiers (1356) a num-  
ber of Scottish soldiers fought on the  
side of the French, and several of  
them were taken prisoners by the Eng-  
lish. Among them was Sir Archibald  
Douglas, being dressed in a suit  
of splendid armor, the victors thought  
they had captured—as indeed they  
had—some great nobleman. Several  
of the English were about to strip off  
his armor when Sir William Ramsay  
of Colthill, who was also a prisoner,  
happening to catch Sir Archibald's eye,  
gave him a meaning look. Pretending  
to be very angry, he cried out: "You  
rascal, how is it that you are wearing  
your master's armor? Come here and  
pull off my boots!" Douglas, seem-  
ingly thoroughly cowed, went humbly  
forward and drew off a boot, with which  
Sir William began to beat him. The  
English onlookers at once interfered  
on Douglas's behalf, saying that he was  
a person of great rank and a lord.  
"What!" shouted Ramsay, shaking  
with laughter. "He a lord? Why, he  
is a base knave and, I suppose, has  
slain his master. Go, you villain, and  
search the field for the body of my  
cousin, your master, and when you  
have found it let me know, that I may  
give it decent burial." All this was  
acted so naturally that the English  
allowed Ramsay to ransom the pre-  
tended manservant for 40 shillings.  
The money having been paid, Sir Wil-  
liam gave Douglas another thrashing  
and then bade him begone. Sir Archi-  
bald lost no time in effecting his es-  
cape, which he owed solely to the in-  
genuity of his friend.

**Human Muscles.**

If the muscles in the arm of the  
average man were put together and a  
nervous impulse passed into them,  
their contraction would lift a weight  
of 224 pounds from the ground. Mus-  
cles have the unique power when stim-  
ulated by nerve impulse of contracting  
somewhat as rubber bands might do  
if they could squeeze themselves up  
shorter. They are, in fact, the reverse  
of rubber, for they contract only and  
cannot stretch out.—Minneapolis Jour-  
nal.

**One Comfort.**

They were weeping for the head of  
the house, whose automobile had gone  
over the bank.

"Anyway," said the widow, drying  
her tears for the moment, "this death  
was in the height of fashion."—St.  
Louis Post-Dispatch.

**Her Little Pleasures.**

Husband—I wish you would stop this  
everlasting picking flaws in your neigh-  
bors. Wife—That's just like you! You  
never want me to have the least pleas-  
ure.—Liverpool Mercury.

The strongest things are in danger  
from the weakest.—Disraeli.

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**BROAD PARK.**

Christmas passed off very quietly  
here.

R. C. Hodge and wife are spend-  
ing this week visiting relatives in  
Owen county.

John Stringer and family spent  
Christmas day with David Haines  
and family.

Joe Cline and family visited Sun-  
day at Fletcher Walters.

Thomas Broadstreet and family  
spent Tuesday night and Wednesday  
with Morton Hicks and wife, of  
Stilesville. They attended the Xmas  
entertainment at Stilesville on Tues-  
day night.

Frank Wilcox and family visited  
Wednesday at his father's.

Manda and Daisy Phillips visited  
their sister, Mrs. Hugh Wilson, of  
Indianapolis, last week.

Frank Johnson and wife, of  
Coatesville visited Hugh Parker,  
Sunday.

James Buis and wife visited  
Ernest Ellett's Saturday.

Wade Wood and family, of Green-  
castle, visited Cleve Parker and  
other relatives around here last  
week.

Thomas Broadstreet and family  
spent Sunday with John Stringer  
and family.

Schools began Monday, after a  
week's vacation.

Miss Mae Allee visited Miss Edith  
McFadden and at Mr. James Allee's,  
of Crown Center, Thursday night  
and Friday.

Frank Cline called on his best  
girl at Cloverdale Wednesday.

Aunt Phoebe Wood is staying at  
Nathaniel Stringer's this week.

Mrs. Bertha Dorsett and little  
daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Mills and lit-  
tle son and Gilbert Dorsett and fam-  
ily attended a Xmas tree at Earl  
Hurst's, of Greencastle, Tuesday  
night.

Mr. Nier and family and R. C.  
Hodge and wife visited at William  
Allee's Christmas day.

Mrs. Cleve Parker's brother, of  
near Greencastle, visited her a few  
days last week.

Mr. Morgan Hodge went to Indian-  
apolis Tuesday.

Born to Daniel Parker and wife,  
Dec. 22, a daughter.

Mrs. George Oneal and little son  
visited her father, Mr. Bert Kivett,  
Friday night.

Master Kenneth Dorsett visited at  
his grand father's a few days last  
week.

Miss Mae Allee visited Miss Grace  
McAninch, Saturday night and Sun-  
day.

Cornie Buis and family visited at  
Mr. Sechman's, of near Mt. Meridian,  
Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Butchering hogs is the order of  
the day.

Mr. Ernie Kivett went to Indian-  
apolis Monday.

Miss Vida Buis visited at Orville  
Wallace's, of Stilesville, last week.

Miss Bonnie Chenoweth visited  
her sister, Mrs. Minnie Walters, Fri-  
day.

Cleve Parker and wife spent  
Thursday with Raymond Hurst and  
family.

Mrs. Mary Dorsett is visiting at  
Martinsville this week.

Ike Rogers' mother is very poorly  
at this writing.

Trustee R. C. Hodge, and Messrs  
H. H. Parker, J. G. Buis, J. W.  
Stringer and David Wallace went to  
Greencastle Monday on legal busi-  
ness.

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is always extended to those in  
distress, but we have no sym-  
pathy to waste on the man  
who borrows his neighbor's  
pape when he can have one  
of his own at a mere nominal  
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