

Democrat

Bellefonte, Pa., July 19, 1895.

A SIGH FOR REST.

My feet are weary and my hands are tired,
My soul oppressed;
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways,
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days;
The burden of my joys and to be dear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer—
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to 'stand in Spring and never reap
'The Autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled, to weep
'O'er fruitless field,
And so I cry a weak and human sigh
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest;
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for rest.

'Twas always so when still a child I laid
'On mother's knee,
My weary little head—even then I prayed,
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,
For down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

—Father Ryan.

A French Hotel in Old Mexico.

Delights of a Restaurant at the Aguas Calientes
—Local Customs and Cookery.—The Proprietor's Stock of Wines and Water Bottles—His Revolver Gear the Die's Head—A Kitchen That Looked Like a Thieves' Cabin—Bed Rooms of a Most Peculiar Description.

The time-table declared, and the conductor affirmed, that a stop of half an hour was made at Aguas Calientes, the Hot Springs of Mexico, for dinner and I descended from the Pullman and looked around me at the great oaks and the brown fields powdered with gray dust.

The first figure which halted my eyes was a soldier, at least I took him to be a soldier, as he stood in a corner half asleep and peacefully armed; his rusty revolver, and the form of his sword characterized him as a cavalry man, but as he was on foot he must have belonged to the infantry. Indeed, he might have been an assassin waiting for his prey, but as I was traveling in good faith I called him a soldier.

Drawn-work and feather-work and the drink of the country (pulque) were offered here for sale, and while in examination of the exquisite center-pieces, doilies, handkerchiefs and menu cards, up rushed a Mexican with dirty face and torn garments and in the sweet language of Cervantes informed me that my friends in the Pullman had sent for me to come to dinner at a French restaurant just within sight of the station, following him, I traversed a square or market place, past odd groups of vendors of strange tropical fruits with stranger odors. There were also sellers of oranges, limes, lemons and bananas, each sitting under huge umbrellas which sheltered them alike from rain or sun, and which were evidently essentially a thing of the country, as they could never be shut and consisted of five sticks of wood-like spokes of a wheel outspread and covered with linen, which hung in some places in a broken, straw-bottomed seat. The surroundings were most primitive, the table rested on two crossed legs, and two badly hung doors conducted one to the bar, and one to the kitchen, it being necessary to lower the head in passing through either.

The room was entirely calcined in white, with a few freize of Pompeian blue under which ran narrow borders of blue and red painting; the walls were decorated with all kinds of American advertising cards. As my chair possessed uneven legs it rocked me wildly up and down in the intervals of eating. I refused almost the entire dinner, but accepted two cups of very good coffee, in which I was glad to note that the sugar was quite white, and not like the bits of yellow marble common to most of Mexico.

The proprietor, seeing an advertisement of his house in the immediate future, was impatient to show it, so in his company I entered the bar or wine cellar first, where I found a godly stock of wines. There were some Etruscan-shaped water bottles, and two bottles which had once held the Queen brand of olive were now the depository of the proprietor's supply of butter. From his bar opened the host's bed room, which was without windows, and drawing aside the gay-colored blanket which hung in the doorway, peeped in upon the clean bed with mattress of straw, linen sheets and pillow case and coverlet of purple wool, with a heavy revolver close to the occupant's head. A huge felt sombrero trimmed with silver hung upon the wall, while a square, wooden table held a wooden candlestick some broken bits of looking glass and a bowl full of clean water with which to wash.

The kitchen at first impression seemed like a thieves' cavern and one glanced anxiously about him into dark corners until he grew accustomed to the universal dimness. The entrance was made by a broken stone step and a narrow low as to render stepping always necessary. In a dark, left corner a dog's head cut in two had been made

Six Killed in a Cyclone.

A Jersey Hamlet is Practically Wiped Out of Existence.—New York Also Visited.—The Town of Wood Haven, on Long Island, Badly Devastated.—The Storm was the First Known in Northeast New Jersey for Years and the Destruction it Has Caused is Very Great. Trees Were Torn Up by the Roots, Large Buildings Unroofed and Many Lifted Entirely from their Foundations.

A cyclone swept across Hackensack N. J., July 13, leaving death and desolation in its path. At least five persons are known to have been killed, scores were injured and a large number of buildings were demolished. The storm first appeared at Cherry Hill, which was practically swept away, sixty houses being unroofed and a dozen more totally destroyed. The railroad station, on the New York and New Jersey Railroad, was lifted from its site and thrown across the track and wrecked.

The cyclone made a clean path by scores, many of them through the center of the place. At the present time it is known that five were killed, and the injured are numbered, fatally. The dead are Conrad Friedman, three unknown Polish laborers and the Ahrens child.

The storm came from the northwest, headed by great banks of clouds and a stirring breeze. The atmosphere was warm for a time and then cold, and after a second rush of warmth came the cyclone, carrying death and destruction in its course. The storm center was about 200 feet in width and the strip over which it passed is a mass of ruins. Not a building in its path was spared, and those that were not completely demolished were unroofed or moved from their foundations. Great masses of wreckage were carried through the air by the gale jalding to the destruction.

LONG ISLAND STORM-SWEEP.
NEW YORK, July 13.—The first cyclone in many years struck New York Saturday and resulted fatally in one instance, besides wrecking a large amount of valuable property.

The cyclone struck the upper end of East New York, known as Cypress Hill, at halfpast 4 o'clock, continued on its way to the lower plains district, and from there traveled to Wood Haven, Long Island. One life was lost and the damage to property was great. A number of people were badly hurt.

The cloud was first seen going over Cypress Hill cemetery. It was funnel shaped and hung very low to the ground. At the upper end was a red spot that appeared more like an incandescent light than anything else. The cyclone swept over the cemetery, wrecking handsome and costly monuments. It tore down trees for two hundred feet, and then turned into Jamaica avenue at Crescent street, up Jamaica avenue for half a mile. Trees were torn down, and telephone, telegraph and trolley wires demolished.

The Christian Endeavors.

Perhaps not since the time of the crusades have so many persons assembled for a religious purpose as were recently at the influence of the Endeavor Society of Christian Endeavor. The resemblance of the Endeavors and the crusades is not wholly fanciful. The motive of the gathering of each body was religious; but the effects of the gathering of the crusaders were more potential upon political and sociology than upon church life, and it is quite likely that the influence of the Endeavor may be as distinctly discernible as a "force making for righteousness" in the government of cities and of states and in purification of social life as in its work of augmentation of the membership of churches.

There is something inspiring to the social and political reformer contemplating the influence of the Endeavor society of 50,000 delegates to an Endeavor convention. What if the delegates number 50,000, what is the number of the constituency that they represent? It is a majestic conception that some hundreds of thousands of young people, soon to be voters, soon to be parents and educators of a still younger generation, are pledged in endeavor, not merely "to save souls," but to make the work of soul-saving the beginning of a work of soul progression, of travel toward a condition in which

Sweetest manners, purest laws.

Than yet have had force on earth shall be every-day rules of action. The glory of the Endeavor movement is that it is not sectarian, not even ecclesiastical, but simply spiritual and true. The Endeavors are not of the kind of young folk that delight in isolation or that talk only on dogmatic points. They are abreast with the times, they are students of sociology, they are part of the life of the world. The Endeavors are to the churches what the real "new woman" is to society, a force not less cleanly nor less modest than that which it supplants, but more acute, more liberal, more effective.

The proceedings of the convention of Endeavors were of interest to a large number of people than those of any political convention that ever assembled, and it is with full appreciation of the high services of many conventions of politicians that we add, it is quite possible that the proceedings of the Endeavors may be fraught with more momentous results than those of any party convention. The proceedings that influence the moral character necessarily have future influence upon political life.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Peel and cut in slices one-fourth inch thick; pack in a pudding dish in alternate layers with a forcemeat made of bread crumbs, butter, salt, pepper and a little white sugar; spread thickly on each layer of tomatoes, and when the dish is nearly full put tomatoes uppermost, a good bit of butter on each slice. Dust with pepper and a little sugar. Served with dry bread crumbs and baked covered half an hour. Remove the lid then and bake brown.

ONCE PUDDING.—Six eggs, six apples, chopped fine, six ounces of currants, six ounces of sugar, a little salt and nutmeg. Boil for two hours and serve with wine or lemon sauce.

Japan Wants to Fight Russia.

Significant Movements of Troops and Purchase of Arms.

LONDON, July 13.—All advices from Yokohama concur in the statement against Russia for her interference in the settlement of the Chinese-Japanese war and are confident that they can punish her.

As the Japanese troops return from the Liao Tung Peninsula, they are hurriedly sent north, where they will be ready instantly on the receipt of orders to land in Korea. In another month Japan will be ready for a war with Russia.

According to the Statist, American sellers of silver should not rely upon the demand for that metal, arising from the issue of the Chinese loan on the 19th. It adds that it is probable that when the proceeds are handed to Japan, applied to the ten million dollars in Europe to liquidate Japan's indebtedness to buy arms, and to otherwise prepare anew for war.

London financiers ridicule the cable dispatches from China announcing that Germany and England will be allowed to issue the second loan of \$80,000,000. One hundred and ten million dollars must still be raised by China, says the Economist, and if Russia and France do not continue to help her, the prospect will not be bright.

RUSSIA ASKS JAPAN TO ANSWER.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Prince Lobanoff Rostovski, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Thursday requested Nishi Tokujiro, the Japanese Minister to Russia, to state within what period the Japanese would evacuate the Liao Tung Peninsula. The Minister replied that Japan would retain the territory in question until full payment of the war indemnity and compensation for the renouncing of Liao Tung had been made by the Chinese Government. Prince Lobanoff refused to accept this answer, and at once instructed the Russian Ambassador at Tokyo to ask the Government to name a date for the withdrawal of all the troops from the Chinese mainland.

New Eagle Officers at Snow Shoe.

The following are the officers of Commandable Castle, No. 280 of Snow Shoe, Pa., for the ensuing six months' term:

Past chief, Jas. Russell; noble chief, Sam Shank; vice chief, John A. Mayer; high priest, P. J. Haynes; venerable hermit, T. L. Millard; master of records, J. I. Yarnell; clerk of exchequer, J. D. Brown; J. Herald, H. Carver; worthy bard, J. D. Brown; worthy chamberlain, M. W. Shank; ensign, D. R. Thomas; esquire, T. T. Heaton; first guardsman, Chas. Watson; second guardsman, A. C. Heaton; trustee, Jas. Russell.

The following are the officers of Bellefonte Castle, No. 357 of Bellefonte, for the ensuing six months' term:

Past chief, John M. Strayer; noble chief, C. C. Bell; vice chief, L. D. Gettig; high priest, Wm. P. Kubn; venerable hermit, T. C. Bell; master of records, H. W. Bickle; clerk of exchequer, A. Lukenbach; keeper of exchequer, W. H. Taylor; sir herald, James Schofield; worthy bard, A. Lukenbach; worthy chamberlain, A. V. Hamilton; ensign, Charles A. Hazel; esquire, Chas. Bartley; first guardsman, W. H. Ott; second guardsman, Jacob Cole; trustee, H. K. Hoy; Elmer Straub, Geo. Taylor; representative to the Grand Castle, Milton R. Johnston.

Slept Wrong Way.

Mamma—You must be very careful. The doctor says your system is all upset. Little Dot—I guess it is. My foot's asleep. Folks must be awfully upset when they go to sleep at the wrong end.

BAKED SPANISH ONIONS.—Peel four Spanish onions, put them in cold water with a small lump of soda, place on the fire and let them come to the boil, and then simmer them gently for half an hour; drain thoroughly, and put them in a baking dish with a little butter and bake till brown.

Nodd—My baby looks lovely when he is asleep. You ought to see him.

Todd—When shall I call.
Nodd—Any time during the day.

—H. B. Gurler thinks that for milk-revellers women are superior to men, because they are naturally more kind and have more sympathy with the cow than men have.

—Requiescat in Pace—Over the grave of the Cannibal King they inscribed with trenchant pen this epitaph: "Write me down as one who loved his fellowmen."

—Sapphig—I have been married over ten years and my wife has never uttered a cross word to me.

Happig—Gad, old fellow! I had no idea you married a deaf mute.

—The morality of an action depends upon the motive from which we act.

—There is no merit without elevation, and no elevation without some merit.

—Idleness is the stupidity of the body, and stupidity is the idleness of the mind.

—Sorrow is a kind of rust of soul which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away.

—Speaking of queer sensations, did you ever shake hands with a man who had two fingers off?

—Kansas has twenty women holding office as county superintendent of public instruction.

—You can see a man every day and then not know much about him.

Will Build Coke Ovens at Hastings.

JOHNSTOWN, July 14.—It has just been announced that the Philadelphia company which is opening a new coal mine at Hastings, this county, will erect 1,000 coke ovens. It is proposed to equip the mine with electric light and machinery driven by electric power.

INSANITY AMONG WOMEN.—The large increase in mental trouble among women is directly traceable to a diseased state of their peculiar and delicate organism. Much of this is brought about by careless late hours, thin shoes, tight corsets, over-work, anxiety and sometimes by excesses. When her delicate mechanism is disabled or deranged nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in restoring it to order.

—The whole population of the United States could be concentrated in Texas without bringing up the density of her population to that of Massachusetts. In fact if an area equal to that of Indiana were cut off from Texas the State would still hold the entire population of the United States without crowding us as the people of Massachusetts are crowded. Delaware would have more than room for us all could the whole population be crowded as are the inhabitants of New York city.

—And now, how will you have your hair cut?" said the voluble barber. "Oh," answered the crusty customer. "And the barber cut on."

Tourists.

"The Crack Train of the World."
A prominent New York merchant and importer of leather goods said on his hearing the other day, "I have traveled all over Europe and America, and I consider the train which leaves Chicago every day at 6:30 p. m. for St. Paul and Minneapolis, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 'The Crack Train of the World.'"

In which statement thousands of others heartily concur.

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

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