Democratic Matchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., April 30, 1897.

LOVE LIVES ON.

I took from their hiding place last night Your letters, sweetheart, and read ; And their passion thrilled in the waning light, Though I said, "My love is dead." But tears came back to my world worn eyes As I thought of a golden June And lovers who sang, "Love never dies While boats drift under the moon.

For white wings come, and white sails go, Drifting out into the dawn: But memory comes with refluent flow, And it's true as ever it was, I know. That love lives on and on

It comes with the touch or the clasp of a hand Or the glance of a stranger's eye, Or a kindly act in a foreign land, Or the gleam of a starry sky, Or a drifting boat on a silver lake, Or a lily you touch with your oar, Or the sound of the winds and waves that break,

In metody on the shore.

But as long as white wings come and go, Or drift in the rosy dawn, While memory comes with refluent flow, It is as true, as ever it was I know, That love lives on and on. -Emma Playther Seabury, in the New England Magazine.

THE DECADENCE OF SPAIN.

Fall of the Greatest Empire Ever Seen on the Earth-Now None to do it Honor.-Wealth and Extent of the Spanish State During the Days of Charles V and Philip II-Now it is all Rent Asunder.

To the student of the philosophy of history no more thrillingly interesting chap. ter has ever been written than that penned by Buckle on the causes of the decadence of Spain, and no more significant words were ever spoken than those he used when Toledo and Cordova with processions of contrasting the Spain of Philip II. with the Spain of to-day. As it is known to us, state of a prince. In 1540 a Spanish soldier no country in Europe is of less consequence in the world's affairs. Little Portugal, that once acknowledged the domain of Spain and formed a province in the Spanish empire, is now of more importance. The Balkan states, which arose but yesterday out of the ruins of the Ottoman empire, are infinitely more potential. Even Greece and Denmark, both once great empires, and now, with Spain, in eclipse, cut a larger figure in the world's affairs, for each, by its geographical position, is able to command a respect that is not shown to Spain. The time was when the affairs of Europe and the world were directed from Madrid, scramble and fight for the money. but now, when the powers meet in conference to settle questions of mighty import, Madrid sends no representative to the Congress, for Spain has no influence, is not consulted, and, so far as appears on the records, is not even thought of by the diplomats of the powers that now control the affairs of the eastern hemisphere. From a position of supreme authority. Spain has rule. sunk so low as to be utterly disregarded in the world's politics and ignored in the world's movements.

When the universal contempt into which Spain has fallen is remembered, it is difficult to realize that only three centuries ago Spain ruled the world. It was the emperor Charles V who first made the proud boast that on his dominions the sun never set, nor was it an idle word, but a plain statement of fact. At its greatest extent the Spanish empire spread so far beyond the limits of the peninsula that the original thirty years earlier, while in the agriculboundaries of the Spanish state inclosed the smallest possession. The sway of Spain, of which he was the hereditary monarch, but in a large part of Southern Italy, in Sicily, in Portugal and in the Netherlands, while as emperor he ruled over a considerable portion of the present possessions of Austria, and all the small states, which almost from the dawn of authentic history, have been grouped under the general name of Germany. In America the Spanish power was acknowledged over a territory so vast as to make the mightiest empires of antiquity seem contemptible by comparison. Charles claimed for his own the 8,000,000 square miles of North America and the 7,000,000 of South America, a grand total of 15,000,000 square miles on this side of the Atlantic, while his possessions in Africa, Asia and the innumerable islands that, in every sea, acknowledged allegiance to the Spanish throne, brought up, with the European states, the area of the empire to a grand total of not less, and perhaps more, than 17,000,000 square Never before nor since has so vast miles. a territory been governed by one man. The czar of Russia rules a territory a little more than half the size of that which owned the sway of Charles ; the British flag floats over much less than two-thirds that area : the Roman eagles, in the golden days of Trajan, were honored over a territory only one-sixth as large as the dominions of Charles, while the empires of Greece, and dignant sovereigns should take up the Assyria, and Babylon, and the great states quarrel and make it personal to themfounded by the Moguls and Genghis Khan, were petty by comparison with the Spanish dominions. Over 100 different political commonwealths have been carved out of the Spanish empire, and still the process is going on The overshadowing supremacy of Spain can be better understood by glancing at the relative positions held by other states of Europe that have grown while Spain was declining. When Spain was at her best France was hardly more than a vassal state. Hemmed in on every side by her powerful neighbor, the territory of France was much more limited than at present, while the crushing defeats of the French arms at the hands of the dreaded Spanish house caused, in Spain, the same contempt for France that is now felt in the latter country for Spain. Germany and the German states of Austria were a part of the empire, while to the southeast, the Hungarians were so constantly engaged in battling with the Turk as to find no -time for other occupation. The states of Italy not under control of the Spanish empire were under its political influence, while to the east of Germany the Kingdom of Poland, when not divided by civil strife among its nobility, was alternately waging war against the Turks to the south and the savage tribes in the great steppes which extended to the base of the Ural range. Russia was little more considered in the affairs of Europe than China is at present, being regarded as a savage state, while Denmark and Sweden were hardly more esteemed than Russia. Even England had not, at that time, come to be recognized as a first-class power, and, although Charles and Henry VIII. met on terms of equality His abdication seems to have been the act as reigning sovereigns, it was regarded at of an old, broken, disappointed and thorthe time as a special condescension on the oughly heart-sick man. He had seen all the attention of philosophical minds, which part of the former that he, the ruler of the his plans fail. He had seen France once have exerted themselves to discover and world, should show such a courtesy to the crushed, but stronger than ever; he had explain the causes of the decay of an emking of a petty group of islands north of seen Protestantism apparently externi- pire that comprised more territory within

the marvelous ability of the English people as colonists in a new country ; the English commerce and manufactures and banking it over to his son to manage as best he institutions were all in the future ; there could. was no standing army on the islands ; a

few top heavy ships, more dangerous to the sailors on board from a tendency to capsize, and soon grew to mighty proportions under Philip II. Some of the mischievous measthan to the enemy, represented the splendid ures of this short-sighted king have already fleets that now carry the British flag on been alluded to, but the most disastrous every sea. Spain was the master of the and far-reaching mistake was the English world, and no proposal of international war. His marriage with Mary had not consequence was made in any court of Euendeared him in the least to the English rope without consulting the Spanish ampeople, and his conquest of Portugal and bassador ; nor was any plan carried out without the approval of his master. merciless campaigns against the heretics of the Netherlands showed the English what The natural resources of the Spanish they might expect should he succeed in ob-Peninsula are in themselves so considerataining authority on the islands. The ble that in the hands of an enterprising and industrious people the country would take high rank among the nations of the earth, but the resources of Spain were but him, and, for revenge, he planned the con-quest of England. The story of the "Ina trifle compared with those of the empire. The Italian and Sicilian possessions were wealthy, the German and Austrian poris familiar to every school-boy, but not so well-known is the fact that Philip was intions were still more so, and the Netherlands were a constant source of revenue to the imperial 'treasury. All that Europe could give, however, was but a drop in the the success of a naval campaign against the Turks in 1571, in which the Spanish fleet, bucket compared with the incalculable allied with the naval forces of all the Medsums sent to Spain from the almost limititerranean states, put an end to the Turkless colonies in America. The native rulers of Mexico, Central America and Peru to confine their military operations to the yielded up their treasures at the command land. of the military adventurers who conquered

Philip dreamed of another Lepanto on those countries and the mines, worked by the English coast, and, with sublime conthe labor of hapless Indian slaves, poured fidence in the invincibility of his fleet, was forth gold and silver in such quantities as with difficulty restrained from accompanythe world had never known. Little and leave the second leave with treasure. It is estithe world had never known. Every galing it to England. The ruin of the armada was the first great shock to the Spanish monarch. It had been weakening for years, mated that in the century which followed the discovery of the New World, 2,000 tons of gold and three times the amount of general strength. The loss of the armada silver was squandered in Spain. Penniless showed the world Spain's weakest point, knights, with only their arms, borrowed and the enemies of the Spanish state were pense of Spain.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. money to seek their fortune in America and not slow to profit by the knowledge thus returned millionaires. Merchants and gained. The English, the Dutch, the capitalists who invested their means in French hastened to build vessels on the American ventures became enormously type of those in which Drake and his caprich. Men who went out to America as tains outmanoeuvered the unwieldly galcommon soldiers came back in a few years leons that floated helplessly up the chanand paraded the streets of Madrid and nel, and in less than a century three other great fleets bearing the Spanish flag had been captured or destroyed by the small fleet cruisers of these constantly hostile was married in Barcelona to the daughter nations, and innumerable Spanish vessels of a nobleman and gave away in alms at his wedding \$600,000 in gold and silver. had been taken singly, whose treasure was spent as prize money in Amsterdam, Bor-Spain was literally intoxicated with wealth, deaux and Portsmouth by elated sailors. and went wild with the expectation of

In addition to these reverses abroad, a more. In every town there were those who In addition to these reverses abroad, a train of disasters came at home from the debtor was in a bad way financially and hot little money although took place, and many decisions were taken had made fortunes in America and returned to Spain to flaunt their ill-gotten gains before their former associates. The wildest extravagance prevailed. A returned Spaniard in 1557 stood at his window in during the seventeenth century. Each Madrid and threw, a handful at a time, seemed, if possible, a little worse than his predecessor ; a little more stupid, a little two barrels of silver coins into the street below for the pleasure of seeing the people that were obvious to all others, until the been working in the stables of his masline was ended by an idiot scarcely able to ter. wildest tales of spendthrift fancy during muster the knowledge necessary to sign periods of abnormal development elsehis name to state papers. The consequences where seem tame when compared with the follies of the newly rich in Spain during were apparent both at home and abroad. Travelers through Spain declared that the the century after the discovery. Extravagance, whether national or inwhole country seemed under a blight. Industry was dead, the farms were untilled, dividual, infallibly brings its own punishthe pastures untenanted, the population had fallen off to an alarming extent, the ment, and Spain was no exception to the It is possible for nations, as for inroads between towns could not be used. dividuals, to become shiftless. and Spain The provinces and dependent states were had become a nation of improvident gamin constant. rebellion. There were insurblers. Agriculture and the industries which build up the substantial prosperity of a nation were neglected, while thousands of rections in Italy and Sicily, Portugal recovered its independence, the Spanish were driven out of the Netherlands, there were the young men, the best blood of the counwars with France in which the arms of the try, flocked to America to join those who latter were uniformly victorious, the Amerhad gone before in the search for gold. So ican colonies were almost completely cut great was the overflow of the bone and off from intercourse with the home govern-ment on account of the activity of English sinew of the nation that in 1594 mechanics of the cities of Spain commanded four times the daily wages that had been paid and Dutch cruisers, while what news came was largely of misfortune, for the mines of precious metal were failing, rival vice-roys hundred dollars, you can buy your free

opening of his reign. He was sick of the in general, the historians have explained whole business and, so in disgust, turned the phenomenon according to their own prejudices. The Protestant uses the deould. The evil that Charles did lived after him

satisfactory explanation in the Inquisition and the suppression of the freedom of religious opinion ; one Catholic historian, on the contrary, attributes the decadence to the leniency in dealing with heresy in its early stages, affirming that had Charles V exerted due diligence in stamping out the reformation in Germany, Spain would be to-day what she was then, the greatest power on the earth. The political economist teaches that the enormous wealth brought from America, instead of enrichdeath of Mary did not put an end to his schemes, but his failure to contract a ma-duced neglect of home industries and genduced neglect of home industries and gentrimonial alliance with Elizabeth enraged erafed an extravagance which became the ruin of the nation. Buckle finds, or thinks he finds, the cause, partly at least, in the vincible Armada" has been often told and superstitious reverence for authority which kept the Spaniards faithful to church and state, even while they knew the one to be spired to fit out the great fleet in 1588 by corrupt and the other incompetent. Pride of character and an arrogance that excited the hatred of all foreigners and the antagonism of all foreign states, the warlike habits of the Spanish people, confirmed by ish growth at sea and forced the Moslems eight centuries of constant conflict with the Moors, draining the country of its best

men and leaving only the weakly and infirm, each and every one of these causes. together with innumerable others, have been upheld by able advocates. Explain it as we may the fact remains, that from whatever cause or causes the Spain of today is but a phantom of the Spain of three monarch. It had been weakening for years, but the weakness here and there observable did not detract from public belief in its away. It has been violently rent in pieces, and public belief in its away. It has been violently rent in pieces, and public belief in its away. It has been violently rent in pieces, and not a leading power in the world but has grown great, in some degree, at the ex-

He Knew His Own Value.

Before the war, in the days of slavery, a him a bill of \$1200 from a reputedly wealthy family in the South. Time after time the bill was rendered, but there was no responce, and finally Mr. X., as he chanced to have other business taking him beyond the Mason and Dixod line, decided to call at the house of his debtor in New Orleans and see if he could get satisfaction for his claim

incompetence of the Spanish rulers. No had but little money, although on the situation. After the council dis-country was probably ever so cursed with running an expensive establishment. A payment for his bill a negro named Jim, a very bright fellow, and considered to be worth fully \$1500. Jim was an expert more bigoted, a little less able to see facts, horseman, and through all his life had

> Mr. X. was in a quandary. His abolitionist ideas prevented him from being a slave owner, but his natural anxiety to receive something from the bill due him almost demanded that he should accept the slave as payment. Finally a bright idea suggested itself, and he called the

do I wish to take you to the north with hand in the fight, and stop flirting the Will you be honest, sober, and attentive to business if I set you up in the cab trade yet be driven over the Pindus. in this city? Will you turn over every there was much rejoicing among the people promise, I will set you up in business, and earn I will credit half of it to you. When onel Manos. your half of the money amounts to twelve

GREEKS HAVE SOUGHT ANOTHER STRONGHOLD.

Withdrew From Larissa, After Dismantling It, to Well Defended—Edhem Pasha Reported Dead—His Soldiers Outnumber the Christians.

ATHENS, April 24.-The Greek army has fallen back to a second line of defense. A dispatch was received from Prince Constantin to-day, that the army, after a terrific battle at Mati, was driven back by force of numbers and had retreated to Pharsalos. Colonel Mastrapas' brigade, which had been repulsing repeated attacks of the Turks at Mati with great heroism, was not able to keep his position, and withdrew towards Tyrnavos. In a war council, presided over by Prince Constantin, it was decided to leave Tyrnavos and Larissa and withdraw toward Pharsalos, about 20 miles south of Larissa, where a decisive battle will probably take place.

The Greek army withdrew in perfect order, although pursued by overwhelming numbers of Turkish infantry and cavalry. The brigades under Colonels Smolenski and Dimoponlos, withdrew from the passes of Reveni and Boughazi in good order. Before the Greeks abandoned their posi-

tion at Larissa they spiked their guns in position and carried away with them all of the movable cannon and munitions of war. At 6 o'clock in the evening some of the

Greek forces retreated in good order on Karacles, where they are intrenched. From Arta others of the Greeks occupied the heights of Pontepigadia. The Turkish advance forces are in sight

of Larissa. The foreign warships have been sighted off Pharlerum.

of pursuit by the Turks. Strange to say, the enemy has remained in the vicinity of Larissa, and has yet made no move south-

ward. As may well be supposed, the news of takable appearance. No matter what the New York jeweller, of a prominent family, who can be called Mr. X., had owing to into a state of greatest consternation. The tary finish. streets are full of weeping women and wildly excited men. There is no thought of surrender. however. All the talk is of war to the bitter end.

If the Turks come within gunshot of the defenses around the city they will be op- of gilt, giving it a very neat look. The posed by thousands of armed and desperate women, frenzied with patriotism and fired by a noble purpose.

and Thessaly and the Greek naval squadrøns

Half a dozen or more attacks were made by the Turks before they finally succeeded in driving the Greeks backs to Kazablar. From Kazabler they retreated to Larissa, which place they evacuated without struggle, simply because the Turkish troops were rapidly enclosing them in a trap. the south still open, the Greeks took ad-vantage and withdrew to Pharsalos, where vantage and vantage a place.

incar suggested riser, and he cance and the people here fully realize the shua-tion, but have by no means abandoned hope. Their hopes center upon Bulgaria. If the Balkin states will only make up The people here fully realize the situa-Now I've been thinking of this plan : gauntlet in Turkey's face, the Moslem may

cent to me and not steal from me? If you here over a dispatch from Arta, which stated that two Albanian regiments had muwhen you send me the money that you tinied and another had surrendered to Col-

An answer to a telegram of inquiry sent

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A woman of good sense will not wear a bird or a bird's wing in her hat. She will Pharsalos, With the Turkish Army in Close Pursuit. hold up her hands in horror at a boy who Athens Alarmed. Not Discouraged.-Capital Will be dares kill a robin, and yet she has almost exterminated the feathered tribe to gratify her vanity and bedeck her head.

> A specialist says : "Tincture of benzoin s very detrimental to oily skins. The familiar rosewater and glycerine in the majority of instances makes the complexion dry, yellow and leathery.

"Face masks are dreadful in their effects on not only the skin, but the general health, particularly those made of rubber. They make the face perspire, and the impurities which exude from the pores cling to the rubber for awhile and are reabsorbed Steaming the face robs the skin of its natural oil, causes wrinkles to appear and makes one sensitive to neuralgia. Under the delusive pretense of facial massage hundreds of women have had the delicate tissues of their faces pinched and slapped and rubbed and twisted without any regard whatever for the natural condition of the skin. Disappointment generally fol-lows the use of all the things I have mentioned, and also of the methods employed. All of these remedies are enough to ruin a woman's face."

"One should be as careful about the soap they use on the skin as about the diet. The best soap in the world for the complexion is a pure olive soap made in south of Spain from the fruits of trees that grow near the creeks."

"It takes six months to make this soap, and it is expensive; but it is economy to sighted off Pharlerum. Upon reaching Pharsalos the troops be-gan to retrench themselves in anticipation of pursuit by the Turks. Strange to say, pay a good price for anything that goes on long as \$1 worth of cheap powder.

The new spring jackets have an unmis-

One of rough gray cloth is cut short like the cadet jackets of West Point. It is trimmed across the front in black braid and has the same trimming on the sleeves. The black braid has a tiny edge little jacket opens just enough to show a white satin blouse underneath. The skirt that will be worn with this will be a black broadeloth, with a satiny finish. The hat is a deep violet rough straw, profusely trimmed with hollyhocks in red; the crown is rather low and owes it height only to the immense hollyhocks that are set boldly at the back.

To the frugal maidens who are trying to make some last year's stock do duty dur-ing 1897, it is pleasant to know that the changes in style are but slight. With the exception of an expected decrease in the much the same. One of the new skirts is made of green and white plaid cheviot and is most closely and exquisitively fitted, while made in the very newest fashion. Tiny white turnover collar and cuffs serve emphatically to mark it as an 1897 brand.

To suit a long, narrow face, the hair should be dressed round, and it is always best to show a coil or so from the side behind the ears; also endeavor to fill up the nape of the neck as much as possible. For a sharp-featured face always avoid dressing the hair right at the top of the back of the crown in the line with the nose, as this so accentuates the severe outlines. Dress the hair low down or else quite on the crown-top to meet the fringe. round face. narrow dressings are becoming, and can be taken well down the neck. For a broad face, narrow dressings are preferable, but should be kept somewhat high. Exceedingly tall people should keep the hair rather low and decidedly round. Very short ladies can have their hair dressed high, as it gives addition to their stature. It is very rarely that we find purely white hair . it is more generally gray-white or greenish gray, and with this latter no colors are so suitable as dark greens, browns, ambers, purple tints, deep cream, dark red and warm shades of dark blue.

tural districts labor could not be had at Charles was acknowleged, not only over untilled because of the lack of the men to perform the necessary work. The stupid policy of the government still further increased the difficulty, for Philip II., affirming that he would rather not reign at all than reign over heretics and unbelievers, began a policy of expelling dissenters. Jews and Moriscoes, who took with them a large share of the industries and arts of Spain. The expulsion of the Moors in particular did infinite damage to the country, for whatever of industrial skill remained in it belonged to them, and the result of their emigration was the immediate annihilation of Spanish manufactures. This, however, was only a part of the Spanish misfortunes. The sudden exaltation of Spain produced a degree of pride that, to other nations, was unendurable, while the wealth of the Spanish monarch excited the bitter envy of all his contemporary sovereigns, and led to combinations against the Spanish power. Personal pique often plays as important a part in national as in society affairs, and when the ambassadors of England, France and Venice found the representative of the majesty of Spain claiming precedence over themselves, because, to use the grandiloquent language of one don, "My master rules the earth and your kings are but his puppets," it was but natural, not only. that they should report their grievance to their governments, but also that their in-

> selves. The consequence was that even during the reign of Charles V the empire became involved in war with all its neighbors, while the peace within was often broken on account of the zeal with which the state undertook to aid the church in the extirpation of heresy. There was a long and costly war with Francis I, arising from the jealousy felt by France for her more powerful neighbor ; there was a longer and still more expensive strife waged against the Protestants of Germany and the people of the Netherlands, while Charles, though eager to exterminate heretics, did not scruple to make war on the pope, and military operations on a large scale were also carried on against the Turks, Tunis and Algiers. The consequence was that even the enormous sums sent to the imperial treasury from Mexico and Peru were insufficient to defray the expenses of these campaigns, and Charles was forced to levy extraordinary taxes on the people. These caused revolts all over Spain, and in several provinces a guerrilla war was carried on by the people against the imperial troops for several of the later years of the reign of Charles. Even the extraordinary levies failed to produce funds in sufficient amount to carry out the plans of Charles and he was finally compelled to contract an enormous debt, for the payment of which he pledged the revenues of the state. There is abundant reason to believe that Charles clearly foresaw the approaching decline of the Spanish power, but there is no special evidence to show that he abdicated in order to escape his share of the responsibility.

the channel. The English colonial period nated in Germany, but having ten times its limits than any other know to the his-had not begun, and nothing was known of more adherents at the close than at the

rates of the West Indies infested the coasts. of Mexico, Central America and Venezuela to such an extent that only a large and well-armed fleet could pass in safety through the gauntlet of pirate brigantines. To crown all, under Charles II, at the be-ginning of the following century, came the famous war of the Spanish succession, in which the best blood of Spain was poured out on distant fields in a quarrel in which the Spanish people felt little interest, and at its close the power of the state was still further reduced by the cessions which Philip V was compelled to make in order to maintain himself on the Spanish throne.

The eighteenth century was a period of almost uninterrupted disaster. Two unsuccessful wars were waged with England ; during one, Gibraltar became an English ssion ; during the other, when Spain took sides with France after the revolution, the Spanish fleet was destroyed, all the ports of Spain were blackaded and the country reduced to abject misery. But these misfortunes were small when compared to those which came in the first quarter of the century. The attempt of fifty-seven hundred dollars, haven't Napoleon to force a French king upon the you?" Spanish people led to the guerrilla war against the invaders which raged for years in every nook and corner of the peninsula, and, though successful, left the country a barren waste. The officers of Wellington's army have left accounts of the pitiable condition of Spain and its inhabitants as witnessed during their campaigns against the French. Throughout whole provinces not a farm was under cultivation ; heaps of ashes and standing chimneys marked the sites of towns and villages, and a few ragged, starving wretches, picking up acorns in the forests, represented the population. Such was the state of Spain at the end of Napoleon's wars, and worse was to come, for three years after Napoleon had been sent to St. Helena mutterings of revolt were heard in the American colonies. By 1820 the whole of Spanish America was in open insurrection. Heroic attempts were made by the government to put down the rebellions that had sprung up all over the Spanish colonies, but from Mexico to Chili the whole country was up and armed, and the few troops that could be sent from Spain accomplished nothing. The same policy that is now being prosecuted in Cuba-that of extermination-was attempted in America, but the Spaniards were too few to exterminate whole nations, and, though the war was prosecuted with as much vigor as could be shown by a degenerate race, before the close of 1826 the Spaniards had been driven from every position on the mainland of America and their splendid empire was gone. Since then the decline of Spain has been still more marked than before. Revolution has succeeded revolution ; a war with France in 1823, civil wars in the Basque country, the Carlist war and other struggles have tended to weaken the nation, while industries are paralyzed, agriculture is at a a standstill, and of its former greatness Spain retains only the pride of recollection.

So a rapid decline and a fall so great have not taken place without attracting dom, and then we can continue partners in you do not want to make any promises, or prominent officers of the government. if you will not keep the promises that you may make, I will sell you, and then you may get a hard master.'

Jim of course promised, and what is more remarkable, he kept his word. Mr. X. bought for him three cabs and as many teams, and allowed him full management of the business.

So well did Jim take care of the enterprise that within a year he had charge of nine cabs, and several teams of horses for each cab. He sent his money regularly to New York, and within two years his share of the profits amounted to \$2800. But still he made no suggestion that any of his money be turned over to Mr. X. for his freedom

Mr. X. did not wish to speak about the matter to Jim, but he was anxious to get some cash value for the slave. He accordingly sent a friend to see Jim and find out what was the matter. The friend went to Jim, and said to him :

"Jim, you have sent to Mr. X. nearly "Yassir," said Jim.

"And twenty-eight hundred dollars of that will be yours if you buy your free-

dom, won't it ?" "Yassir," said Jim again. "Well, it will only cost you twelve hun-

dred dollars to buy your freedom, and when you do you will have sixteen hundred dollars left, and can still continue in partnership with Mr. X. Why don't you ouy your freedom !"

"Look yere, boss," said Jim, solemnly— "look yere, yo' dona' ketch dis chicken yere a buying a niggah dat has consumption."— From the "Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine for May.

-Pennsylvania has got its share of diplomatic and consular appointments, and Philadelphia has swept the platter clear. This is the roaster : Charlemagne Tower, minister to Austria ; Thomas S. Harrison, consul-general to Egypt ; a son of the late Thomas A. Scott, secretary of legation at Paris, and lieutenant Thackara, late of the navy, consul to Havre. These are all nice places and go to nice people, who are contributors to Mr. Hanna's campaign fund. There is a prospect the Carnegie company will be able to pull the plum of minister to Switzerland for its late president, Mr. necessary first to exact a pledge from Greece to obey the mandate of Europe when this of campaign liberality. This will probably wind up Pennsylvania's allotment. The smail brigade of clergymen and country politicians who have picked out consulates from Jersusalem to Halifax will have a chance to chew the cud of sweet and bitter melancholy.-Post.

Not on the Man How far is it to paradise ? In faith, I cannot say : Last eve I saw a lad and lass Stroll surely out that way. How far is it to paradise ? No chart the goal reveals ; It lies not far, for folk I know Have gone there on their wheels

-Chicago Record.

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· Person

to Sofia to-day says that matters in Bulthe business, or you can buy me out. If gana are very serious, and that used by

Ricotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian liberator, who has volunteered his services to the Greeks, arrived to-day, and will leave for the front to-morrow. His arrival was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm.

A rumor is in circulation here that Edhem Pasha was severely wounded at Mati, and that he has since died. The rumor is not believed.

The customary Good Friday celebration which was observed last evening was the occasion of a very impressive ceremonial. Thousands of persons with lighted candles in their hands made their way to the public squares, and from there formed in a procession and marched to the cathedral, where the king and queen attended mass.

In the procession were all the officers of the capital. They came to a halt in the middle of the square, where the leader prayed for the soldiers who were fighting for the cross.

The people stood with uncovered heads as silent as death, save for an occasional deep sob or an amen. After the prayer the crowd quietly dispersed.

The Cretan insurgents are threatening Canea, and the representatives of the powers are demanding reinforcements. A dispatch was received from Paris to-day, saying that the French government favors intervention between Greece and Turkey.

REGARDING THE POWERS.

LONDON, April 25. - What seems likely to be the last week of the war is entered upon to-day. It is difficult from the tangle of conflicting telegrams to understand the exact position of affairs. Following the Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion is almost unanimous that the end is in sight, and this view is probably shared by the powers, as they are already moving to in-

It is believed that intervention will first take the form of a suggestion of armistice, to which the combatants would no doubt agree. Since yesterday afternoon the British foreign office has been in close communication with the other members of the European concert, Great Britain suggesting that the time has now arrived for them to act. The French, German and Italian governments have already responded, offering to agree, though the German government adds a condition that it will be

Leishman. He merits it on the score of mandate is again given. The British for-of campaign liberality. This will probably eign office believes that Greece will give this pledge, as the disasters which have overtaken her have demonstrated that Turkey still possesses a formidable fighting back in wash gowns and have it gathered ; machine, a fact which must have a sober- they will launder so much better. ing effect upon the popular demand for

Greek nation to climb down without a tucked to the bust line, and then the fulldisgrace after a suberb vindication of the ness allowed to fall. Have at least one of personal courage of the Greek troops and a your gowns trimmed with tuckings this gratifying demonstration of Hellenic patriotism.

arguments which will be pressed by Enggland at Athens and by Russia at Constantinople, it is not improbable that a decision will be reached by Tuesday, before which time it is not supposed here that Edham Pasha or Osman Pasha will have to do more than to appear at Pharsala.

The situation is curious and perplexing (Continued on page 6.)

To fall into a habit of fault finding is one of the easiest things in the world.

In no place are there so many opportunities for indulging in this sort of thing as in the home.

It is a disagreeable thing to find fault. yet there are some who seem to like to lo it simply for the sake of finding fault.

These people do not mean to be chronic fault-finders and it never occurs to them that they are.

They would not for the world be thought disagreeable and but for that one trait would be generally very pleasant companions.

They did not acquire the habit at once any of their friends will tell you that there was a time when they were not so. They began by noticing every little fail-

ing, or supposed failing, among their acquaintances, and the habit grew with them until it appeared as part of their nature to notice and condemn every little fault supposed or real.

They are very far from being perfect themselves ; in fact, they think so much

They would be grieved and hurt should their friends retaliate by noticing every little eccentricity of theirs, and perhaps had their friends had the courage to do so, it might open their eyes to the unpleasantness of fault-finding. Everybody has faults of some kind, and

most people fully realize how great or small they may be, but nobody cares to be reminded of them every little while. The fault-finders who make a practice of this will soon find themselves with very few friends.

Have the skirts of your wash gowns and those of clinging materials made a halfyard wider at the bottom than your cloth one; that is, five yards around, instead of four and half. Always have a straight

Sleeves are tucked ; skirts are tucked ; war at Athens, and which will permit the the edge of the bolero is tucked ; vests are season if you want to have what everybody else is wearing. At Easter all shades of If the Greeks listen to reason and the blue were observed, trimmed with empire green, and no combination of colors seem too bizarre in the effort to secure striking and novel results.

> -Senator Mason, of Illinois, says it cost him half his salary last month to write letters to office-seekers. He devotes several hours every day to seeing personally office-hunters who call on him