

Bellefonte, Pa., Mar. 25, 1898.

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept. No matter how large the key Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard-'Twould open, I know, for me. Then over the land and the sea, broadcast,

I'd scatter the smiles to play, That the children's faces might hold them fast For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough To hold all the frowns I meet. I would like to gather them, every one, From nursery, school, and street; Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in, And turning the monster key. I'd hire a giant to drop the box

To the depth of the deep deep sea. -Boston "Transcript.

LIFE-LONG REGRET.

It was a wild November night. The rain poured down in torrents, driven by a fierce wind into every nook and corner, and the few foot passengers were glad at times to seek a temporary shelter in any neighboring archway until they could sufficiently recover breath to proceed. One of these, a tall, slight girl with an interesting face, leaned against the wall of her friendly, protecting passage, and smiled.
"I wonder what Gerald will say when I

tell him?" she thought. "He is sure to be surprised-he may possibly object, but even for his sake I cannot give it up!" There was a sudden bustle at the en-

trance of the passage—a sound of voices—and the girl shrank further into the arch-The newcomers were two young men

And when they again spoke Ethel Linden made an involuntary step—till, as she sud-denly realized that she herself was the object of their conversation-she drew back again into the shadow.

"Beastly dirty night!" said the first.
"The little Linden will be expecting me, as usual; but 'blessed is he who expecteth nothing'—you know the rest."
"Gerry," said the second intruder,

"what is your object in paying that poor child so much attention? It is a great shame for you to lead her to imagine you care for her, when all the time you know you are as good as engaged to Celia White?" "Pooh!" answered Gerald Bryden. "What a fool you are, Petherick! As if a girl in her position ever took a man's attentions seriously. She's awfully ladylike. I admit; indeed, she is a lady. But that doesn't alter the fact that her father is a third rate architect, with a small house, a

limited income and a large family !" A moment later as the storm seemed to have temporarily abated, the two men once more unfurled their umbrellas and went out into the night, quite unconscious of the fact that in the passage behind them stood the subject of their recent conversation, with a white face and blazing, indig-nant gray eyes, trying to realize the fact that her idol was shattered, and every vestige of her faith in man's honesty for the

time dispelled. She gathered her skirts around her and turned homeward with a numbed feeling about her heart, and as she walked her mind traveled quickly back to the day when she first made Bryden's acquaintance.

He was introduced to her at an "at home" given by a mutual friend. She had sat opposite him as he gave a reading from bright face had beamed appreciation of all his best points and saddened as his expressive voice lingered over the pathetic pas-

It came about so naturally; and when the evening was over he escorted her home and was introduced to her people and seemed so much to enjoy the conversation they held. She was delightfully happy,

and he saw it. It was the afternoon of the following day. Gerald Bryden sat correcting proofs in his comfortably furnished room, when a letter was brought to him, addressed in a handwriting he did not recognize. He opened it to find it ran as follows:

'Dear Mr. Bryden-I was sorry not to see you last night, as usual, as I wished to say 'good-by.' I am leaving home to-day to commence my training as a nurse in a London hospital. Please do not inquire I do not wish to have any letters, except from home and very familiar friends. Believe me, yours faithfully, "E. LINDEN."

Had a thunderbolt fallen at his feet Bryden could scarcely have been more greatly surprised. He sat for a time with the open letter in his hand. Then he muttered to himself: "Well, women are incomprehensible creatures! I could have sworn she was mine devotedly, and yet she is like all the rest! Still, in time she might become a nuisance. So I suppose it is for the best.

Five years later success had not attended Gerald Bryden's onward career. Had he not possessed an assured but small income, his pen would have barely supplied his daily needs. And now sickness had come upon him in one of those insidious forms which are so inexplicable in their cause and so far-reaching in their effects, and, acting upon the advice of his family physicame up to London and placed himself under the care of an eminent specialist, Sir William Palmer, to await the

necessary operation.

He seated himself in a chair near the fire at the request of a fair haired little probationer, who looked with pitying eyes on the tall, manly form before her.
"Do you think," said he, "I could have
the bed beneath the window? I am a

journalist and wish to write a good deal, and I should like to be in a good light." "Well, you see," she replied, "I cannot arrange that for you without consulting

Bryden was wondering who the 'sister' could be, when a voice which sounded wonderfully familiar to him came from be-

"Bryden-occupation, journalist; aged 32 years, unmarried. I once knew some-one—" Here the voice died away, leaving the listener still more puzzled.

When he was safely ensconced between the white sheets, looking at the pictures and texts on the walls and admiring the exqusite taste with which the flowers on the table were arranged, the screen was pushed aside and a tall, soldierly looking man, with iron gray hair, keen eyes and clever, quick fingers, entered. Bryden guessed intuitively that this was Sir William Palmer. The house surgeon was also in attendance, and behind him a slender, graceful woman, with a clever face, wavy hair and large, lustrous gray eyes.

She was dressed in a nurse's uniform. Bryden gave an incredulous gasp. It was

watching with grave intentness the slender fingers of Sister Ethel as she carefully arranged the flowers in the glass vases on the table before her. She was utterly uncon-

scious of his scrutiny. She had grown graver than of old, with a gentle consciousness of dignity and power that sat well upon her. And he? In the hour of his weakness had come to him one overwhelming passion of his life. He loved Ethel Linden with all the force of his misguided nature.

For the first time in five years they stood alone-face to face. Bryden's voice vibra-

ted passionately. 'Sister Ethel-Ethel, dearest-will you be my wife? I want to take you away from here, where you are wearing out your life, to care for me the remainder of mine, I love you dearly-dearly! Say you will,

Ethel. Say 'Yes, Gerald!" "I am sorry, Mr. Bryden, I thought you had understood. It is impossible. For two reasons—first, because five years ago I stood in the passage on Windy Hill, on that wet and stormy night, and heard the conversation between you and Mr. Petherick, in which you gave him your reasons for paying attention to me. Any passing fancy I might have felt for you died at that moment. And, secondly, I am leaving next month to be married to Sir William Palmer. It is curious that he does not object in the least to my father's being a third-rate architect, with a small house, limited income and large family !"

He walked blindly to the door. Turning for one look, he saw her standing, smiling, musing over her future happiness. He himself was face to face with "a lifelong regret."—Forget-Me-Not.

China and the United States.

The attitude of the United States toward the powers in the partition of China is a factor of importance that Russia is not slow to recognize. Count Cassini, one of the most astute members of the czar's diplomatic staff, has been appointed ambassador to Washington. He has been the head of the Russian embassy in China for many years, and his transfer from Pekin is significant of the labor he is to undertake in this

country. By extraordinary adroitness he gained the first concessions to the czar in Man-churia and distinguished himself as the negotiator of the famous treaty of 1896, the crafty provisions of which are only now beginning to be understood in their full meaning by the rest of the world. He forced Li Hung Chang to accede ignomin-iously to his demands, captured the empress dowager, and, as a climax for his stern statecraft, brought the emperor to the terms of his treaty.

The struggle in the Pacific, in which the four great powers of Europe are taking active part with Japan, is, first and last, for commercial gain. For the complete success of the trans-Siberian railway an ice free terminal on the Pacific is demanded. Vladivostock does not occupy a position of commercial advantage in relation to the established routes of the world's commerce. The czar, seeking a port to the south, took advantage of the weakness of China to force further concessions to his great project for the development of his country. The aggressions of Russia, threatened to invalidate Great Britain's rights in China, the outpost of Indian defenses, which brought out the firm declaration in favor of free trade in all Chinese ports for itself and every other power. Emperor William, always alert for the encouragement of German co flimsy pretext to force grants for Germany as an offset for the gifts to Russia. With the partition of China thus begun, France became aggressive in Tonquin, made annexations on the frontiers of that country, and is now slowly pushing its way into

Yunan. Russia has been the aggressor and the initiator in the partition of China. Now that it has virtually gained sovereignty of Northern China it does not pause. With affairs in Asia brought to a crisis, it transfers the leader of its diplomatic staff in

legation at Washington to an embassy. These facts certainly are not without United States in the affairs of the far east is not now among the probabilities. What we insist upon is equal privilege with of medicine. There is a total school popu-every other commercial nation, to which we are entitled under our treaties. By reason of natural position no less than by the commercial activity of the country, we have gained a considerable portion of the The white man exceeds the negro in think-Chinese, trade, and the extent of this commerce is increasing with remarkable rapidity. With one-fourth the population of the world, a rich, extensive, undeveloped territory, navigable rivers and a fine seacoast, China is the greatest market in the world. In its development no country is more directly interested than the lion five hundred thousand negroes appeal United States.

Despite its great importance, the question has been lost sight of by this country in the excitement of the hour. But events in the Pacific are crowding to a crisis and the problem must soon be dealt with. Our best interests now appear to be conserved present situation, the commercial position of the United States must be maintained upon the same basis as that of the most favored nation.

His Own Surgeon.

A story comes from Austinville, Tioga county, to the effect that David B. Hunt of that place, has successfully amputated the toes of his right foot. Mr. Hunt had been a great sufferer from chilblains, and the left foot, which was in a worse condition than the right foot, was amputated by a physician. The operation was success fully performed and everything possible done to save the other foot. For a time it improved, but on Friday became suddenly worse and the intense pain nearly drove Hunt to distraction. Summoning his wife, with the aid of a razor he succeeded in amputating one of his toes, which caused him the most pain. Since then a toe a day has been Hunt's record, and Wednesday he completed his surgical operations by removing the large toe. The man has no knowledge of surgery, but has performed the operations with success.

Most Valuable Piece of Property.

The southeast corner of Broadway and Wall street is the most valuable piece of mother earth for its inches in the world, and it is also one of the most talked about. It contains 1,274 square feet, and the owner would probably be willing to sell it at \$500,000, and even this would be considered higher than the highest price per foot previously paid. This was \$330.70 a

The patient lay comparatively convalescent | The Work of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference.

> The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Preacher. Met in Danville.-Various Reports and Routine Work-The Appointments for the Altoona District.

> The Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference opened in St. Paul's M. E. church, Danville, Tuesday evening. The song service was followed by temperance addresses delivered by Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., Rev. J. B. Stein and Rev. Dr. C. H. H

> The conference met in the opera house on Wednesday with Bishop Andrews pre-

siding. The program for the day was as follows: 2 p. m., missionary sermon in St. Paul's M. E. church by Rev. A. S. Fasig, of New Cumberland. 3 p. m., anniversary of Bible society, Rev. J. B. Mann. presiding. Address, Rev. James Morrow, D. D. 4 p. m., pentecostal service, in charge of Rev B. C. Conner. 6.30 p. m., anniversary of church extension society, in the Danville opera house, Rev. Geo. Leidy, presiding, speakers, Rev. M. M. Swartz and Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

At the conference Thursday, Rev. T. S. Wilcox, of Shamokin, was re-elected secretary; Rev. T. M. Aller was chosen statistical secretary, and Rev. John Horning was selected conference treasurer. Presiding elder Monroe's report for the Altoona district showed the following ad-

vance of Methodism in Centre county. "The heroic little band of members at Milesburg, led on by the inspiring courage of the pastor, brother George E. King, have erected an edifice of brick, in Gothic style, erected an edifice of brick, in Gothic style, that for convenience and attractiveness will compare favorably with any church in the district. It will seat 900 persons, and was dedicated by our beloved senior Bishop Thomas Bowman, November 21. The services were participated in by Revs. Drs. E. J. Gray, W. A. Stephens, the writer and Rev. B. P. King and the pastor. The cost was \$6,700; amount paid, \$4,700, and the balance provided for by reliable subscriptions.

At Moshannon, on Snow Shoe charge, the brethren, with commendable enterprise and zeal, under the leadership of brother C. W. Rishel, have erected a very neat church with

Risbel, have erected a very neat church with a seating capacity of 200. It was greatly needed, and on February 6th the dedicatory services were held. Revs. T. S. Wilcox, W. W. Cadle and the writer assisted in the ser-W. Cadle and the writer assisted in the services. It cost \$1,200; under the skillful management of brother Wilcox the amount asked for was secured. It cost \$1,200 and almost the entire amount has been provided for. The enterprise reflects great credit upon the pastor and members, as the society is only about two years old. New churches are now building at Keneda on Howard. brother A. P. Wharton, pastor. Others are contemplated at Snow Shoe. Funds are now being raised by the ladies of Philipsburg, to replace their present with a more elegant and modern edifice.

A new parsonage has been built at Storms.

ern edifice.

A new parsonage has been built at Stormstown on Half Moon circuit. It is a most desirable home in the centre of the town. It cost \$——on which \$——have been paid, and, as the members are fully able to meet the balance, it is hoped it will not long remain unpaid. The pastor, brother R. W. Runyan, and his able helpers are to be congratulated. The parsonage at Pleasant Gap, brother G. W. McIlnay, pastor, has been enlarged at an expense of \$400. Br.ther T. S. Faus has greatly beautified and improved the parsonage at Spring Mills, and the work the parsonage at Spring Mills, and the work has been paid for.

Presiding Elder Yocum's report showed that in the Danville district four churches have been erected during the year. The missionary collections of the district will exceed more than \$200 the amount contributed last year. More than 2,000 have confessed conversion and 1,500 received into the church as probationers.

tinued as follows: Revs. C. W. Marshall, Camden, N. J.; James C. Clarke, Balti-more. Md.; L. G. Heck, Lock Haven, Pa.; C. W. Barnley, Swathmore, Pa.; L. A. Rudisill, Mountain Lake Park; W. H. Bowden, Schellsburg; Elisha Shoemaker, Saltillo; S. P. Boone, Turnbach; Samuel Creighton, Mackeyville; A. W. Hauntz

and E. S. Latshaw, of Howard. WHAT WAS DONE ON FRIDAY.

At the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid society, Rev. C. V. Hartzell stated China to the United States and raises the that when Lincoln signed the emancipation that only one in every ten thousand could read. Now 100,000 are being edu-Active participation of the cated in the schools of the Methodist church. There are 238 colored universities, 110 colleges, 16 law schools, and 22 schools ment of 1,200,000. Towards the means of affording this education the south has contributed four times as much as the north. ing power, but the negro surpasses the white man in feeling. In the colored race one in every 2,700 is a homicide, while in the white race the proportion is one to every 14,500. In the civil war there were 176,000 colored men wore the blue, while 36,000 were killed in battle. Seven mil-

to us for help. Dr. Freeman, of the Sunday school union, spoke for the largest educational institu-tion in the Methodist church and said that in the world they had 31,000 Sunday schools, 350,000 officers and teachers and 2,600,000 scholars. There have been 127,by the British policy of equal privileges to all nations. The policy of Russia is not declared, but, whatever the outcome of the

able to be there in the body.

Dr. Payne, secretary of the Methodist board of education, spoke for the board and said it helped educate 1,754 students in 132 institutions in 24 different languages last year. Ten years ago it helped only 200 students, but now surpasses any board of education of any denomination. The Central Pennsylvania conference this year gave \$1,700, which helped educate 35

The following young preachers were continued on trial: David J. Brouse, W. W. Rothrock, J. J. Resh, Robert J. Allen, M. S. Derstine, D. N. Miller, D. W. Dickson,

S. J. Sarver, O. G. Sleep. The following were examined for admis sion to full membership: D. F. Kapp, Elmer E. McKelvey, William C. Charlton Daniel M. Grover, Samuel S. Carnell, Matthew N. Walker, Harry D. Flanagan, John C. Grimes, Alvin S. Williams, Thos. W. McKenty.

WHAT WAS DONE ON SATURDAY.

DANVILLE, Pa., March 10.—The conferce was called to order at 8.45, when Rev. B. H. Hart conducted devotional exercises. The ninth question, who are in the studies of third year, was taken up. Revs. Francis E. Purcell, Harry W. Newman, William C. Wallace, C. P. Albertson and G. N. Remley, who have completed the third year's studies, were advanced to the class of fourth year. Revs. Elliott S. Latshaw, William H. Miller, A. W. Hontz and C. G. Roop were continued in the third year. Those completing the four years' course

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ers, Franklin E. Hartman, William W. er of the Williamsport district. Rev. Hartman, Wilson E. Vandermark and George Leidy receives the Lewisburg appointment, and Rev. M. L. Smyser will also elected to be ordained elders. The action whereby Revs. Charlton and Flannagan were continued on trial was reconsidered, and they were admitted into full con-

nection and elected to deacons' orders.

The cases of Revs. Rothrock and Resh were also reconsidered, and they were advanced to the studies of the second year. Rev. John T. Creek was elected to be or dained a local deacon.

Rev. George S. Woomer was elected to be ordained a local elder, as was also Rev.

John A. Miller. The proposition for the equalization of ministerial and lay representation in the general conference was submitted by Bish-op Andrews, and after a spirited debate, participated in by Revs. W. W. Evans, E. J. Gray and James S. Beyer, a vote was taken in favor of the proposition by unanimous vote.

A second proposition, looking toward the reduction of the number of ministerial representatives, was presented and, after some remarks, the proposition was not concurred in by a count vote of 74 for 92 against.

Rev. Dr. Lippincott, of Philadelphia conference, briefly addressed the conference in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal hospital in Philadelphia. Rev. Samuel Creighton was called upon and spoke in praise of the hospital.

The order of day, the matter of redistricting the conference, was taken up. An exciting discussion ensued and when a vote was taken the resolution favoring six districts instead of five was defeated. The question, where shall the next conference be held, was taken up. Ridge avenue, Harrisburg, asked for the next session

and by unanimous voice the invitation was The orders of Rev. A. C. Spencer from the United Brethren church were recognized, as were also those of Rev. P. F. Jaret, of United Evangelical church, and Rev. Thomas Phillips, of the Primitive Methodist church. Conference closed by expira-

tion of time. A special service was held at 2.30 o'clock at which Bishop Andrews consecrated a candidate to the office of deaconess, Rev. Samuel Creighton delivered an address on revivals, after which Mrs. A. W. Black presided at the anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary society, addressed by Miss May Leonard Woodruffs,

of New York. Rev. M. K. Foster, D. D., and Hon. H. T. Ames delivered addresses at the evening anniversary in the interest of the Preachers Aid society.

THE SERVICES SUNDAY.

DANVILLE, March 20 .- Sunday is always a great day at the seat of the annual conference. To-day was no exception. The love feast, conducted by Rev. George Warren, at 9 o'clock, was a precious sea-

At 10.30 to a congregation of 1,200, Bishop Andrews delivered a sermon of great strength and beauty on "Christ Our Life," from John x: 10, "I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." At its conclusion he ordained to the office of deacons Rev. David F. Kapp, Daniel W. Grover, Samuel S. Carnill, Alvin S. Williams, John C. Grimes,

William C. Charlton and John T. Creek. At 3 o'clock Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., delivered one of his famous sermons on faith going out to an immense throng, after which Rev. David D. Kuffman, John C. Bickel, Joseph Clemens, Frank C. Bevers. Franklin E. Hartman, William Hartman, Wilson E. Vandermark, George F. Boggs, of the other and Dairus and of his father's death until his deorge S. Woomer were ordained elders by the bishop, assisted by a number of trav-

eling elders. The missionary anniversary was held at 7.30, at which addresses were delivered by W. P. Shriner and A. B. Leonard, D. D.,

one of the corresponding secretaries.

Rev. M. Horning, the conference treasurer, read the following statement showing the contributions to this cause for the last year: Altoona discrict, \$10,819, increase, \$23; Danville district, \$9,507, increase, \$215; Harrisburg district, \$10,847, increase, \$117.50; Juniata district, \$5,726, increase, 186; Williamsport district, \$10,159, increase, \$373. Total, \$47,058, increase, \$1,-

All of Monday's sessions were devoted to executive business and reports. At 11.30 o'clock Tuesday morning Bishop Andrews announced the appointments as follows:

ALTOONA DISTRICT. David S. Monroe, presiding elder. Allegheny—H. M. Minnigh. Allegheny—H. M. Minnigh.
Altoona—Chestnut Avenue, N. H. Schenck;
Eighth Avenue, B. H. Moser; Epworth, C.
A. Biddle; Fifth Avenue, W. McK. Reiley;
First, M. L. Ganoe; Simpson, G. M. Hoke;
Fairview, W. P. Shriner.
Ansonville—John B. Durkee, supply.
Bellefonte—W. A. Stephens.
Bellwood—S. D. Wilson.
Birmingham—Lonethen B. Shine.

Birmingham—Jonathan R. Shipe Center—J. W. Chambers. Clearfield—Amos S. Baldwin. Clearfield—Amos S. Baldwin.
Coalport—Jacob P. Benfort.
Curwensville—J. A. Wood, Jr.
Duncansville—S. M. Frost.
Glen Hope—Hugh Strain.
Half Moon—R. W. Runyan.
Hastings—George F. Boggs,
Hollidaysburg—E. E. A. Deaver.
Houtzdale—B. B. Hamlin.
Howard—A. P. Wharton.
Karthaus—John C. Collins.
Lumber City—W. W. Cadle Karthaus—John C. Collins.
Lumber City—W. W. Cadle.
Mahaffey—John W. Forest.
Martinsburg—J. K. Lloyd.
McKee's Gap—Job Traux.
Milesburg—George E. King.
Morrisdale—Samuel Blair.
New Washington—W. J. Sheaffer.
Osceola—W. R. Picken.
Patton—Edwin H. Witman
Penn's Valley. T. S. Faus.
Philipsburg—T. L. Tomkinson.
Pleasant Gap—W. J. Stewart.
Port Matilda—Edmund Feight.
Ramey—H. A. Staub. Ramey—H. A. Staub.
Roaring Spring—Elton H. Wallace,
Shawmut—L. L. Logan.
Snow Shoe—C. W. Rishell. Snow Shoe—C. W. Rishell.
State College—A. W. Guyer.
Tyrone—First, H. L. Jacobs; Columbia
Venne, V. T. Rue.
Utahville—John C. Wilhelm.
Wallaceton—F. W. Leidy.
Warriorsmark—George L. Comp.
West Clearfield—W. F. D. Noble.
Williamsburg—George A. Singer.
Woodland—James S. Beyer.

· OTHER CHANGES. Rev. W. W. Evans D. D., who has been presiding elder of Harrisburg district for the past six years becomes presiding elder of the Danville district, his place at Harrisburg being taken by Rev. E. H. Yocum, D. D., the talented presiding elder for the Danville district. Rev. John A Mattern is assigned to Jeansville, Rev. James B. Stein to Sunbury, Rev. J. Ellis Bell to Chambersburg, Rev. William Moses to

Thirteenth street, Harrisburg. Rev. J. B. Polsgrove is reappointed presiding elder of the Juniata district. Rev. R. H. Gilbert remains at the First church Huntingdon. Rev. William Brill is appointed to Burham, Rev. George W. Stevens to Lewistown, Rev. Alfred L. Miller to Newton Hamilton, Rev. C. W. Wasson

minister to the congregation at Mulberry street church Williamsport. Otherwise the changes in this district are of minor importance

Rev. G. W. McIlnay, of Pleasant Gap, has been sent to Burnt Cabin in the Juniata District.

United After Many Years

The Strange Story of Two Halfmoon Township Runaways and Their Return Home. - One of Them Was Missing 25 years and Had Spent All of the Time in Mifflin County-Scarcely 100 Miles Away.

A rather remarkable occurrence had its culmination in this county on Thursday, March 10th, the facts of which have just reached here.

Twenty-five years ago Isaac Wyre, a well to do farmer of Halfmoon township, came to Bellefonte incidentally to transact some personal business, and combined pleasure with business by visiting a circus that day showing here. When he departed from home he left two of his sons, Darius and Harry, aged 18 and 16 respectively, at work in the potato field. Blair Wyre was with his brothers a part of the time. Noon-time came and the first two failed to come to dinner. to dinner. A search was made all over the farm but they were not to be found. When the father returned home and was informed of the two missing sons, a general search was instituted for miles around, but the only trace found was from a neighbor who gave the information that the boys had been to his place in the afternoon and declared their intention of leaving home. They gave as their reason, harsh treatment by their step-mother, and further that their father had promised to take them along to Bellefonte to see the show and did not do

Five years passed by and though every effort possible was made to locate the runboys, nothing was heard of them until one day the youngest, Harry as sud-denly reappeared as he had departed. Harry had led a roving life, been out in the far west and traveled through many states, but never settled anywhere, and tiring of such an existence, he returned home. But the returned rover could give no information of his brother Darius. two had parted within a week after leaving front breadth. The material most in favor home and that is all he knew. Twenty-five years passed by and Darius Wrye, who was in rather frail health, had long ago been given up as dead. Two years ago his father died, and his brothers and sisters, some of whom were born after he left home, have grown up and married. Everything is changed except the old farm, which looks very much like it did a quarter of a century

Last Thursday a bronzed and bearded man drove up to the farm house and inquired for Isaac Wrye. Being informed that he was dead, but that his widow lived there, the man went in and introduced himself as the long lost Darius, and the man of now 43 years of age had little trouble in proving his identity. And now comes the strange part of the whole occur-rence. Through his information it had developed that Darius, in all this time, had never been further away than Mifflin county, where he went when he ran away, and where he remained ever since; first working as a farm hand and saving his money, finally purchasing a farm for himself, and of the other and Darius had no knowledge

Past Experience With Spain.

Wars Have Been Possible Almost from the Revolutionary Days .- A Little History Recalled

With Spain the United States has had nany controversies which threaten war before the present uprising in Cuba took place. They go back to the revolutionary days. Spain was almost as hostile as Eng-land to the endeavor of England's American colonies to secure independence, for she knew that United States success would incite risings in her Central and South American possessions. Her loss of these colonies in the early part of this century through the United States' example engen dered a hatred in Spain for this country which would probably have endured to this day even if other complications had not supplemented and intensified this rancor. For over a dozen years after the end of the Revolution the Americans had much trouble with Spain about the navigation of the Mississippi, Spain owning the territory on the west bank of the river, and on both banks near the river's mouth, from 1763 to

1800, when she retroceded it to France. In the second decade of this century Florida, which was Spanish territory, threatened to create war between the two countries. Jackson, during the Seminole conflict, invaded Florida in 1818 to punish Indians and whites who made raids on the people on the American side of the line. He captured St. Marks and Pensacola, and hanged Arbuthnot and Ambrister, British subjects, who gave help to the Seminoles. This enraged Spain, but as she saw that the United States could seize and hold Florida at any time, in spite of all her efforts to retain it, she was frightened into signing a treaty ceding Florida to the United States in return for the assumption by this country of claims of American citizens amounting to about 5,000,000 against

Cuba, however, has been the principal cause of controversy between the two countries. In one degree and another that island has had connection with American politics ever since the administration of John Quincy Adams. Projects have several times in the past 60 years been started to buy it. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, in the Ostend manifesto of 1854, advised the Pierce administration to buy Cuba, or to seize it if Spain refused to sell. The filibustering expeditions from the United States in the 40s and 50s to capture Cuba, were a cause of considerable annoyance to this country. The Cuban rebellion of 1868 and 78 threatened several times to bring this country into the trouble. In 1873, when the Virginius was captured in Cuban waters and some Americans whom she carried were executed, the excitement in this country ran high for a few weeks. Spain made ample preparation for the outrage. It was found, moreover, that the Virginius was not entitled to sail under the American flag, yet that incident brought an attack by the United States nearer than at any other time in our history except at the present moment.

To-Morrow and To-Day.

To-morrow hath a rare, alluring sound. To-day is very prose. And yet the twain Are but one vision seen through alter-

Our dreams inhabit one our stress and pain Surge through the other Heaven is but to-day Made lovely with to-morrow's face for aye. -Richard Burton in Century

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Eat no meat at all. Become a vegetarian; they always have beautiful Once in six weeks or so eat a meal of fresh meat. This does away with the tendency to scurvy-the curse of the vegetarian. Drink as much water as you can, eat little grease, and touch no tea or coffee. Your breakfast may be oatmeal and oranges; your dinner fruit, nuts, tea — prefera-bly quince tea—graham muffins, cauliflower croquettes, marmalade and dishes of stewed vegetables. The diet is not so bad when you get used to it. In large towns you will find one or two restaurants catering to such as you.

Summer dress skirts will be trimmed; there is no doubt about that. Many of the skirts will be elaborately ruffled from the hem to the belt, as in past seasons. One of the latest skirt revivals is the puff which is put around the hem. The puff is made of a bias band of the goods, which is gathered on both edges and sewed around the skirt. If it be a wash dress the puff is easily managed by ironing in the usual way. If it be a dress that cannot be washed the puff is stiffened by crinoline or a delicate inner lining, so that it keeps its shape the whole

Lace will be used a great deal upon these skirts, and it will be put on in the form of puffs and ruffles. Puffs, it may here be stated, will be the most fashionable shirt trimming there is. Everything is puffs, ribbon is puffed and lace is puffed.

The bicycling costumes this season are made on much the same lines as last year, with the skirt of medium length, cut so as to look well both on and off the wheel For midsummer, shirt-waists will be worn with this skirt. For early spring wear, the newest coat is the style between an Eton and a mess jacket. It fastens at the throat and yet hangs away at the waist-line. It is finished down either side of the front with a row of little bone buttons, has a narrow turn over collar and three straps of cord which go across and over again, fastening or not, as desired. The skirt, which opens at the side, as all good bicycle skirts must needs do, has two short rows of small bone buttons on either side of the is light cheviot of a tan color; but there are many gowns made up in blue and black.—Harper's Bazar.

Round waisted bodices are promised for hot weather dresses. With the small sleeve has come a perfect mania for bretelles to give the shoulders the breadth formerly afforded by the sleeve. We have slashed, gathered and plaited bretelles. One style is intended to give a pretty sloping effect; another the broad look from shoulder to shoulder. The sleeve beneath the cap is only a close shape devoid of wrinkle or puff. Shoulder arrangements of some kind seem equally becoming to both slim and stout figures. A silk reception gown is noted with a half dozen tiny frills forming the sleeve cap, while another has three successive caps each slashed in the middle and faced with plain silk.

To message the face always rub the cheeks, temples, forehead upward and backward except when the instruction conflicts with the following: To soft-en the indentations and wrinkles left now being a successful farmer of that conflicts with the following: To soft-county with a wife and family. And in all this time, though separated by only 100 miles, neither one had heard from one which extend from the nostril to the corners of the mouth must be firmly rubbed with the cushion of the hand by an outward and upward movement. The perpendicular lines showing between the brows must be firmly stroked with the fingers in a horizontal direction and the horizontal lines crossing the forehead, must be rubbed upward and downward. The wrinkles the temples and under the eyes must be studied and rubbed according to the general instructions above given.

> Shirt waists for wear with tailor-made gowns, to be comme il faut should have : A yoke invariably on the bias, with a

deep point in the centre.

The fullness below this yoke should be laid in plaits, fastened down tight from voke to waist. Two or three on either side of the point turning toward the centre. There should be no fullness on the under arm of the sleeve at the cuff.

little there is should be gathered into a cluster about an inch and a half wide along side of the placket on the top. It should be fastened down the front and at the placket on the sleeves with pearl buttons; gold and jeweled studs have been relegated to second place. These buttons may be flat ones with four holes to sew through or, newer yet, shanked

bullet shaped. Gold cuff links should be worn with the flat pearl buttons. Dumb bell links of pearl to match are de rigueur with the If the shirt waist is of silk a standing

white collar is the thing, with a wash one a collar of the same material is the latest. Not the shape collar of last summer, that is, a poke, flaring up in front with points meeting in the centre, but a straight band like effect, one side lapping over the other. To be strictly up-to-date a plaid should have the front and yoke on the bias, but the back sleeves and collar should be straight. Stripes may be bayadere, bias or up and down as preferred.

With the first breath of spring woman's thoughts involuntarily turn to her tailor made or street gown. An ultramodish jacket and skirt suit was developed in brown whip cord. The skirt is finished with a circular ruffle, embellished with six straps of the material stitched on, and finished with black jet buckles. The same trimming effect is carried out on the

Another fetching costume designed for street wear is in blue ladies' cloth, with bodice in blouse fashion. The trimming is narrow black braid, put on in double rows in scallop effect or festoons. The stock and girdle are of black satin, the latter also braid trimmed and finished with black jet clasps. The hat is of black looped straw, with an Alsatian bow of green and blue changeable, and a bunch of blue morning glories for garniture.

The mode of trimming dresses favors tiny effects, diminutive buttons, extremely narrow cords, ribbons, small beads and small scrolls. The general styles characteristic of the latest vogue and sanctioned by Europe are bayadere and raye, or horizontal and verticle. These horizontal trimmings run in straight lines around the skirt and bodice, and sleeves as well; the monotony of the straight line is varied in wavy and Vandyke designs.

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