

The Land of "Pretty Soon."

I know of a land where the streets are paved With the things we meant to achieve. It is walled with the money we meant to have saved And the pleasures for which we grieve. The kind words unspoken, the promises broken, And many a coveted boon Are stowed away there in that land somewhere— The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncultured jewels, of possible fame, Lying about in the dust, And many a noble and lofty aim Covered with mold and rust. And, oh, this place, while it seems so near, Is further away than the moon! Though our purpose is fair, we never get there— The land of "Pretty Soon."

—The King's Own.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

How many of us who in the spring and fall read the announcements of department stores and importers of sales of Oriental rugs know much about these "flowers of the loom" beyond the facts that they are often extraordinarily beautiful and sometimes tempt us beyond our strength?

Woven in the grazing districts of southern Asia and Asia Minor and by the nomad tribes, the same method is followed today as was used when the industry originated, thousands of years ago, and its products were used to furnish the palaces of Egypt and Babylonia.

Secrets of dyeing have in some cases been handed down in families, and all attempts to buy the formulas for certain unusual colors have failed. Hereditary designs have been modified slightly by individuals, and this accounts for the fact that no two antique rugs are exactly alike. Each has woven into it some expression of individual love of nature or joy or sorrow. For instance, we can imagine that the rug a future bride wove for her husband would differ greatly from the one her mother might be weaving at the same time to be used for the guest of honor at the family hearth, although both might follow in the main the same design.

Now that the demand for Oriental rugs has increased so largely that there are few comfortable homes throughout the land where at least one is not cherished, the making of them has become largely commercialized. There are, however, no rug factories, as we understand the word. Every step in the industry is performed by hand in the old, rude methods, by villagers working in their own dooryards usually, but painted patterns are given out for the workers to follow, and frequently several people are engaged upon the same rug at the same time. In the days of old the work of weaving was done, as it is done today among the nomadic tribes, only by the women. But the increasing demand already spoken of has drawn men and boys into the work. The method of weaving is thus described by Vincent J. Robinson, in his Eastern Carpets: "A very rough loom is contrived by placing two horizontal poles or large beams, according to the width of the proposed carpet, the one about a foot or eighteen inches above the level of the floor, and the other six or seven feet above that and parallel with it. Upon the upper of these beams are coiled the threads or warps which are to form the foundation of the carpet, with their lower ends fast to the bottom pole. The loom being thus up, the pile is gradually worked into the warp threads in the following manner: Small bobbins of wool, goats' hair or other material of which the pile is to be made, dyed of the required colors to form the pattern, are passed over and under the warp threads twice, and then the two ends of the pile to the front of the carpet, when the engaged end is cut, leaving the two ends of the material projecting to form the pile. This is repeated in the same color, changed to suit the requirements of the design, and when one row is finished it is hammered closely down with a kind of comb and another row is begun. Before a commencement of each row of the pile, the warps, which are divided into two sets, are crossed, a shoot of hemp or cotton is introduced between them; they are then crossed again by means of a treadle, and the weaving of the pile recommences. After a completion of several rows of pile the projecting ends of which have only as yet been roughly cut, are carefully trimmed to the length which it is intended to assume."

The two methods of knotting the pile are the Ghiordes or Turkish knot and the Sehna or Persian knot. In the former the ends of the pile come up between every two threads of the warp; in the latter, they come up to the surface between the spaces. The texture of the rug is determined by the number of knots to the square inch. Some of the most prized of the antiques have as many as 924 knots to the square inch, the cheapest of the modern rugs may have only forty. Since it is estimated that a skillful weaver can tie three knots in one minute, anyone with a few minutes' calculation can work out the time it must take to complete a rug five feet by eight feet, allowing, say, 400 knots to the square inch—a little over four years.

The secret of the glorious coloring found in Oriental rugs and their wonderful permanence lies in the use of carefully prepared vegetable and animal dyes. The art of dyeing has many carefully preserved secrets and many factors enter into the process, such as the qualities and temperature of the water, atmospheric conditions, number of dippings in the dye and the length of exposure to air and sunshine—all have their own peculiar effects upon the color to be produced.

The luster which is so much prized in old rugs has been gained by the years-long tread of bare or soft-sandaled feet. No Oriental would be guilty of walking on his prized possessions with heavy boots. Some manufacturers of our day attempt to produce this luster of age by artificial means, by chemically treating the rug, by burying it in sand or mangling it. But this kind of treatment is far from beneficial to the wearing qualities of the rug.

A distinguished Frenchman, M. Charles Blanc, has written:

"Were a man to live as long as Methuselah he would never cease to find fresh beauties in a Persian carpet."

These beauties are enhanced, if one understands a little about the symbolism of the various geometric and conventionalized natural forms most frequently employed by the Orientals. The circle, for instance, as almost every one knows, symbolizes eternity; the familiar swastika and its modifications, the latch hook and the Greek border, are said to represent health, happiness and good luck, as well as the movement of the earth on its axis, and the supreme deity of the Aryans; the zigzag symbolizes water or lightning; the star of six points, Allah; the hour glass figure, formed by two triangles, fire and water. Continuity of life, of the endlessness of eternal life, is represented by a meandering line.

It is often said that the whole rug is the emblem of eternity and that the pattern symbolizes the changing world of nature. Occasionally lines from the Persian poets are found woven in a cartouche at one end of a rug, and sometimes a date and a signature. Little irregularities in the design or a little bead woven in, or a tassel of wool left, were thought to keep away the "evil eye."

The prayer rug, of which so much is heard, is distinguished by a niche, called the mihrab, at one end. Wherever the faithful follower of Mahomet may be at the hour appointed for prayer, he spreads his rug with the mihrab toward the mosque and prostrates himself, with his head resting on the point in the rug and his arms outstretched.—New York Tribune.

Summer Schools for the Training of Teachers for Continuation Schools.

The Cox Child Labor Bill, Act No. 177, provides that minors between the ages of 14 and 16 shall attend school eight hours a week, if such school has been established in the school district in which the pupil works or resides.

There will be a demand for properly trained teachers to teach these minors. This demand will increase from year to year.

In order to enable the teachers of this Commonwealth to take courses that will fit them for teaching positions in the continuation schools which are about to be established, and to provide a source of supply of trained teachers for the school authorities of the Commonwealth, the State Board of Education has completed plans for the establishment of six summer schools, to be located as follows: Philadelphia Trades School, Philadelphia.

Poplar St. Industrial School, Reading. Technical High School, Altoona.

North Industrial School, Pittsburgh. Academy Industrial School, Erie.

Free tuition and supplies will be furnished by the State to teachers, both men and women, holding a certificate valid in Pennsylvania and having taught one or more years within the Commonwealth. Those approved for entrance to the schools will pay living expenses and transportation from their homes to the school and return.

The courses given in the summer schools for the training of teachers for the continuation schools will consist of English, industrial geography, industrial civics, hygiene for the worker, industrial arithmetic, industrial book-keeping and industrial drawing.

These schools will open on the 19th day of July, 1915, and continue in session 54 days a week, until August 13, 1915. On or about the 13th of November, 1915, in various sections of the State, examinations will be given for the subjects taught in the summer schools. Teachers passing satisfactory examination and having had three or more years' teaching experience will be granted a grade "A" certificate which will entitle them to teach in any continuation school operated in Pennsylvania. All teachers passing a satisfactory examination and having had from one to three years' teaching experience, will be granted a grade "B" certificate which will entitle them to teach in any continuation school of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

All those who desire to enroll in these summer schools for the training of teachers for the continuation schools, should make application to Millard E. King, Director of Industrial Education, Bureau of Vocational Education, Union Trust Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Aeroplane Versus Airship.

The fighting aeroplane is an important weapon against raiding airships; and unless the aeroplane has to carry the weight of a machine gun, it has a big advantage in speed. But if it carries a gun that advantage is greatly reduced. A rigid airship of the latest type should attain a speed of sixty miles an hour; an aeroplane, when laden with pilot, passenger, machine gun and ammunition, does not as a rule exceed sixty or seventy miles an hour.

If the aeroplane carries bombs instead of a machine gun, it must, in order to cripple the airship, pass directly above her, and from that point drop a bomb upon the craft below. But aeroplane pilots, when approaching an airship, must be wary, for the machine guns in its cars, and can maintain a hot and dangerous fire. If the pilot of the aeroplane sees the airship before it sights him, his best course is to gain a high altitude, and then close in suddenly and drop his bombs. Should it come to a contest for height between an aeroplane and an airship, the bigger craft will have an advantage—at any rate until she has reached her limit of altitude, which is about ten thousand feet. An aeroplane can climb quickly until it has gained a height of about six thousand feet; but after that the decrease in the density of the air reduces the "lift" of its wings, and its rate of ascent is much slower. The airship, however, can rise rapidly and at a sustained pace.

If in a combat between an airship and an aeroplane the pilot of the smaller craft has used all his weapons of attack without avail, and if he must at any cost put the airship out of action, he has one last desperate method of attack. He can steer his machine directly at the airship and allow it to crash into her hull. By that heroic action, although it will almost inevitably cost him his life, he may so injure the airship that she will go reeling to earth.—Claude Grahame-White, in the "Aircraft in War," in the Youth's Companion.

Endless Chain.

"You ought to go to a show and forget your troubles." "That's right. Maybe I can find a show tonight that will make me forget the one I saw last night."—Washington Star.

HAVE NO STANDING IN LAW

Exponents of "Spirit Mediumship" Find Little Comfort in Appealing to Courts.

Subtle though the judicial mind may be, writes L. Arthur Wilder in Case and Comment, it has no place for spirit mediumship. The Michigan supreme court once had occasion to consider the case of one who advertised himself as "a modern day seer," "clairvoyant trance medium" and "clairvoyant physician," "thoroughly conversant with the occult sciences," permitting "a peep through the keyhole of the mysterious future" and offering advice "with a strange certainty" on all business affairs and affairs of the heart, "restoring lost affections, peace and confidence to lovers and discordant families" "on a positive guaranty," locating lost, stolen and buried property and treasures and calling his business "psychometry or soul reading" or "prognosticating." The court held that he was properly convicted of being a disorderly person and further that no intent was involved, since the offense itself was a misdemeanor, and either specific acts or advertisement itself constituted the offense. A like attitude is taken in New York, Delaware and England, and there is a record of a conviction in France of an impostor who claimed the power not merely to materialize a spirit but to photograph it.

ROYAL IN ITS MAGNIFICENCE

"Founder's Room" in Pittsburgh Carnegie Library is a Splendid Apartment.

A recent report of the Pittsburgh Carnegie library contains a picture of the "founder's room," of which a writer in the Boston Evening Transcript says:

"It seems to be a vast apartment, about fifty or sixty yards long and nearly as wide. It has indirect lighting and a flagged floor, upon which one might play hopscotch if one felt inclined. There are four or five thrones in the room, one on each side of the fireplace, and there is a table with a lamp on it. The room is very magnificent; it has all the spaciousness and discomfort of a royal palace. "What Mr. Carnegie does in this room are not told. There are no sleeping accommodations, unless one of the thrones is really a folding bed. It does not look cozy enough to use for an office."

Typhoid in War Time.

In the Franco-Prussian war in the year 1870 there were 73,000 cases of typhoid fever in the German army. Out of this number there were 7,000 deaths. In the Boer war the British army suffered from typhoid fever to the extent of 57,000 cases, of which 8,000 died. During the war with Spain the United States army was ravaged with typhoid fever. In 1898 there were 20,738 cases and 1,580 deaths among 108,000 men. In other words, one man in every five contracted typhoid fever. Even among the troops which never left the United States, but remained in the various concentration camps at home, one man in every six came down with the disease. In 1898 nine-tenths of the deaths which occurred among the troops in the United States were caused by typhoid fever.—Scientific American.

The Doorman's Plea.

The stage doorman of a certain New York theater is a doughty Italian of sufficient brawn to guard a much larger portal. Silvestro, as he is called, has been somewhat envious of the showy uniform of the theater's carriage porter, in contrast to his own unpretentious civilian garb. With a preliminary respectful salute to Mr. Hopkins, owner of the theater, on his way to make up for "The Marriage of Columbine," Silvestro poured out his soul with characteristic variations on the idiom. "Scusi, meester, I try do my best, all de time. I love my job, I love de theater, everything. Santa! I love you, I love Mr. Hopkins, everybody round de place. I give my heart out, all the time, my soul, my life; nothing I would not give to serve you. Siete soddisfatto? Den, please get me a fine cap like da porter's one."

Wires Near Houses.

The sight of a man trimming a tree suddenly falling to the ground, killed by a shock from an electric wire, against which the branches were blown, leads Philip E. Edelman to suggest in the Scientific American that not nearly enough care is taken in stringing high power wires to keep them far away from trees, barns and houses.

Mr. Edelman says that every municipality should require high voltage wires to be separated from all neighboring objects by a distance of not less than eight or ten feet.

Sense of Fitness.

Some women seem to have no idea of the relative value of adjectives or epithets. A golden-haired, fluffy thing was looking at a picture of the wounded English soldiers in a hospital ward. "Don't they look 'dinky' in their coats?" she exclaimed. "Dinky!"—they might have been prize poms instead of men who had bled for their country.

Farmers' Wives Buy Bread.

It is no uncommon thing these days to see a farmer's wife come into town and buy a few loaves of bread to take home with her. Even the farmer's daughters are not learning to cook as they did in the good old days.—Mitchell Tribune.

WORKING IN OCEAN'S DEPTHS

Most Remarkable Divers Are the Pearl Fishers of Torres, Who Work With Simple Equipment.

The greatest depth recorded of work done by a diver in a suit is 182 feet; this depth was reached by the Spanish diver, Angel Erostarbe, who recovered \$45,000 in silver ingots from the wreck of the steamship Skyro off Cape Finisterre. The sponge divers of the Mediterranean work at a maximum of 150 feet, and the Australian pearlers at 120 feet. The greatest depths reached by divers without apparatus were by the pearl fishers of Torres, mostly Malaysians from the smaller islands. They go down with the aid of a stone and a loop in the rope thereto attached which they clutch with their toes, these organs being far more prehensile than in races normally shod. They seldom venture to descend below 50 feet, a depth at which they can remain for two minutes. The stone enables them to remain at the bottom while they are sweeping the pearl oysters into a basket attached to the stone. When the diver feels that he must come up to breathe he releases his toes from the becket in the rope and at once floats to the surface. Young and healthy Malayan divers working oyster beds below six fathoms make four descents an hour during four hours in the morning and the same during four hours in the afternoon following a four-hour rest. A civilized man at a depth of 42 feet finds such a dive intolerable after a single minute.

TRIED TO "BEAN" THE HAWK

New York City Employee Flings Paper Weight Ineffectively at Daring Pigeon-Eater.

There was a hunt for game yesterday atop the municipal building. The game was variously described as a hawk and an eagle. The hunters were a couple of score of city employees, led by Alderman Carstairs and Jack Kennedy, chief clerk of the water department. The "guide," if such he could be called, was Elevator Dispatcher Peter Kearney, whose office is on the roof of the building, and who has been watching the big bird capture and devour pigeons.

"The bird is two feet high, at least, and his wings spread four feet," said Kearney. "He's black, but his breast has streaks of white on it. He has a brown bill, with a black spot right on the end of it."

The hunters trooped out on the roof just after Kearney had informed them the bird had settled on a ledge 15 feet below, with a pigeon in its mouth. There was a long discussion, and finally Frank Halliday tied a paper weight to a long string, and tried to "bean" the hawk.

The weight fell pretty close to the hawk's head, and it soared up, taking refuge in the folds of Civic Virtue's bronze skirt.—New York World.

Practical Trade School Idea.

London has elaborated the trade school idea to include the work of outfitting women with an equipment to face life's struggle. In the six trade schools of London, four of which are under the direct control of the London county council, and two of which are connected with the polytechnic institutions, aided by grants from the London county council, various trades of the traditional feminist classes, such as dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, corset making, millinery, embroidery, waistcoat making, cooking, laundry work and upholstery, are being taught. In addition to competent teachers these schools have enlisted in their interest advisory committees of employees of the classes of workmen being developed by the schools, one result of which is that employment at profitable wages awaits the capable students of these schools. The vocational school idea is spreading and extending through the civilized world, with the result that it brightens the prospects of youth and heartens young people with the knowledge that they will enter upon their career with some technical acquaintance with and some manual dexterity in those lines of work in which the world stands constantly in need of workers.

Wanted Quick Settlement.

The humors of that type of lawyer who is known as the "ambulance chaser" are not lost upon Representative Howard of Georgia, who, by the way, has not even sympathy for the type. He recounts the story of an elderly negro who was run over by a wagon. A sympathetic attorney rushed to the hospital and offered to handle the case on a contingent fee. "Go 'way 'f um me, white man," said the old dorky, feebly.

Hen Was Practical.

The Johnsons had an old hen which insisted upon neglecting her comfortable nest to lay a daily egg in the coal cellar.

"I can't think," fretted Mrs. Johnson, as she and her small son, Joe, together hunted for that particular egg, "why this one hen insists upon using the coal cellar."

"Why, that's easy, mother," exclaimed Joe in astonishment. "I s'pose she's seen the sign, 'Now is the time to lay in your coal.'"

County Correspondence

Items of Interest Dished Up for the Delectation of "Watchman" Readers by a Corps of Gifted Correspondents.

PINE GROVE MENTION.

This week will see most of the wheat on shock in this valley.

Mrs. Sarah Stover, of Centre Hall, is visiting friends at Bloomsdorf.

Miss Bertha Corl spent last week with friends in Tyrone and Altoona.

Miss Lottie O'Bryan spent last week with friends at Axe man and Bellefonte.

Owing to the showery weather much hay has been left lay on the fields unfit for use.

Hannah Royer was an over Sunday visitor at the E. E. Royer home at Bloomsdorf.

W. K. Corl has purchased a new Frick threshing and will put two threshing outfits on the road.

G. Mc Fry and wife were over Sunday visitors at the W. H. Glenn home on west Main street.

Road supervisor J. E. Reed has been a very sick man the past ten days, but is now convalescing.

Miss Ruth and Hugh Goss, of Tyrone, are spending their vacation with friends in and out of town.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, of Axe Man, spent several days last week at the J. C. Homan home.

J. O. Campbell is manipulating a new Pullman five passenger car, sold by G. E. Ward. It's a beauty.

Last Sunday J. W. Miller in his car took his parents a joy ride down the valley, landing at Huntington.

Mrs. J. H. Ross last Friday returned from a very pleasant visit among friends in New York and New Jersey.

Mrs. Nannie Shaw is arranging for a trip to the western part of the State, and expects to be gone several weeks.

J. H. Ross and party autoed down the valley Monday to see how the boys were getting along at the old Ross home.

Mrs. Shoop, of Spruce Creek, has been visiting at the N. C. Neidigh home and see how Old Home week was conducted.

Miss Olive Mitchell, of Bellefonte, was here Friday to see how her farmer, Frank Swabb, is making out with his two jobs on his hands.

Rev. L. S. Spangler, of Everett, came over and spent several days greeting old friends hereabouts. He likes his new field very much.

Mrs. Esther Fry, after a three week's visit among Centre county friends, returned to her home in the city of Brothertown last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Weiland are receiving congratulations over the arrival of twins, a boy and a girl, last Friday, at their home at Fairbrook.

Last week the veteran tar burner, John Woods, came out of old Tussey mountain with four barrels of pitch tar, which he is now offering at rock bottom prices.

Isaac Miller and son Ed, of Philadelphia, motored here on Friday to view the former's earthly possessions on Tadpole, and look the ground over for the fall hunt.

Rev. John E. Reish, of Loganton, in his new Ford car, took a spin through the valley Friday and spent the day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reish, at Rock Springs.

Mrs. G. W. Ward departed last week for a four months' trip west, to visit the Panama Exposition and other places of interest en route and will spend some time with relatives in Kansas.

Last Saturday Harry Fetzler, grade boss on the State highway, handed in his resignation. He has a similar job awaiting him in Clearfield county. Supervisor J. A. Decker has charge of the grading now.

After a month's visit among the friends of his youth, C. S. Dannelly left Wednesday morning for his home at Wadsworth, Ohio. Before taking his leave he expressed himself highly pleased with his stay.

Rev. J. O. C. McCracken, of Johnstown, is making his annual mid-summer stay at the old home farm, lending a helping hand in husbanding the big crops, while his wife and youngsters are looking after the berry crop.

A concert band has been organized here to be known as the Ferguson township citizens band and to consist of twenty-five pieces. W. K. Corl was elected president; Fred Gearhart secretary, and E. M. Watt treasurer.

Friday Prof. Devoe Meade, of Ithaca, N. Y., joined his wife and baby boy, Kepler Meade, at the Kepler home in the Glades. The same day Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Graff came in from Cincinnati, for a month's outing at the same home. Both gentlemen are graduates of old Penn State, in the class 1912.

C. B. Hess, a retired merchant and old soldier, is nursing a broken leg. While stepping from a rig he made a mis-step and fell, fracturing his left leg above the ankle. The old veteran is getting along nicely, but was sorry to miss the student gathering on the 6th, as he was one of them in the fifties.

Our neighboring town of Boalsburg is noted for long livers as the following list shows: Cyrus Durst, J. H. Meyers, John Kuhn, John Woods, Alex. Kuhn, Joe Hettinger, Adam Fely, whose combined ages are five hundred and seventy years, an average of over 81 years. There are a number on the 75 and 76 year list.

Last week while tax collector J. E. Elder was driving along by Struble a passing auto upset his rig, throwing him on the hard pike breaking several ribs and causing other injuries. A passing auto took him home, the rig was badly broken. The auto driver admitted being at fault and agreed to defray all expenses.

Saturday evening, July 3rd, the J. C. Kreps home at Struble was the scene of a happy birthday gathering, it being their eldest daughter, Anna's, eighteenth birthday. She was the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents. Refreshments were served and the evening was spent in fun and music, so that all had a joyous gathering.

Among the home comers were: G. W. and J. H. Ward; J. C. and Randall Dun-

lap; J. A. Musser and wife; S. E. Goss and wife and two sons, Jack and Curtin; Frank Meyers, J. N. Bell, W. J. Mayes and wife, Henry Meyers and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fisher, John and Samuel Kaup, A. V. Saussaman, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gillford and Dr. L. C. Thomas and Maggie Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Homan are mourning the death of their son Willis who died last Thursday night at their home at State College of an attack of spinal meningitis, aged four years. He was a bright little fellow and leaves a void that cannot be filled in the home. Burial was made Monday at 1.30 p. m. in the Pine Hall cemetery, Rev. W. H. Traub officiating.

At a meeting of the Ferguson township school board last Monday evening the following teachers were chosen: Principal of the High school, Prof. J. R. Jones; Pine Grove Mills grammar, Geo. Dunlap; primary, Viola Burwell; Branch, Esther Neidigh; Pine Hall, Grace Elder; Oak Grove, F. B. Tate; White Hall, Claire Martz; Krumrine, Arthur Burwell; Centre, Clarence Weaver; Fairview, George Irvin; Glades, Helen Ward; Kepler, Edna Ward; Marengo, H. M. Edmundson; Gatesburg, Roxie Johnson; Baileyville, Nannie Houser.

EAST BRUSHVALLEY.

Fresh cherry pie and thunder showers a specialty.

The chatter of the mowers is heard in all directions.

The corn is growing nicely, owing to the frequent rains.

Tabernacle meetings are closed now. What shall be the next?

C. B. Mallory left this week for Swisshole where he will again resume his work.

Miss Mildred Wolfe, of Loganton, spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Miss Neta Page.

Ask Centre Hall about that base ball game on Saturday. It started right and ended in a nice game of give-away.

On last Sunday night a weasel visited a coop of chicks belonging to Mrs. O. F. Stover, and left some twenty in a lanced condition.

A. W. Weber tore his new straw hat last week since the arrival of that new hay-maker, Ephraim Ebenezer was suggested for his name.

Miss Nora Yearick, daughter of S. C. Yearick, has found employment at Madisonburg at the home of her grand father, Frank Yearick.

Several of the members of the I. O. O. F., of this place spent their particular day of "Old Home week" at Bellefonte and reported having a fine time.

The Winkleblech lumbering crew have already set their new mill and are running at low speed, sawing the necessary material used in the construction of an up-to-date saw mill.

DR. HAWES AT HARRISBURG.—Monday's Harrisburg Patriot contained the following notice relative to Dr. Hawes:

Large audiences attended Market Square Presbyterian church yesterday to hear the Rev. Dr. George Edward Hawes, pastor of the Bellefonte Presbyterian church, who recently received a call to the pastorate at Market Square. Dr. Hawes made a very favorable impression with his commanding presence and attractive personality and forceful address. He made no intimation regarding his decision on the call as pastor.

In the morning the minister preached from the text, "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God," and in the evening gave a fine discourse on the subject, "Into Thine Hands I Commit My Spirit; Thou Hast Redeemed Me, O Lord God of Truth."

Dr. Hawes visited the Bible classes and met a large number of the congregation. The Rev. and Mrs. Hawes were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Fleming, 104 South street, during their visit in this city.

Although Dr. Hawes has given no decision in regard to the call to the pastorate of the church, it is believed that he will make an early reply.

ALLEGED ELOPERS CAUGHT.—On Wednesday of last week sheriff A. B. Lee received a telephone message from Snow Shoe that Michael Perro, single, and Mrs. Sofia Vozniak, a married woman with two children, had left that place in an auto, driven to Bellefonte and taken the Lewisburg train for Wilkes-Barre, and he was requested to apprehend them.

The sheriff at once telephoned to sheriff Hackenberg, at Lewisburg, to arrest the couple and when the train arrived there they were taken into custody and placed in jail. On Thursday morning sheriff Lee went to Lewisburg and brought the man and woman to Bellefonte. Both stoutly maintained that they had no thought of eloping or of doing anything improper, but were simply going to Wilkes-Barre to visit relatives. Under these representations the only thing that could be done was to discharge both after they paid the costs and they then returned to Snow Shoe.

REFORMED CHURCH REUNION.—The fifteenth annual Reformed reunion will be held at Hecla park on Tuesday, July 20th. The usual train service will prevail. A special train will leave Bellefonte at 8:00 a. m. The morning address will be delivered by the Rev. Raymond R. Jones, of Centre Hall. Special music by a Ladies' Octette.

Not Well Enough Known.

We cannot accomplish much in the treatment of dyspepsia, however much we may temporarily relieve its symptoms, so long as the blood remains impure. It is a fact not well enough known by people generally that when the stomach, liver and other digestive organs are supplied with impure blood, the digestive process is impaired, so as to cause faintness and loss of appetite and sometimes a deranged state of the intestines, and in general all the symptoms of dyspepsia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is of great service in dyspepsia, because it purifies the blood, making it the healthy stimulus the digestive organs must have for the proper performance of their duties. Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially if taken in a little hot water, has "a magic touch" in dyspepsia. Get it today.