

**I WILL GO OUT.**  
I will go out into cool woodland places.  
Among old forest trees  
That have heard many prayers, seen many faces  
Of men, and met the breeze  
And sun and rain, and dwell awhile with those.

There are calm spirits in the trees and mountains.  
To those with eyes to see  
The old wood gods live yet, forests and fountains.  
Yield them security;  
If I stay silent they will speak with me.

Perfumed with pray'rs I shall espy them stealing  
Across the dim-lit lawn  
Ere evening's torch be raised, or when revealing  
Another day new-born  
The wind talks with the mountains in the dawn.

I will go out into the cool woodland places  
With open heart and ears,  
And be a child again, running swift races  
With backward reaching years,  
And laugh again and know God's gift of tears.  
—H. B. B. in London Outlook.

## The Unsolved Mystery.

A SOLDIER TRIES TO SERVE IN PRISON FOR HIS FRIEND

The other night several officers were in a room of the Fort Leavenworth Club telling of army experiences. The conversation turned on mistaken identity. One of the old officers who had not told his yarn was called upon, when he told a story that seemed made out of whole cloth or taken from fiction. He stated positively that the facts were true, but that he had changed the names a little. His story:

"Several years ago, when I was not as old as I am now, I was the judge advocate of a general court-martial. A case was referred to me for trial; the man charged with desertion and the theft or loss of some Government property when he took 'French leave.' The man had surrendered himself. The papers sent to me were correct. They consisted of the usual charges, drawn up by the officer from whose company the man had deserted (who, by the way, was stationed at a distant Western post, I being at the time stationed in the East), the statement of the man's services, his descriptive list, etc. I consulted the man and he said he would plead guilty to desertion except to that part which charged him with theft. I brought him before the court, and he declined to ask for counsel—a right, you know, a man has in the army. It being necessary to establish the theft of the articles, and as it was too far to have the first sergeant of the company (who was the witness for the prosecution) brought East, I made out a set of interrogatories, with the consent of the accused, and these were mailed to the commanding officer for the proper action in such cases. Well, two weeks passed, and finally the papers came back notifying me that the first sergeant was East on a furlough and consequently his deposition could not be taken. This was one morning, and the court was ordered to meet the next morning to consider the case. Now comes the strange part. This same afternoon a man called on me and told me he was Sergeant So and So (the man whose deposition I was after), and that he was on furlough, and hearing that Private Jones was in confinement he would like to see him in the guardhouse and have a talk with him. I told the sergeant that the court wanted him in all probability as a witness, but I got permission for him to go to the guardhouse and see Jones. About an hour later back came the sergeant and asked to see me.

"His opening remark knocked me flat. It was: 'Lieutenant, that man you have and are trying is not Jones.' I laughed at him and told him the man had been arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge of desertion, but would not plead guilty to the theft charge, and there could be no mistake, for in reading charges I had always said 'Yes.' The sergeant said: 'I can't help it, Lieutenant, that is not Jones; it is a man named Johnson, a "bunkie" of Jones, who was discharged a few weeks before Jones deserted. These two men were inseparable; we all noticed that after Johnson left Jones seemed all "broken up" and we felt that he was broken up over the discharge of Johnson that he deserted to join him.' "But why would he be willing to come here and give himself up for Jones and take his punishment?" I asked.

"That is too much for me, Lieutenant. It beats anything I have ever heard of since I entered the army, and I admit I was all taken aback when I saw Johnson and not Jones in the guardhouse."

"The sergeant told me the two men were very much alike, so much so that they might have passed for one another.

"I went to the guardhouse and saw Jones, or Johnson, or whatever you care to call him, and he admitted that such was the case, that he was Johnson and not Jones. I asked him what his game was, but he only laughed and said 'that was his business.' I

could get nothing out of him. Next morning the court met and I had the sergeant there, when he told the court what he had told me and I stated the matter to the court. I was directed to write to the office of the Surgeon-General, where the descriptive card of every man who entered the army was filed, the card showing every mark on the man's body, and ask for the original cards of Jones and Johnson. In due course of time they came and Jones or Johnson was duly examined by the post surgeon with the two cards, and it was soon evident that while the two men were in many, many ways alike, that we had Johnson and not Jones. The facts were reported to the War Department and the commanding officer was ordered to 'turn Mr. Johnson loose.'

"I was so interested in the case and it had caused so much talk on account of the most unusual conditions that I went to the guardhouse and saw Johnson after he was released. I asked him if he would not tell me what his plan was, what he had assumed the offense of Jones for. He only laughed and said: 'I can't, Lieutenant—that is my business.' He left the post and I never heard of him or Jones to this day. What do I think of it? Why, I thought of two solutions. One is that he got so 'hard up' that he was ready to take a year 'over the wall' as Jones; but that falls down—because if he wanted to do so and having a good discharge, as he had, he could have enlisted again or 'taken a blanket,' as the men say. That theory is no good. Again I have thought that maybe his bunkie to whom he was so devoted had gone to some place and settled down, married and was doing well and was a respectable member of society. The charge of desertion hung over his head like the sword we read about, and made his daily life a worry. Now, if Johnson was so devoted to Jones and Jones was willing to make good by money a term of a year in the guardhouse to his bunkie, was it not possible for the two men to have fixed up the plan of substitution? Johnson had a good discharge and Jones did not. Johnson could serve a year and get a dishonorable discharge at the end of his term. Then Jones would have something to show if he was ever arrested for desertion that would prevent his being tried for his offense. Now I have given you my two theories. One I admit is no good, the other plausible. What do you think?"

One officer said he thought Johnson was crazy, but the captain said he was perfectly sane. Another said he thought Johnson was a fool. Others agreed with him. One officer advanced the theory that there was a woman in the case or something that made Johnson wish to get locked up and hidden for a year, and so the discussion went on. Some day the captain may solve the Jones-Johnson case, for it has kept him thinking ever since.—Kansas City Star.

### DEVIL WAGON FOR THE ARMY.

With a Blacksmith Shop and an Engine Aboard.

An auto car equipped with outfits for horseshoer, saddler, carpenter and blacksmith, for use in the army will leave this city for the War Department at Washington in a few days. After inspection by Department officials it will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for test in actual service.

The auto car is the only one of its kind ever constructed. If it comes up to the expectations of its designers any necessary repairs to the equipment or arms of the artillery, cavalry and infantry branches of the service may be made in camp or even while the forces are on a march.

The car is not a model of beauty and is not calculated to break any time records. It is simply a large box on wheels with numerous doors that open and reveal all sorts of tools and appliances from the blacksmith's anvil to artillery wheels. The car, stripped of its equipment, weighs 5,600 pounds and the equipment sent on for the test weighs 4,000 pounds.

The uses to which this traveling shop may be put are almost without number. If a field piece in the artillery should be rendered unserviceable it would not have to be abandoned on the field. The soldier-chauffeur would throw on the high speed gear and reach the crippled piece.

If the breach proved to be the source of trouble, a new breach block would be secured from one of the many compartments in the auto car. In the case of a broken wheel, a new wheel would be put on in a few minutes. If the breach block failed to fit it could be turned down on a lathe operated by an auxiliary engine. If the accident occurred at night the same engine would operate a dynamo and furnish an electric light.

If a cavalry horse lost a shoe, the anvil would be brought out, and with it a portable forge. Coal would be secured from another compartment, a fire started, and the horseshoer would go to work. The horseshoes are carried along, and would only have to be fitted.

If a cavalryman should break a stirrup strap, bridle or any other part of the harness, the broken parts would be replaced with duplicates carried in the autocar, and a saddler supplied with every tool of his trade would send the unlucky cavalryman on his way rejoicing. Any small repairs to the arms of the infantry could also be made on the spot.

The signal branch of the service is also provided for, and even telegraph

instruments and wire are carried. The autocar has been equipped with a winch, power being transmitted by means of a worm wheel from the crank shaft. If the car is ever stuck in the mud, the chauffeur will lass a tree and then wind the free end of the rope around the winch. The engine will then be started, and if all goes well and the tree holds, the cumbersome repair wagon will come up out of the mire.

The gasoline tank contains a supply sufficient to propel the machine 300 miles. The engine is of the kind known as four speed, and is calculated to drive the machine at any rate up to ten miles an hour.

The work on this car has been under the supervision of Lieut. O'Hearn, who will accompany the vehicle on its trip to Washington.—New York Sun.

### FRANKLIN'S FIRST SILVER.

An Interesting Bit of History Connected With the Great Philosopher.

The first piece of silver that Benjamin Franklin ever earned reposes in the rooms of the Historical Society of Delaware, in the shape of a quaint punch strainer, and to it is attached an interesting bit of history connected with the early days of the great philosopher.

When working as a lad in Boston Franklin wrote ballads on current events and sold the copies printed by himself on the streets. It is probable that the silver coin now in the shape of a strainer was earned in this way. He worked with another poor printer's apprentice named James Parker, and as both were ambitious and studious they became great friends.

To both of them came success, but in different measure. Of Franklin the whole world was to hear, and Mr. Parker became one of the first American printers, and later the editor of The Post Boy, published in New York.

Working side by side, possibly sharing the same lodgings, it was natural that they should, for "a mascot" as we now say, exchange the first silver coin that each earned. So Franklin had Parker's coin and Parker had Franklin's, which he kept for a souvenir and a nest egg. When he was able to do so Mr. Parker had it made into a punch strainer. This he gave to his daughter, Jane Ballaroux Parker, a charming and accomplished woman, who married Gunning Bedford of Delaware.

Belonging to a prominent family, Gunning Bedford was a man of influence and a staunch patriot. At Princeton College, then called Nassau Hall, he was a good friend of James Madison, afterward President of the United States. Gunning Bedford soon rose to be a judge and then attorney general of the State of Delaware.

With his brilliant wife he entertained many distinguished people at their fine country estate, Lombardy, and at their city home in Wilmington.

In time the valued little punch strainer was passed to their daughter, Miss Henrietta Jane Bedford, who lived to a great age. When she died in 1871 she presented the punch strainer, and the pistols which Washington had given her father when he sent him on a dangerous and important secret mission to Trenton, to the Historical Society of Delaware.—Philadelphia Press.

### Tough Buckskin.

Everybody knows that the early pioneers and plainmen wore clothes of buckskin. They did it not only because cloth was hard to get, but because buckskin, although soft and comfortable, will stand great wear and tear. One may be pardoned, however, if he doubts the story of the strength of buckskin told by one of a group of old settlers, who were discussing the degeneracy of the present age.

"I was breaking sod in northern Texas," he said, "with four yoke of oxen. Something frightened them, and we started on a dead run straight for a large sycamore stump which was at least three feet in diameter.

"The plow struck it about in the center, and split it wide open. I was still clinging to the handles of the plow, which went clean through the stump, dragging me after. The stump flew together again and caught me by the seat of my buckskin pants."

"What happened then?" asked one of the listeners.

"Well, sir, would you believe it? We pulled that stump out by the roots!"

### Cost of Artificial Ice.

Manufacturers of artificial ice aver that it is cheaper than natural, because it lasts longer. Natural ice, they say, is never perfectly solid; it is bound to have a larger or smaller amount of air bubbles. Artificial ice has no bubbles, it is perfectly solid, except for what the ice-man calls "the feather," a fine, fluffy plume in the center of each block; this is not bubbles, but simply the formation one finds when ice freezes from the bottom, the top and the sides, leaving the center the last portion to congeal. A recent test made between artificial and natural ice was shown in a large market, when two fish boxes of exactly the same capacity, receiving exactly the same treatment, standing in the same temperature, were each filled with sixteen hundred pounds of ice. The artificial ice, so the store man says, lasted eleven weeks; the natural ice had melted at the end of four weeks.—Good Housekeeping.

# NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Capes or cape collars mark the season's simpler garments as well as those of formal wear. This stylish yet simple May Manton



MORNING JACKET.

morning jacket includes one of exceedingly graceful shape and is to be commended both from the standpoint of style and comfort. As shown it is made of blue challie, figured with black, and is trimmed with frills of lace beading, threaded with ribbon and fancy stitches executed in black corticeil silk; but the design is a simple one and can be utilized for washable fabrics as well as for the pretty wools and simple silks that are in vogue for garments of the sort.

The jacket consists of fronts, backs and side backs, and is finished at the neck with the wide cape collar. The sleeves are in bishop style and are gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarters yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide with four and one-half yards of lace three

made is voile, in the lovely shade known as mals or corn color, and the finish machine stitching with corticeil silk.

The skirt is made in three pieces and is laid in tucks at the sides and back which give a hip yoke effect. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted pleats and the flounce is seamed to the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, ten and three-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine yards thirty-two inches wide or six and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

### Sashes Will Be Popular.

Sashes will evidently be favorite accompaniments of the season's evening gowns, so many and so beautiful are the recently imported ribbons in six-inch and wider widths. These are printed in a variety of exquisite designs of flowers and leaves, and the colorings are of jewel-like beauty. A sash of heavy white satin ribbon has a narrow edge of black velvet, and an all-over design of vine leaves in several tones of gray velvet, shading from the most delicate pearl to stone color. The same ribbon is shown in green tones on a white satin foundation. A black taffeta sash has a design of shadowy gray ostrich plumes overlaid with pink roses. Holly berries and leaves in their natural colors on cream colored silk furnish a gay effect. In general, however, pastel and opal tones are preferred.

### A New Material.

A new and popular material of the net class is tulle avaignee, a fine silk tulle with meshes forming symmetrical lace designs. It is much more durable than the ordinary tulle.

### Colors That Find Favor.

Among colors other than blue and gray rich reds and browns will find favor during the coming season.

### Woman's Tucked Coat.

Long coats that are tucked at both front and back are among the features



FANCY WAIST, AND THREE-PIECE SKIRT LENGTHENED BY SHIRRED FLOUNCE.

and one-half inches wide for frills and one and three-fourth yards of beading to trim as illustrated.

### Exceedingly Effective Costume.

Combinations of tucks and shirring are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated in the two-column picture is shown in white crepe de chine with yokes and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools, and to the odd waist as well as the entire gown.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is faced to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the center back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders, where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fullness is gathered to form soft full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

Skirts made with deep graduated flounces that are arranged in shirring at the upper edge are notable among advance models and will be greatly worn in all the thin and pliable materials which are so fashionable, including silk, wool, linen and cotton. The very graceful May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing includes wide tucks at the lower edge of the flounce and is shirred over heavy cords. The material of which the original is



TUCKED COAT.

seven inches wide, three and one-half yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

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Swallows and Microbes.  
Many centuries ago Saint Augustine admonished those who would be followers of Christ to "shun wickedness as swallows shun pestilential places," and from what a modern churchman tells us it is evident that the good saint in using this simile uttered an important scientific truth.

This modern churchman is Father Victor. Writing from Palestine, he draws attention to the fact that swallows and other migratory birds invariably shun those places which are in the slightest degree infected by noxious microbes. Thus they are never to be found in districts where cholera, yellow fever, the plague and other epidemic diseases prevail, and Father Victor, who has paid close attention to the subject for some months, further maintains that the districts which they select as their temporary homes are in all respects the most healthy that can be found.

It is evident from this that persons who are afraid of catching cholera or other infectious diseases ought not to live in places which are shunned by swallows and other migratory birds.

New York Herald.

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