### IN AN OLD GARDEN.

Come down to that old garden Of every flower we knew, When out of gates of childhood Th airs of morning blew, And arching heaven was painted In every drop of dew.

And you may have the lily With all her virgin snows, And you may have the beauty That blushes on the rose. But I will have the heart's-ease, The dearest flower that blows!

Who will shall have the balsams And store of hydromel,
The purple of the monk's-hood
With poison in his spell;
Who will shall have sweet-william And the canterbury-bell.

I love the breath of rosemary. The perfume of the stock, The proud plumes of the fleur-de-lis The siken hollyhock; I love the flaming poppy

And the sleepy four-o'clock.

But they say that when great angels Fell plunging from Heaven's frown, A spirit looking after
Lost a blossom from her crown—
I know it was the heart's-ease Came softly floating down.

Oh, bright the honeysuckle, And sweet his tippling crew, The bird-wings of the columbine, The larkspur blue as blue-But I will take the heart's-ease And all the rest take you!

-Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Woman's Home Companion

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### H Fraud Within a Fraud

TOHN WILD had lived for several years in Kimberley at the palmy period when sovereigns were literally as plentiful as shillings are to-day in many an English town of similar population. He had been engaged in a managerial capacity, from which he realized a fair income.

Thirty pounds a month was not con! sidered an extravagant salary to men of a class who in this country would consider themselves well recompensed at 30 shillings a week. When he reached the fields from England he was as honest as the average clerk, and fully meant to remain so. But everybody lived "high" in those days. The clerk and the shop assistant ate, drank, dressed, smoked and otherwise recreated after a fashion which in these isles would be considered the height of folly to anyone with an income of less than £1,200 a year. Extravagant habits were everywhere engendered. Men who had previously considered bottled ale a luxury got used to dry champagne at 15 shillings per bottle.

The result was inevitable, and might have been foreshadowed. Indulgence in alcohol, except in strictest moderation, almost invariably induces some loss of self-respect, and it is not surprising that John's moral principles degenerated during his residence on the fields. Temptation to dishonesty in illicit diamond dealing lurked at almost every corner, and many erstwhile good men, in their haste to become rich, fell and are to-day leading the convict's life, among some of the vilest on earth, on the Cape Town breakwater.

John Wild had many a burst and committed many peccadilloes, but of actual crime against the law he kept aloof. Still, when he got to the end of his tether-that is, when fast living had rendered him so nerveless that his occupation was gone, he experienced a pang at the sight of persons around him in the height of prosperity who had neither toiled nor spun, and who of natural ability had less than him-

Everything, however, impelled him to leave the perilous place before he was left, like hundreds of others, completely on the rocks or Micawberizing. and with only a few pounds in his pocket, but a trifle better in health, he found himself in London again. There it was neither easy to reenter his former groove nor to adapt himself to his former suroundings.

What he was able to obtain as remuneration for his efforts seemed a pittance after the high living to which he had got accustomed on the diamond fields. He soon grew dreadfully discontented, and open to almost any opportunity that would land him back again in the glamour of fast life. That opportunity soon came.

John was just the man for whom a "syndicate" was looking. They had learned how diamonds of the value of scores-sometimes hundreds of thousands of pounds-were lodged in the miserable galvanized iron office of Kimberley diamond merchants. The latter knew well enough themselves that their tenements were no protection whatever against the midnight marauder, but they felt they could rely upon their sates, of which each had at least one of the best. And their confidence was justified, for although attempts at burglary were, despite élaborate police protection, frequent, rarely were they successful.

So the plan of the "syndicate" was to export to Kimberley a number of safes of approved pattern and with the customary kind of keys. Only of the latter the syndicate was to retain duplicates. These safes were to be sold to diamond dealers, if necessary, at a heavy discount. When these safes had got into use and had got lodged in them a good stock of the glittering gems the offices were to be raided by two experienced cracksmen sent out with the "expedition," who, with the duplicate keys, would easily make a grand haul,

John was not long in tumbling to the "plant," and he was just the man to go out as a salesman of the safes. The scheme was elaborately planned, and with six safes the "expedition" of three persons was soon en voyage. There was of course much delay in getting the heavy safes from Cape Town to Kimberley, a distance of 600 miles, the greater part of which had then to be covered by the cumbersome ox-wagon,

Once on the fields, nevertheless, John speedily essayed business. He an- that is not utilized in consuming the nounced in the Advertiser and Inde- building .- Boston Courier.

pendent a consignment of safes for sale at a low price and personally called upon likely purchasers. At the outset it appeared that the affair was going to be a frost, as nobody seemed to be inclined to purchase on any terms. After a few weeks, however, one of them was sold to a firm of diamond merchants trading as Lipinski Brothers, and outwardly in a large way of business.

The other five could not be disposed of and remained stored. All the while the trio had kept studiously aloof except at stated appointments, and maintained as respectable a deportment as was possible at the period. They now saw a way to business, and prepared for it. It was absolutely necessary to get some confederates, and luckily one of them was employed as a sort of messenger and handy man by the Lipinski firm. He was apparently a confirmed toper, exhibiting an abiding thirst, but with a remarkable amount of cunning and craft.

It was this man, Dennis by name, who urged the absolute necessity of "squaring" one of the detectives, and bringing in a fifth party to the exploit. This seemed to John a good opportunity, and he advanced Dennis and Chilton, the "tec," £50 each with great cheerfulness.

All was now ready for the grand coup. Dennis had informed them that there were 30,000 carats of diamonds, worth at that time about £40,000, in the safe awaiting transit by mail on the following day.

Never probably was a burglary so easily effected. Between midnight and two o'clock the window of the office had been taken bodily out, the iron bars, which were merely a mockery to an experienced cracks can, wrenched from their sockets, and the safe opened and four precious parcels safely transferred to the lodgings of the adventurers. The night was dark, and positively no suspicions whatever seemed to have been

John and his two accomplices opened the parcels and gazed with glee and exultation on the glittering, glistening gems that were to make them all rich for life. They fully expected that next day there would be a great commotion in the town, and that on the following day the newspapers would be full of the sensational account of the robbery. But not a word appeared in either of the sheets.

The circumstance was very plausibly explained by Dennis and Chilton, who declared that the detective department had insisted upon silence on the part of Messrs. Lipinski as one of the very best means of getting a clew.

These two men had played their part well, John thought, and he willingly paid them off with £250 each.

"Good luck to you," mumbled Dennis, as he shuffled away, while the "tec." simply put his forefinger to his nasal organ and ejaculated "mum" in a mysterious fashion and departed.

And now the rest of the business was comparatively easy. Although the diamond trade act permits an examination of every person leaving by steamer, only suspected persons are ever searched. The three men carried in their pockets each a portion of the 30,-000 carats, and after a three days' journey to Port Elizabeth got safely on board the steamer for England without even a question or a look from anybody to cause them any concern.

Table bay left behind, they were in high spirits, and had a very, very merry voyage home. The remnant of the £1,-200 "capital" with which they had been supplied by the syndicate enabled the trio to have what they considered a high old time.

Immediately on arrival at Southampton John wired a message, ambiguous enough to those through whose hands it passed on the line, but most reassuring to the syndicate. All was proceeding serenely.

Few men have ever been in such an exultant mood as John Wild as he entered the place of meeting, a house in York road, Lambeth, with the £40,000 worth of diamonds in a valise, which he held with both hands. The representatives of the "syndicate" - two hoary-headed old rascals-were on the tiptoe of pleasurable expectation.

John undid the parcels and spread out the glittering vanities with great selfimportance. Suddenly No. 1 of the syndicate hoarsely ejaculated: "What d'ye upon a field rat.

Then John's senses completely left him, as he gathered from the angry, profane language how the "expedition" had been completely sold.

The "diamonds" were crystals and paste, so elaborately manipulated that only an expert could have determined whether they were real gems. Dennis of course had betrayed them, while Chilton was as big a fraud as the "goods"the term applied to diamonds at Kimberley.

Needless to say the interview in Lambeth was exceedinly turbulent, and ended in the full syndicate falling upon John and beating him within an inch of

But he bore his trials with philosophy, and made atonement for his guilt by ever afterward shunning the ways of "syndicates." In course of time he recovered his position in society, and in appearance is now a most respectable

Did Dennis and Chilton come to a bad end? John had much difficulty in tracing them, but it seems that Dennis gravitated to Johannesburg, and to-day runs a canteen with fair success.

Chilton is at Matabeleland, achieving fame as a prospector for gold in that new land of promise.-Chicago News.

# Their Use."

Knox-As fire escapes are conducted to-day I can't for the life of me see what use they are.

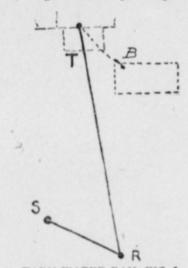
Fox-You can't? Why, they are useful in permitting the escape of the fire



SIMPLE WATER RAM.

How to Have Plenty of Water for the Farmhouse and Cattle at All Times.

I have a spring on my farm 35 feet below the level of the house and 900 feet away, and only strong enough to run a hydraulic ram about one-half of the time, and we have plenty of water for house use and from six to eight head of horses and cattle, also hogs and poultry. From spring to ram I have ten great Dufferins. feet of fall, making a rise from ram to house of 40 feet. While it is pumping it brings about 20 gallons per hour to the barn. As it is idle about half the time, we get about 240 gallons per day.

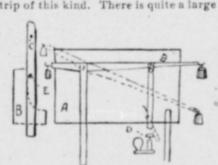


FARM WATER RAM-FIG. 1.

that would run through a three-quar- such manner as to leave him with an ter-inch pipe to keep the smallest size am running continually.

The reservoir at spring holds water nough to run the hydraulic ram about an hour, then it stops and holds the water from running away until the spring fills again and runs out through pipe at top of reservoir and operates a trip, Fig. 1, which I invented (no patent), as the manufacturer could not furnish one.

Any one handy with tools can make a trip of this kind. There is quite a large



enough to run a hydraulic ram without omething of this kind. Where a hydraulic ram can be used I think it is

FARM WATER RAM-FIG. 2.

far ahead of a wind pump, as it is cheaper to begin with, will last longer, will not blow down, and requires no oilingall you need to do is to take care of the water. The pipes should not be less than four feet under the ground or the water will be warm in summer and too cold in winter.

In Fig. 1 S is the spring; R, ram; 900 feet of pipe run up to T, a 60-gallon tank in pantry, with overflow pipe, to B, a ten-barrel tank in the barn. In Fig. 2, A is a board 8x14; B, lever 20 inches long, with a quart bucket on long end which has small holes in bottom to let the water leak out, and a weight on short end to raise bucket of his father-a custom that is comwhen empty. E, plunger that puts valve mon in the peerage. D in motion. B is a block on the board A, under plunger C, with pin at E, to guide C off of valve while bucket is leaking empty. Dotted lines show position of lever when bucket is fuli .-

# Roadside Fruit Trees.

It is announced that the French government, looking out for a new source of revenue, has determined to plant fruit trees all along the public high roads of France. The French are a law-abiding people, but the announcement, one imagines, will carry joy to mean by this?" while No. 2 uttered a the heart of the French boy. The side cry like a toothless old lion as it springs of the public road is hardly the most prudent place in which to plant the choicest Hibstons and Blenheim oranges On the other hand, fruit trees might be planted to the great advantage of the farmer in this country. Without the smallest desire to displace the elm, the oak and the ash, which adorn the landscape and make good timber when they are felled, apples and pears in the place of much timber which is to be found along the country roads would be welcome.

# Wide Tires and Good Roads.

Sections of our expensively constructed county highways that have been subject to but three or four winters' wear are now well advanced on the way to disintegration by the cutting of coal wagons or other heavy vehicles with narrow tires. If those loads were carried on broad tires every trip over the roads when they were softened by moisture and frost would have the compacting effect of a roller. Carried as they are on narrow tires their effect is more like that of a plow.-Pittsburgh Dispatch.

# Roads and Civilization.

"If the roads of a country are an index to the civilization of that country," says the Lancaster (S. C.) Enterprise, "then this community is badly in need of civilization, for the worst two miles of public road we ever saw are from here to the McDow house. the fire, and add one gill of fresh It is a horrible piece of road and a shame to any community."

An Impossible Combination. It isn't possible for a real good community to have real poor roads.

THE COUNTESS OF AVA.

An American Girl Caught Up by Marringe Into the Loftiest of the British Pecerage.

The countess of Ava, who in all human probability will be the next, marchioness of Dufferin, is another American girl who has been caught up by marriage into the loftiest of the British peerage. "Pretty Flora Davis" she was called a few years ago when she presided over her father's house in Washington square, New York. Her mother, the wife of John H. Davis, the New York banker, died when the future countess was a child, and early in life the duties of hostess fell upon thebeautiful girl, who may now be called upon to preside over the home of the

Miss Davis and young Lord Blackwood met in Paris several years ago, when he was attache to his father's em bassy and when she was spending a year or two abroad. The marriage was solemnized in Paris in 1893, and Lord and Lady Blackwood removed to London, where they lived for a short time in a quaint house in Cadogan square. They have two little daughters, but no

When Miss Davis married the second son of Lord Dufferin there seemed small hope that her husband would ever succeed to the title which his distinguished father had honored so highly and so long. On the contrary all the appearances were strongly against that prospect. Lord Dufferin's eldest son, the late earl of Ava and heir to the title, was young, and in the nature of things it was to be expected that he would marry and displace his brother in the position of heir presumptive, with a son of his own. But the earl did not marry. Whether be was a misogamist or had been severely It would require about all the water disappointed in his early affections in



THE COUNTESS OF AVA. (American Girl Who Will Be the Next

per cent. of the springs not strong incurable wound, who can say? At all events he passed the age of 37 wifeless. Romance or no romance, he went to the wars in South Africa, and there he found a soldier's grave.

The second son, Lord Blackwood, at once succeeded to the place of direct heir. Up to the death of his brother he had been heir presumptive, and he now assumed the title of earl of Ava. This title, by the way, does not appertain to the heir, but belongs to the marquis of Dufferin himself. It was added to his principal title by the queen on the occasion of the annexation of Burmah to the Indian empire, when Lord Dufferin was viceroy. Ava is the name of the former capital of Burmah, and the city is now partly in ruins. By courtesy the heir apparent uses the secondary title

Two other sons of Lord Dufferin are now in South Africa. One, Lord Frederick Temple, is in active service with his regiment in Gen. Methuen's march to the relief of Kimberley. The other, Lord Basil, is at the front in the interests of a London magazine. The present earl of Ava has been in the diplomatic service of his country for a long. time. He and his wife are now at the Stockholm embassy, and the future marquis will probably continue to work on as a diplomat, in which capacity he has given evidences of that rare ability which has made his father the foremost diplomat of the age.

# WINTER-MADE JELLIES.

Excellent Way of Utilizing the Juice Left Over from Canned and Preserved Fruits.

There is always some fruit juice left

from canned or preserved fruits. This sirup makes a delicious fruit jelly thickened with gelatine. Heat a pint to the boiling point and pour it over a third of a box of gelatine which has been soaking in a third of a cupful of cold water for two hours. Strain the mixture after stirring it well to melt the gelatine, and put it into the mold. Serve it with a little whipped cream or with preserved fruit and whipped cream. It is an improvement to this jelly if it is made of preserved sirup to add the juice of half a lemon to every pint. Candied cherries, peaches; apricots or other candied fruit may be used as a garnish to molds of this, jelly. Bavarian creams are molded in combination with such jellies and make a delicious dessert. A combination of different kinds of fruit chopped may also be incorporated in such a jelly, which is then served for dessert with whipped cream .- N. Y. Trib-

Best Way to Tonat Cheese. Cut two ounces of cheese into thin slices, put it into a saucepan, set it on milk; simmer it till the cheese is quite dissolved, then take it from the fire and pour it into a shallow dish; when cooled a little add the yolk of an egg well beaten. Then place it before the fire and brown it nicely.

# NEVER TOO OLD TO BE CURED.

S. S. is a Great Blessing to Age does not necessarily mean feebleness and ill health, and Old People. It Gives Them older people can be avoided. Most elderly people are very susceptible to illness, but it is wholly unnecessary. By keepnew Blood and Life. so as to escape three-fourths of the ailments.

from which they suffer so generally. S. S. is the remedy which will keep their systems young, by purifying the blood, thoroughly removing all waste accumulations, and imparting new strength and life to the whole body. It increases the appetite, builds up the energies, and sends new life giving blood throughout the entire system

Mrs. Sarah Pike, 477 Broadway, South Boston, writes:
"I am seventy years old, and had not enjoyed good health
for twenty years. I was sick in different ways, and in
addition, had Eczema terribly on one of my legs. The doctor said that on account of my age, I would never be well again. I took a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and it cured me completely, and I am happy to say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life."

Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleansed my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."

## S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the only remedy which can build up and strengthen old people, because it is the only one which is guaranteed free from potash, mercury, arsenic and other damaging minerals. It is made from roots and herbs, and has no chemicals whatever in it. S. S. S. cures the worst cases of Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism, Tetter, Open Sores, Chronic Ulcers, Boils, or any other disease of the blood. Books on these diseases will be sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta. Ga.

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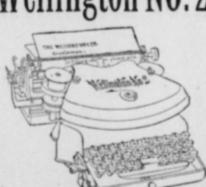
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