TREMENDOUS PRICES PAID FOR WILD BEASTS.

A Rare American Goat-A Gorilla is Worth Millions-Birds that Bring Fabulous Sums.

It has been up and it has been down with a loss."- New York Recorder. him all the way through. In the early days he roamed the pineries of Michigan, hunting wolverines and beavers, and living the wild life of the hardy pioneer: He is an animal broker to-day, and supplies all the snakes used by the dime museum girls in the United States.

'Yes," said Mr. Burns, "there are styles in animals the same as in anything else. This is the season for the purchase of foreign animals. It begins able surprised at the number and great in the spring and runs on till fall. The variety of tropical products which can be call for American animals does not open until later in the year.

deer. A good specimen is worth, say the South, but many other members of \$40. All zoological gardens and other the citrus family are becoming as favorcorporations wanting deer supply them- able known as the orange. The grapeselves at this time of year. This fruit and shaddock sell rapidly in Northseason, according to my trade, deer are ern markets, although five years ago very scarce. If you only had a corner they were allowed to rot upon the trees. on the deer market, eh? No, these ani- Many people use the words shaddock mals are not esteemed a luxury, although and grape-fruit interchangeably, but the However, \$80 is a good average price.

If you have a pair of these splendid animals, by all means take advantage of den. The tree originally came from the present rising market. You can get China and Japan, and was brought to the not long ago I sold the stuffed skin of from whom the name was taken. There is the rarest in the United States. It is able. It lives at the very tops of the Rocky Mountains, whence its name. If taken at all it must be shot. It belongs to the more inaccessible parts of the mountain fastnesses. To take a Rocky Mountain goat is the exploit of a lifetime. The goat is covered with long wool of great fineness of quality. An endeavor was recently made to cross the Rocky Mountain goat with some of our native wool bearing animals, but with what success I never learned.

pair, and is scarce at that. It is a cruel, bloodthirs:y animal, smaller than a wolf, with a great long body covered with shaggy hair. Its bite is death. This monest of native stock. I used to shoot State, by the way, is named after the animal increased demand for it it is rapidly was so pleutiful there in the earlier

"Bears are quoted very low this

"Other cheaper animals are the wolf and the raccoon. The land is filled with these pests. I will not touch them at any price, unless for some special customer. A good wolf is quoted at \$25 or \$30, a fox at \$5 and a raccoon

at least \$100 each. "A good old Bengal tiger ought to \$3,500. A tapir comes at \$300. And, by the way, I have now what is beyond

does not belong to the park, it may soon | erners stay. be taken away. You should see it before it is removed.

"Among snakes, the anaconda, the boa constrictor and the python are quoted at substantially the same figures, depend- hardy. The fruit is about an inch in ing on length. A fair average price is from \$25 to \$100. All the snakes in the | The rind is sweet and the juice acid and dime museums of the land come through refreshing. In Florida the fruit is me. How large do the biggest snakes in the land grow? Well the largest boa constrictor I ever saw was about thirty feet in length. But, in my judgment, is seldom allowed to exceed the height of

such snakes are seldom caught alive. "A zebra is worth about \$1,000. This animal is even scarcer than the elephant. higher growth. It is a native of Japan. I have seen zebras sola as high as \$2,- and is cultivated extensively in China as 500 each. At that rate a herd would be well. When the fruits are picked and worth a small fortune.

"One of the rarest and best selling animals on the globe to-day is the giraffe. shrubs are prolitic, the profits in growing Put up at auction this prize-winner never should be started at less than \$2,500, and ought finally to be knocked down at

something along about \$5,000 or \$6,000. "Monkeys are worth from \$10 upward. "Among birds, the very rarest I know of is the South American horn screamer. It is so rare that no price has ever been

"The golden turkey of Guatemala is another rich prize. It is quoted in the eating out of the hand. The sour-sops thousands. I do not think there is a come from South America, and the trees single specimen in this country to-day. on which the fruits are grown are very The peculiarity about the horn screamer ornamental. The fruits are large and is the three horns on its body, one on graceful, and frequently one sour-sop each wing and one on its head. The will weigh two or three pounds. They horns grow out like spikes.

African gorilla. As the Rocky Mountain goat is the rarest in the American trade, desserts. so, too, the gorilla is the costliest and as I know, there never was a specimen ever be one. You see, in the first place, this animal inhabits the wildest and most

gun barrel like so much straw. A and vinegar are eaten with it. these beasts than a mouse has before a bulldog. As far as I know, only one the Northern hotels.—[New York Post. gorilla was ever brought to Europe, and that one died soon after its arrival. It

seems the beast pines away in captivity. "With a specimen of the genuine man-eating gorilla, a person could easily make a fortune in a year. People would eagerly pay a large price to see Donald Burns has had an adventurous the beast. In a year you could clear life. He was not always the contented hundreds of thousands of dollars. So, unimal dealer, in his little red shop in if you ever run across a genuine speci-Roosevelt street where he sits to-day, men, remember what I am telling you surrounded by his snakes and leopards. to-day, and don't sell out too soon or at

FLORIDA FRUITS.

The Rich Variety in the Land of Flowers and Kumquats.

Florida is notably the land of flowers, but it is quite as truly a land of fruits, and Northern visitors are always agreegrown upon the warm southern peninsula of this State. From its very nature the "The demand has just opened for orange ranks first among the fruits of some of them sell as high \$150 a pair. former is much larger, often weighing from three to four pounds. The shad-"The very rarest animal in the Ameridocks yield a coarse food, which is of can trade is the Rocky Mountain goat. very little use, but the trees make fine ornamental pieces for the lawn and garalmost any price for the goats. Why, West Indies by one Capt. Shaddock, such a goat for \$800 cash. The animal are said to be upwards of forty distinct varieties of the fruit in Florida; some extremely shy. It is almost unapproach- kinds are preserved the same as citrons.

The shaddocks are sometimes called pompelmouse or pummellow, while the grape-fruit-a near relative-goes by the name of pomelo. This fruit is preferred by many to the orange, and the trees are larger and more prolific. The fruit is large and juicy, containing an agreeable and healthful acid. A twig no larger than the little finger will sometimes produce four or five large grapefruits, and a comparatively small tree will produce as many as 2,000 in a season. The wolverine is quoted at \$400 a They are picked, sized, and packed nearly the same as oranges, and in the cities they retail at from five to fifteen cents apiece. A fine grape-fruit tree of other intoxicants. Disarrangement of will thus yield more profit than an orange animal is growing very scarce, although tree, but nearly all of them were originyears ago it used to be one of the com- ally planted simply for ornamental purposes. Until very recently there has wolverines for fun up in Michigan, which been no systematic attempt to cultivate increased demand for it it is rapidly

coming to the front. Guavas are Florida's peaches, and many persons cat them out of hand as Spring. A black specimen is worth from Northerners eat their Delaware peaches. \$15 to \$25, and glad to get rid of him at | They are among the most perishable that. Every day I receive letters from fruits of the South, and can scarcely be erally been ascribed to superior courage worth a gold mine. I rarely pay much, very tender and can only be grown in duliness of the sensory nerves. The toras the supply is greater than the demand. the southern part of the State. Guavas tures inflicted in so called "sun" dances If you trap a bear you had better give are made up into jellies, jams, and pies, of the American Indians are often exhim to some park commissioner and earn but when served raw with cream and treme; but the sufferer seldom cries out the San Francisco market in considerathe reputation of being very generous, sugar they have a delicious flavor pecul- or shows any signs of agony. The same | ble quantities and in New York city they for in the market he would scarcely bring | iar to themselves. The name of guava | disregard of wounds and sufferings is | are sold fresh to foreign residents. more than his freight to New York, that | comes from the Mexican Goayaba, and | visible in all savages. The writer of the | There is no doubt that their flesh is good is if you had to ship him a few hundred the fruits were originally brought from article under discussion makes effective food, if the consumer is only able to get are about the size of a hen's egg and port of his theory. he says: "When we the trees continue to produce for months submitting calmly and without anæsthet-"Beaver are scarce and ought to bring unless injured by cold weather. Tropibring \$2,000. A lion is worth, say, \$1,000 | them in various forms. In Florida they or \$1,200. An elephant is quoted at have been used very little for commercial question the largest tapir in the world. Cattley's guava is the finest grown in It is up at Central Park. Go up and the South, and it generally commands deny that the savage feels, but we cansee it. The animal is a beauty. As it good prices at the hotels where North-

The kumquat is a peculiar fruit of Florida production that has the advantage of being delicious to the taste, attractive to the eye, and comparatively diameter, and of a deep orange color. worked on ordinary orange stock, and it may be grafted on any of the trees of the citrus family. The shrub in cultivation a gooseberry bush, although if allowed to grow wild, it would attain a much placed on sale in strawberry-baskets, they make a pretty sight, and as the

them are not small. The sapodillas and sour-sops are two fruits frequently met with in Florida, but never seen further North. The sapodillas come from the West Indies. and were first cultivated at Point Pineltar, near Tampa, and it is at that place one must go to see them in their greatest perfection. They make very excellent desserts, but they are not very pleasant

are also worked up into preserves and elephant, if need be. Of what avail is a butter." As it is rather oily and pasty, - [Ingersoll.

FORTUNES IN ANIMALS | bullet or a snare? The animal will twist | ts flavor is much improved when pepper man has no more chance before one of salads the fruits make a fine novelty,

Wild Dogs in the North.

In the Late of the Woods country. which may be described as a wilderness of forest, rock, and brushwood, a race of wild dogs have established themselves and are increasing in number so rapidly that fears are entertained that the animals will yet become troublesome. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was under construction the camps of the workmen, had, of course, to be frequently moved, and dogs were often left behind, and eventually, like wolves and foxes, found means of sustaining themselves.

The animals are large, lean, shorthaired, and generally red, or red and white in color. They are exceedingly wild and fly on the first approach of man. In winter they live by catching rabbits that abound in the wilderness of brushwood; in summer the wild dogs catch fish that crowd the smaller streams that connect inland lakes. The Indians detest the wild dogs, as they pursue game and take the bait from the traps, and are a general nuisance. Sometimes a wild dog is taken in a trap that has been set for other animals, but the beasts are exceedingly cunning, swift and watchful. A race of wild dogs is said to exist in Newfoundland, keeping near the coast and subsisting on what the sea casts to the shore .- Pilot Mound Sentinel.

Prevalence of Absinthe Drinking.

"Absinthe drinking is being carried to that extent to-day," said Dr. J. G. Brown. of Chicago, at the Laclede, "that it would seem to possess an irresistible temptation for all, but especially for young men, and not only absinthe but cocaine is being u-ed in larger quantities than I believe has been known at any other time. Some people may argue that absinthe has no disastrous qualities. Do not believe in the argument. Medical science shows that it is the worst of all stimulating drinks. Its effects somewhat resemble those produced by other alcoholic liquors, and some doctors have therefore gone to the extent of declaring that there is no difference in the injury it produces. The best authorities, men who speak from knowledge acquired both by study and by experiment, show that when used to excess it produces a mental and nervous condition which seldom follows the abuse of the strongest the nerves, unbearable headaches, terrifying hallucinations-all these things follow its constant abuse. The ultimate end to which these things lead is apparent to the least observant peruser of the daily journals of the country."-[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indifference of Savages to Pain.

The comparative indifference of savage tribes to pain is well known. It has gen-Mexico or the West Indies. The fruits use of this acknowledged fact in the suppear-shaped, with a bright yellowish- read of a Kaffir laughing merrily at the green skin. The trees average fifteen appearance which his own thigh, after a to twenty feet in height, and they are severe compound tracture, presented; very beautiful for ornamental purposes. and of a second, whose skull had been The fruits are ripe in June or July, and broken in by a blow from a knobkerry, ics to the operation of trephining, and cal America produces enormous quanti- walking away afterward as though nothties of the fruits, and the natives eat ing had happened; and of a third holding on his cheek, which had been almost entirely sliced off by a blow from a purposes, although more attention is sword, and yet yelling and shouting with being paid to their cultivation. his comrades in the full enjoyment of victory-we may not feel inclined to not hold that he feels as we feel."-New York Press.

Miniature Willows.

When the late expedition sent out by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia had landed in Green'and, the botanist fell upon his knees and began tearing up a little shrub not over three inches high. The entomologist looked on in curiosity, but opened his eyes wide as the botanist said, "A willow tree." "Tree!" he said; "do you call that a tree?" "Salix arctica, the mighty forest tree of Greenland." It was, indeed, a willow, in full bloom, with catkins an inch or so long, and as fully formed as any willow in the world. It is hardly correct to say that it was only a few inches high, for it was what botanists term procumbent-flattened to the ground, and, if stood upright, would stretch to perhaps two feet in height. The trunk was about a half inch in diameter and four or five inches long, and the branches spread about on every side. making a cushion-like mass, from which the little twigs rose a few inches. crowned with the beautiful hairy flower of the willow .- New York Witness.

The Poetry of the Farm.

It is no advantage to live in a city where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are lovelier horns grow out like spikes.

"But by far the most expensive and treste, and the natives of the Southern of oaks and elms are more poetic than rarest animal in the world is the great countries eat them with relish. They steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become ac-The sugar-apple is a tender native of quainted with the stars and clouds. The garest in the trade of the globe. As far the West Indies, and the fruits taste constellations are your friends. You hear something like the date, and they are the rain on the roof and listen to the of the genuine man-eating gorilla brought relished by nearly all visitors to Florida. rythmic singing of the winds. You are to the United States. Nor will there The fruit is a rich, yellowish green, with thrilled by the resurrection called spring, a rough outside skin, but sweet within, touched and saddened by autumn-the The avocade, or alligator pear, is much grace and poetry of death. Every field inaccessible parts of the African inter- esteemed in the South, and around Key is a picture, a landscape; every landior, and furthermore, is the wildest and West great quantities are grown in primost bloodthirsty beast in the world. vate gardens. When placed on the thought and every forest a fairy land. Hence, in my judgment, it will be years routket, they sell from sixty cents to one In the country you preserve your identibefore one is displayed in this country. Collar per dozen. The fruit is so soft ty-your personality. There you are To meet a gorilla means death, every and delicate inside that it dissolves in an aggregation of atoms, but in the city time. A gorilla can fight and kill an the nouth, and is often called "vegetable you are only an atom of an aggregation.

THE VALUE OF SQIDS.

Uses to Which Cuttle Fish and Octopods are Put.

lantic coast, are near cousins to the giant squids, which grow to sixty feet in length, and have afforded material for so many astonishing sea yarns," said an ichthy ologist to a Washington Star writer. 'These small fellows do not often attain a size of twelve inches, but they are astonishingly greedy, even devouring their own species with the utmost avidity. In a school of young mackerel they are often seen dashing right and left, biting with their sharp beaks a triangular piece out of the back of the neck of each fish and killing at every snap by severing the spinal cord. At other times they will drop to the bottom and change their color to that of the sand, so as to become almost invisible. Then when a fish comes by they dart upon it. Like a chameleon, they are able to alter their hues at will, become almost transparent when swimming in the water after prey. The mackerel when full grown take their turn and gobble the cuttle fish voraciously. "In fact, nearly all of the flesh-eating

creatures that dwell in the ocean feed largely upon these small squid. Even the whales consume them by myriads. Their value as bait has caused them to be used to a great extent for that purpose by fishermen, who often gather them in enormous quantities on the beaches, when big storms have heaped them along the shore in windrows. When the moon is full they are apt to be found stranded in great numbers-a fact attributed to a habit they have of swim backward this course of proceeding shore opposite to the moon. The fishermen take advantage of this weakness of theirs by going out in boats with torches and advancing slowly toward the beach. when the cuttle fish retreat and run aground. Having got aground a squid rarely gets off again, because it immediproceeds to pump water with all its might out of the siphon, which is its locomotive apparatus, and thus it is

charging its ink in quantities. "Cuttle fishes of several species, big and little, are sold in many of the markets of the world, particularly in China and Japan. They are much eaten in Chile. Certain kinds, called Octopuses because they have eight arms, are caught in the Meditterranean and salted and pickled chiefly for consumption in | Greece. Octopods are also hunted in Puget sound by the Indians on the coast. who are skilled in spearing them from canoes. Often they are big enough to

be dangerous antagonists. "The giant squids or calamaries are also eaten. They are ferocious creatures, and it is of them that so many stories are told as to their attacking boats and even ships. They weigh sometimes many thousands of pounds, having two enormously long tentacles with which to seize prey and eight shorter ones to hold it, all armed with enormousfarmer boys who offer to sell a bear or a shipped as far as Jacksonville and St. and fortitude; but it is highly probable by powerful suckers. These animals fox. The boys think these animals are Augustine for display. The shrabs are that it is owing in a very large degree to possess an approach to a brain, inclosed in a cartilaginous skull. One of them equator they regard it as a luxury to go

would furnish food for a frigate "Squids and octopods are brought to over a very natural prejudice against it. Cuttle fish are useful in many ways. The bone under the skin of the back, which affords the animal some sort of substitute for a skeleton, is employed for caged birds to sharpen their beaks upon. It is also ground up into powder for absorbing blots in writing, is utilized as an antacide in medicine and is made an important ingredient in dentifrices. Cuttle oones for such purposes are mostly obtained from Chinese waters, although they are also collected floating in the Mediterranean; but no American species affords satisfactory bones. The blueblack ink which these animals vent when frightened is dried for commercial purposes into little cakes, which furnish the sepia of artists, usually much adulterated. This sepia also enters into the composition of India ink."

A Nile Memory.

I want to give you a photograph which the bright sun of Egypt registered on the sensitive plate of my brain one winter morning some years ago. I had been travelling up and down the Nile valley, wandering in and out of mud villages, and rejoicing my soul over the perpetual winter one of the most beautiful places on the globe. I had gone many miles to one morning I called my donkey boy and his steed, and galloped across the big bridge and out into the fields. As we left the most graceful manner, the large positions against water jar, which forms the household Mall Gazette. water-works of these six million people. These water jars are a brick red; the dress of the poor women of Egypt is a dark navy blue, and their features are of a mahogany brown. They carry from childhood great burdens on their heads, women, standing up to their knees in the old Nile, stood out like the figures in a stretch as the weather changes.—[New painting of one of the old masters repre. York Times.

senting a scene in the Scriptures. It was a page out of the Egypt of the past, but the Egypt of to-day is the same as it was in the days of the Pharaohs. The government changes, but the people remain The little cuttle fish, which swarm in the same. The women carry the water such vast numbers along the North Atwith their forked sticks, and the girls harvest with the sickle and the hand just as they did when Joshua was a young brickmaker, and when Moses was rocked to sleep among the bulrushes. -[American Agriculturist.

A Washington Sensation.

The Chinese minister's ball was a sensation from the moment his cards appeared. As he had declared against the social policy of his predecessors, and shown himself averse to the Occidental ways, not half the world had troubled to leave cards upon him. But when the large squares appeared with "The Chinese Minister and Madame Tsui at Home" graven at the top, the neglectful half of the world rushed to call and to manœuvre for invitations, (ards were demanded at the door as rigorously as at a church wedding, but even then a few notorious ones brazened their way in, one well-dressed pest of entertainers giving the attendant a card of invitation to a dressmaker's opening, and answering his protest by saying that it was at lea-t large enough to admit her, as she swept

Madame Tsui, who was not supposed to exist socially, put aside all her traditions that night, and received her guests with conventional hand shakes and English phrases. She was pure Celestial from the tips of her three-inch slippers to the butterfly-like ornaments of filagree, staring at the light. Inasmuch as they jade and pearls that covered her hair; and with the secretary's wife as a comnaturally results in their running on the panion piece, these two ladies might have stepped from some jar or fan. Madame Tsui tottered out to supper on the arm of Secretary Blaine, and then her tired little feet carried her up stairs, out of and away from the Western world and back to the narrow, restricted life of old. Her nursem id and baby daughter attracted as much attention as the ladies in line below stairs, and the infant blinked its little black eyes at the fine scene until driven farther up on land, usually dis- midnight-the very antipoles of what babies are permitted to do on this side of the globe. Despite prophecies, Madame Tsui has not again emerged from her Orientalism. She still has not been presented at any state function at the White House which ladies of the diplomatic corps are expected to attend. She is in and not in society, and while she has broken through the rigorous Celestial etiquette, she has not consistently followed ours .- [Harper's Bazar.

How Bushmen Live.

Scattered over the western part of the Kalahari Desert in South Africa are the famous bushmen, who welcome the discovery of a spacious cave as one of the greatest of earthly blessings. Very few them live in huts; caverns are the homes they prefer; and when in their wanderings they fail to find caves, they enlarge holes dug by animals, into which they crawl. They live so far from the fire that has cooked their evening meal. These miserable little people may well compete with some of the native Australians for the distinction of being at the bottom of the scale of humanity. The translation of the name of Boers applied to them means "inferior beings." San Francisco Examiner.

Good Country Roads.

There is nothing outside of his own farm which lies so near the farmers' interest as good roads. Good roads mean more than mere comfort and speed in traveling. They mean better horses and a longer life of usefulness to valuable animals. They mean a vast saving in wagons and carriages, and greater profits on the farm from cheapening of the transportation to markets.

Good roads should be above all politics. They should be a non-partisan issue in every election, until laws are passed and selected to administer them, which and who will insure for every township in the United States the best highways that skill and labor can make. Nothing will do more to improve the country and better the condition of every farmer. - American Farmer.

Ramparts of Snow.

The very heavy falls of snow which have taken place in the east parts of Germany have been made use of by the greenness which makes the Egypt of military authorities to try what effect the projectile of the new rifle may have on masses of snow. Entrenchments were the southward, and was now back at made, some five feet high and six feet Cairo to take my last look at the Pyra- thick, behind which targets were placed mids before I left for home, I wanted to represent an enemy. The firing parto see the sun rise from them, and early ties, stationed 1,500 feet from the works, pierced them through and through, as mounted "Yankee Doodle," as he called | was proved by the numerous holes found in the targets behind them. Similar experiments have been made in Russia. In Cairo the dawn just began to break, and this case the entrenchments were 25 feet signs of life appeared in the huts along in thickness and are said to have kept off the Nile banks. The young girls and old the bullets fired against the marks in the women of the fel ahin, or peasantry, came rear of them. It will readily be seen forth, their dark eyes shining, and their from this that unless ample time and handsome features bared to the breeze, plenty of men are at command snow is and on the head of each was poised, in not of much value for fortifying military positions against musketry fire .- [Pall

A Home-Made Horse Power.

A very good horse power may be made at a small cost in this way: An upright and their forms are straight, supple and shaft is fixed in a convenient place, and graceful. There is no brighter light an arm is fitted which carries a pair of than that of Egypt. You can see for hanging shafts for the horse, or two of miles, and everything beyond you stands them if desired. A horizontal driving severe hail storm. out like a silhouette against the blue sky, wheel is fitted on the shaft and carries a and the atmosphere makes all pictur- wire rope by which the motion is conesque and striking On that morning it veyed to the machinery. It is convenisoftened the glar- the mud huts, it brightened the colors of the women, and basement or a cellar, and have the mamade the waters of the great river shine chinery above. Any person that can use like diamonds. As the sun rose over the tools may construct a power of this kind desert, the top of the pyramid of Cheops | that will do as much work as a more costseemed to blaze with fire, and a group of ly tread power. The wire rope is better

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

GOVERNOR PATISON will deliver the ora-

tion on Memorial Day, May 30th, at Millers-THE will of the late Rev. Dr. Chas. Elliott,

professor of Hebrew at Lafayette College, left \$5,000 and the test tor's valuable library to the college. THE Soldier's Monument Association has

asked for the balance of \$500 which was included in the amount raised in Allentown for the Johnstown flood sufferers, and which is in bank in Allentown unclaimed. The association intends to erect a suitable monument in memory of the deceased soldiers. JAS. MCGUIRE, of Port Carbon, employed

as a leader at Eagle Hill Colliery, was stand. ing upon the platform and had started the coal in the chute, and when the coal began to run he jumped from the platform to the gangwsy. He struck upon a drill which had been standing upright, and was seriously injured in

THE court at Pottsville was petitioned to remove J. B. Bowes and E. E. Reed, two County Commissioners, on the ground of alleged misdeameanor.

COLONEL W. HAYES GRIER, of Columbia, was appointed Superintendent of Public Printing in place of Major Barton D. Evans, of West Chester.

AT Haz'eton, Rev. Rosano Nasaca, the Italian priest, has been threatened with assassination by some of his parishioners who are ex-bandits, and he goes armed night and

THE pupils in the public and private schools of Bethlehem united in celebrating the tri-centennial anniversary of John Amos Comenius, the educator and father of the publie schools. Services appropriate to the occasion were held in the Moravian Church at which many addresses were made. The students of the Theological Seminary held an oratorical contest.

WILLIAM ITENRY FISHER, of Huntingdon, said he is an heir of Baron Fisher, the millionsire who recently died in Germany. He will claim a portion of his estate.

AT Pittsburg the hearing in the case of John R. McKirby, auditor of Allegheny Councils, for misdemeanor, came off before Alderman Braun, and McKirby was held for court.

THE Coroner's jury, inquiring into the sudden deaths of Frank and Lewis Moore, the two boys who died at Chester under peculiar circumstances, brought in a verdict of death from poisoning.

AT Washington, Pa., Mrs. Monday horsewhipped James Greenlee, a colored barber, who had been paying her attentions, but who jilted her for a younger colored belle.

THE story published in a New York paper that Attorney General Hensel would withdraw the suit of the Commonwealth against the Reading combine was denied by Mr. Hensel and the officials at Harrisburg. WASHINGTON County Democrats instructed

their delegates to the State Convention for Cleveland, and a motion favoring Governor Pattison as second choice was voted down. GOVERNOR PATTISON issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, the 14th of April, and

Friday, the 6th day of May, to be observed as Arbor Days in Pennsylvania. WHILE testing a fire-escape at a hotel in

fell three stories, receiving serious injuries. Ar the Union County Republican primaries B. K. Focht was nominated for Assembly. In Armstrong County S. H. Cochrain and

Frank Mast were nominated. THE women and girls at Ashley near Wilkes-Barre, have been annoyed by a Jack the Hugger. He was caught, severely beaten

and warned to leave the place. MICHAEL GRIFFEN died at Ashland from the effects of a pistol shot accidentally fired by Anthony Geriski.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

Trouble Over Bering Sea Ended by & Unanimous Vote in the Senate.

Two hours spent in executive session by the Senate sufficed to complete the consideration of the Bering Sea arbitration treaty, and it was ratified by a unanimous vote at the con. clusion of the discussion. The debate itself was without incident.

Mr. Sherman who had the treaty in charge, presented two amendments which it was believed to be desirable to incorporate in the document, and they were agreed to. One of them provides that the arguments and proceedings before the arbitrators shall be in the English language. This amendment was suggested to Sir Julian Pauncefote a day or two ago. He said that it sppeared to be proper, but that he should like to secure the formal assent of Lord Salisbury to it.

This assent came in the form of a cablegram, which was shown to the President by the British Minister, and was at once sent to Senator Sherman, who caused the necessary amendment to be incorporated in the treaty.

Exactly the same procedure was followed in
the case of the second amendment, which
changes Article 11 of the treaty so as to require the arbitrators to make their decision, it possible, within four months instead of three from the close of the arguments of

This change was believed to be desirable in view of the magnitude of the subject and the enormous volume of testimony to be con-sidered by the arbitrators. The opposition to ratification, which had been very much weakened, completely disappeared as the result of Mr. Sherman's explanation, and when the question was taken directly on the resolution of ratification there were no nays, while the yeas numbered 72—an unusually large vote After the result had been announced the

usual resolution notifying the President of the action of the Senate was passed and the consideration of the treaty was complete.

A TORNADO'S WORK.

Buildings Leveled and Houses Carried in the Air in an Illinois County.

A tornado swept over Platt County, Illa, leveling buildings and destroying many thousands of dollars worth of property. It came from the South, and was accompanied by a

Barns and houses were carried from their foundations and demolished. Buildings were seen high in the air, being carried along by

the cyclone, which was 2.0 feet wide.

No loss of life has yet been reported.

The torna io also skirted Bioomington, McLean County, unroofing a number of houses
and a chair factory. An chi lady named
Mate was badly hurt and her house was blown

Man wants but little here below, and as a general thing he's getting it.—Binghamton Leader.