

## AROUND THE HOUSE.

Never iron lace window curtains, and be careful to not make them too blue with indigo or too stiff with starch. Stretch them upon a mattress to dry, pinning down carefully the extreme edge of every point or scollop.

In putting down oilcloth you do not tack as you go, as with carpets;—plan out the whole room first, putting in a tack here and there to hold it all in position until ready for the final tacking. It is disagreeable work to blotch out, and you will need very sharp knife to cut it in shape. A good way of keeping a keen edge is to have a piece of fine emery paper and every once in a while lay the blade of the knife flat on it, drawing it along as if it were an oilstone. After the oilcloth is fitted but in as few tacks as possible. Matting is laid in the same way, and here again staples will be found better than tacks to use at the joinings to prevent fraying.

The deepest lake in America is in the Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles north-east of Jacksonville, Ore. It is called the Great Sunk Lake, and far outrivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It averages 2000 feet down to the water on all sides. It is about fifteen miles long and four and a half wide, and looks like a mammoth sheet of glass, its mountainous shore preventing the wind from ever ruffling its surface. Locally it is believed to be bottomless, thousands of feet of line having been let into its clear bosom without the weight touching anything more solid than water. For thousands of ages it has lain still, silent and mysterious, in the heart of the Cascades, looking like a gigantic trench scooped out by the hands of a giant genii.

At this season, when houses are being cleaned, a few words about fixing the floor covering, whatever it may be, in its place, are not out of place. Rugs are especially difficult to deal with. Not only are they very apt to slip out of place if the floor is well polished, but they have a very annoying way sometimes of curling up at the edges which is not only unsightly but is very apt to prove a pitfall to the unwary. A very large and heavy rug generally holds its own without any other aid than its own weight, but the writer, who has had a great deal of experience with "sorts and conditions" of rugs, finds that the best way, by far, is simply to weight the corners with a flattened piece of ead covered with flannel and stitched to the underside of the rug. These pieces may be made large or small according to the weight of the rug, but should always be kept flat. In relaying a carpet a roller is of great assistance (the roller from the lawn mower does admirably without the knives) to press the fulness in the proper direction. It is astonishing how a scant carpet may be elongated by working the fulness toward a desirable point. If a carpet is frayed or thin use staples instead of carpet tacks; these, as every one knows, are simply double-pointed steel wire bent in the shape of a U. They are very sharp and will go through almost anything, and will hold any worn material much better than the ordinary carpet tacks.

## Ways of Wild Geese.

What strange squawking creatures wild geese are!—flying in spring from the South to their Northern homes, beside creeks and rivulets where, among tall grasses and reeds, they nest and raise their young. Often have I wondered, says Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell, what they meant by filing themselves along; one after another, forming some letter of the alphabet, the capital L, V and Y being the ones most frequently observed. Sometimes the poor things become so tired in the flight as to sink exhausted to the ground. It is no rare sight to see the tail-end of a Y lagging far behind. The other day the last goose became far detached from the line, and her faint squawks, as her wings moved more and more slowly, seemed to make no impression on those ahead of her. Espying some tame geese in a farmer's yard, she directed her course thither and sank half fainting in the midst of them. They greeted her with loud shrieks as of astonishment and terror, but seeing her helpless condition, they began jabbering softly together, as geese will, and at last addressed themselves to her, for she arose feebly and pecked faintly at some food that had been strewn around.

All that day the wry creature sat about, taking little notice of anything. The next day she seemed much refreshed, and took a walk with the tame geese down to the pond, where she bathed with them, and seemed glad for their hospitality. But just as the farmer who owned the geese was congratulating himself on the sudden possession of a wild goose, he suddenly took wing when another flock passed; and continued her northward course. She was an old goose, probably the mother of many flocks, and looked for their companionship as well as the beautiful freedom away in the air, that she could readily see domesticated geese can never enjoy. It is said that some geese live to be fifteen or sixteen years of age, both among wild and domestic, and they may be known by their very slow, deliberate waddle, and by the skin on the breastbone hanging so loosely as almost to touch the ground. A farmer once found a nest of wild-geese eggs and placed them under setting hens. In due time he had a flock of wild geese, five of which he raised, and though they screamed and jabbered exactly like wild geese, and sometimes seemed restless and ill at ease, they tried but little to use their wings, nor having been brought up that way.—[New York Tribune.]

## Our Defenseless Coast Lines.

The engineers of the Dement of the Missouri, under direction of Gen. Miles, are preparing a map of the world, showing the almost defenseless condition of the entire coast lines of the United States.

The location is also given of the countless modern vessels of other nations. As thus far made the map shows, by little printed slips posted in the different oceans, the name of every foreign vessel and the squadron to which it belongs. The ships of each nation are distinguished by their flags.

The vessels of the United States have not yet been named or located on the map, as they are so few that Gen. Miles considers their insertion a minor matter, to be completed in a few minutes. They will be put in, however, to show by contrast the great weakness of this country.

"Many of England's ships which cruise along the North and South Atlantic coasts," says Gen. Miles, "are of such light draught that they can navigate the St. Lawrence and get into the lakes with ease. In forty-eight hours the Pacific fleet could have San Francisco and the other Pacific coast cities completely at their mercy, and in a few weeks both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts could be lined with England's vessels summoned from their present stations."

## A Farmer's Paradise.

A leading railroad man in the Northwest, who is noted for his luminous and picturesque way of talking, is fond of calling the Red River farmers "the leisure class of the West." He says, "They only attend to their business for a few weeks in the spring and fall, and that they do sitting down, with splendid prospects to drag the farming implements on which they ride around. When their grain is ripe, they hire laborers to cut and harvest it, and then they cash it in for money, fill the banks of the valley with money to the bursting point, and settle down for a long loaf, or go to Europe or New York. Yet they must find a continuance of their strength and prosperity in diversified farming and in hard work, and this is being taught to the rest by the shrewder ones among them. Such men are making the breeding of fine draught-horses a side religion and very many farms now maintain 1500 to 2000 Percheron, Norman, and Clydesdale horses, as well as pigs, sheep, and poultry. The country is too level for the profitable raising of sheep, however. They need uneven land and a variety of picking; moreover, the soil yields in their hands, and subjects them to hoof rot, and other diseases prey upon them there."

There are nearly 9,000,000 acres in the valley, and one-sixth of it is under the plough. One hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat could be raised there if every acre was sown with seed, but there is no such demand for wheat as that would require to be profitable. As it is, less than a quarter of the valley is cultivated, and only three-quarters of that fraction are given up to wheat, so that last year's yield was about 30 to 37 million bushels. That would have brought \$27,000,000 had it been sold, but wheat this being winter, in the holidays of '91-'2, a great many farmers are holding their grain in the firm belief that Russia's needs will determine a rise of 20 cents in the price. Those who sold last year 80 cents; those who are holding back want a dollar a bushel.—[Harper's Magazine.]

## Animal Traffic Hunters.

Squirrels and hogs, when they are turned loose to forage for themselves, are keen traffic hunters. Advantage is taken of the penchant of the pig for truffles to train it to hunt systematically for the underground prize. The odor of many truffles is so potent—epicures compare that of the finer specimens to strawberries—that it exhales through the porous soil, and thus affords a clue to the keen-scented of the treasure that lies beneath.

When once a hog has tasted truffles it needs but little encouragement to develop it into an inveterate truffle hunter. Dogs, however, from their greater docility and the less voracious character of their appetites, are preferred for this business. The canine fungus hunter receives his training while young, and the method generally pursued is as follows: Finely-cut or sliced truffles are mixed daily with their food until they become imbued with a liking for the flavor, and, what is perhaps of quite as much importance, they come to regard the flavor of truffles as an inherent quality of all their food. The very odor of truffles will thus suggest a meal. The next step is to take the dog into the fields or woods and place a dish of sliced truffles in some sequestered nook and cover it with earth. The dog is then encouraged to hunt for it; and the promptings of hunger contribute as much to the desired result as do the urgings of its master, for the dog is always taken out fasting. On finding the game the dog is always rewarded with some little delicacy, which incites him to further exertions.—[Chambers Journal.]

## The Ceres Indians.

Tiburón Island, off South California, twenty miles long and ten miles wide, is said to be a resort of the Ceres Indians during a great portion of the year. Their huts and encampments may be seen anywhere along the eastern coast. They are exceedingly hostile and use poisoned arrows in opposing the landing of strangers on what they consider their domain. The canoes of these Indians deserve especial mention. They are made of log reeds, which are bound together with strings after the manner of fascines, three of which when fastened together support one or two persons. The Indians kneel in the canoes when paddling, the water being of the same level inside the little bark as outside of it. Formerly they would sell them for old clothes or a pint of whisky, but they soon learned their value as a curiosity and now refuse to part with them except for very good prices.—[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Intense excitement prevailed near National City, Cal., when the discovery was made that a dead body had been used for smuggling purposes. A corpse was brought from Mexico, and reverently conveyed across the line, ostensibly for shipment to relatives in San Francisco. A curious citizen, who had had his suspicions aroused, secretly followed the corpse after its arrival in National City, and saw it conveyed to a lone habitation in the mountains at Otay Mesa. Peeping through the window, he saw the sad mourners engaged in a rather unusual proceeding. They had opened the coffin, and from the interior of the corpse they were taking small tin boxes of opium.

## THE LADIES.

### A NEW GARMENT.

French designers have sent over some elegant garments made like a low-necked princess dress, demi-trained. This garment is a sort of compromise between a peiticoat and a silk corset-cover, and being narrowly gored and beautifully shaped, makes an ideal garment to wear beneath a perfectly fitted tailor costume or princess evening toilet, as there are neither bands nor gathers about the waist.—[St. Louis Republic.]

### BEAUTIFUL EYES.

The ideal form of beauty in a female face lies, without doubt, in the eyes. Blue of a medium shade are the most strikingly beautiful. But the eyes do not alone constitute beauty. There are the hair, nose, mouth and complexion to take into account. The hair should be dark, the nose aquiline and the mouth small and with rosy lips, and the complexion should be of a rosy tint. There should also be a set of nearly teeth to show when you laugh, and a pair of dimples when you smile. This, without doubt, constitutes feminine beauty.—[London Answers.]

### WOMEN TYRANTS OF THE DESERT.

The women of Ghardaia, an oasis in the Sahara, seem to have attained a degree of freedom unknown in some more civilized communities. These women, when they marry, draw up their own marriage contract, and if the man in any way breaks it the woman is immediately free, and will have no more to say to him. The Ghardaia men are Mohammedans, and by the law of the Prophet a man may have four wives. The women, however, do not allow more than one. They have also a peculiar objection to drinking and smoking, and in many countries the husband is told that if he falls into the habit of "consuming liquors or using tobacco" he will be made to suffer.

### FLACIAL UNGUENT.

Not a few women agree that neither mineral nor vegetable ingredients, among which are vaseline and cocoa butter, can furnish those nourishing qualities to the skin that the new methods of face massage and wrinkle-ironing require. For this purpose animal fat is no essential, and the most similar substitute in the matter of tallow of which people who have had grandmothers remember was always in readiness for chapped hands and roughened face. The old Roman unguent was tallow. In Ovid's *Medicamina Faciei* he gives a recipe famous for rendering the skin smooth as a mirror. This was equal quantities of barley and bean flour bound with an egg. This was allowed to dry and then finely ground. This was mixed as a paste with melted tallow and honey and a thick layer applied on going to bed.—[New York Sun.]

### CERAM WOMAN.

The Cuban woman, as a rule, is not beautiful. If this be reason make the most of it. She has tawny hair, a charming brown eye and a certain dusky skin that we may call the olive complexion. Seen in a half light, her face half shrouded, too, by a black mantilla and our minds predisposed to credit her with all the charms of a perferrid and tropical womanhood, she is a creature to admire without stint or reason. But in the full glare of the electric light or beneath the noonday sun—which she always avoids—the tawny skin shows a covering of powder that renders it ghastly white, and there is rarely that delicacy of feature that comes from high breeding and the cultivation of a bright mind within a well nourished body.—[Philadelphia Press.]

### THE MULLER GOWN.

One good effect of short skirts, if ever generally adopted, will be to force women to learn how to walk well. At present they shuffle, mince, turn in one foot, do everything but walk, says Kate Field's Washington. Nothing commands more respect than dignity of carriage, always excepting elegance and dignity of speech; and when my sex discovers that feet have a higher mission than to be crowded into boots and shoes too small for them, and that corns are an offense against nature, the reign of noble bearing may set in.

"It's the rarest thing in the world to find a foot with straight toes among women," say chiropodists. "They lap and overlap, and frequently are doubled under. As for bunions, well, they are the rule." No woman with a distorted foot can walk naturally, and it stands to reason that such torturing of the extremities must conduce to physical ailments of various kinds. So turn it which way we will, tight boots are an abomination. Let the apostle of the maddest gown but introduce a fetching covering for the feet and prove herself mistress of the art of walking, and she will go a long way toward breaking down those most formidable of barriers, tradition and prejudice.

### FASHION NOTES.

White satin—indeed, satin of all sorts is one of the leading fabrics. A popular combination is light tan color with black and yellow. White moire is a popular fabric for bridal dresses. Navy blue and red are used together. Women who can afford the luxury have lamp shades to correspond with their various house gowns, so that a beautiful harmony may be preserved.

In gloves shades of fawn and beaver are much worn. Short gloves are still in favor for tailor made gowns, while long ones are relegated to evening wear. The address is still placed at the top of a letter paper, and is more used than the monogram, although that is by no means out of style. This is placed at one side. Many of the elegant dresses are made in princess fashion. This gives better opportunity for producing the drapery effects in the thin materials which are so extensively used. Some of the new belt skirts have slender A-shaped sections set in the lower portions of the skirt from the hem

upward. These are of contrasting color or are embroidered or otherwise fancifully decorated.

A combination of soft crepons and common cambrics or cottons is the latest novelty in the realm of fashion. Satin as a trimming is better preferred to velvet and moire, together with narrowly striped ribbons.

The styles of the year 1890 are surely coming in. In stationary Hurd's royal purple is a popular shade at the present moment. Bank note paper is also in vogue. Very small note paper is in fashion in delicate shades.

Night dresses are made of fine striped or dotted percale, or of bastiste, as well as of silk. Often a blouse effect is given to a night dress, which may have an embroidered belt. The skirt may be simply finished with a deep hem or elaborately trimmed, according to the taste.

Deep, full, berth-like trimming is very popular for thin dresses. A costume of crepon has a deep frill finished with wide gauze ribbon. This frill is set around the shoulders and down the front in Y shape, and is sufficiently deep to fall almost to the waist-line and very nearly to the elbows.

The Greek style of coiffure is preferred to all others. The hair must be waved, and, if possible, all over. The yolk of an egg rubbed weekly into the roots of the hair, and then washed out with plenty of soft water, cleans the hair and makes it soft, while a sun bath gives it a lightness and fluffiness very desirable to the blond type.

Sleeves continue to consist of two distinct parts, one falling well over the elbow and being comparatively loose, and the other, from the elbow, being quite tightly fitting. Very often the whole sleeve is in the same material, the fulness of the upper portion slightly overlapping the tight part.

It would seem that the low, flat-crowned hats are either quite going out, or else will be in a minority, for the new ones are furnished with higher crowns, and are profusely trimmed. Strings are now worn with hats, being brought round from the back, tied under the chin, and thence falling to the knee in long ends. The sabot is in favor, the point rising straight above the centre of the forehead.

## POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A German engineer concludes that if the axle instead of the load of freight trains be increased from fourteen to twenty-eight miles per hour the expenses per car mile at the higher speed would be one-fourth less for repairs and only one-fifth more for fuel.

An installation of electric light is being laid down in the Batignolles Tunnel near Paris, in which the incandescent lamps are placed at a height of about fifteen feet above the rails. The light is received by plates of burnished tin covered with glass, which reflect a soft and agreeable light into the carriages.

The most imposing display of shooting stars on record occurred on the night of November 13, 1833, and was witnessed in the greater part of civilized North America. To be exact, it extended over the limits comprised between longitude sixty-one degrees in the Atlantic, and 100 degrees in Central Mexico, and from the latitude of the Great Lakes to the West Indies. Scarcely had nature exhibited a scene of greater or more awful sublimity. A resident of the vicinity of Niagara Falls gives the following account of this the grandest display of natural fireworks.—"The two leading powers in nature, water and fire, seemed to engage in an emulative display of their Grandeur. The deafening roar of the cataract, with an infinitely heightened sense of sublimity when its waters were lighted by the glare of the meteoric torrent in the sky. In many parts of the country the people were stricken dumb, imagining that the end of the world had come. Others, whose education and vigor of mind prevented them from yielding to such terrors, were, nevertheless, vividly reminded of the grand description in the Apocalypse, where it says, 'The stars of heaven fell upon the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind.'"

In 1832 a similar celestial exhibition, though of lesser magnitude, was witnessed along the Ohio River and off the coast of Spain; the year before, 1831, a great fall of stars was reported by Captain Hammonds, as the British vessel Retribution, then sailing in the Indian Ocean. It is rather remarkable that each of these "star showers" occurred on the night of November 13.

## The Lion of St. Mark.

That symbol of the Venetian Republic—the famous Lion of St. Mark—which, after being restored, was replaced yesterday on its column in the Piazzetta at Venice, is made of bronze. There is a tradition among the Venetian people that its eyes are diamonds; they are really white agates, faceted. Its mane is most elaborately wrought, and its retracted, gaping mouth and its fierce moustaches give it an Oriental aspect. The creature as it now stands belongs to many different epochs, varying from some date previous to our era down to this century. It is conjectured that it may have originally formed a part of the decoration of some Assyrian palace. St. Mark's lion it certainly was not originally, for it was made to stand level upon the ground, and had to be raised up in front to allow the Evangelist to be stepped under its forpaws. Last year the granite column on which the lion stood was seriously of plumb, and the authorities decided on its rectification. The work was entrusted to Signor Vendrasco, who by passing a copper bar through the axis of the shaft and by balancing the whole shaft upon the rod, compelled it to return to the perpendicular. The work was attended with no little danger and difficulty, but within three days was entirely successful. Signor Vendrasco being able to say: "If am master of the column; she obeys me as I choose."

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Woolens oil lands are proving to be the richest in the world; soda lakes contain train loads of pure soda; asbestos deposits are attracting much attention; gold and silver mines are wonderfully rich.

BETWEEN the ages of twenty and forty, prisoners die of consumption much more rapidly than people outside of confinement, but whether this is owing to the confinement or to the previous lives of the convicts is not clear. Few criminals of any kind live to be old men.

The good ship of the Triple Alliance, which for twenty-two years has maintained peace in Europe, is near stranding on the reefs of financial bankruptcy. Austria, as well as Italy, feels the enormous burdens its expensive equipment imposes, and the withdrawal of support of either nation will sink it out of sight. After that, the long-expected European war.

The Budget of the French Army illustrates the effect of war on succeeding generations of the conquered nation. In 1893 the young men born in 1871, during the Franco-German war, will be obliged to do military service. The number of conscripts for that year will be four thousand less than for 1892. The conscription will not again reach its normal proportions until 1895. This shows the depression in birth statistics from 1871 to 1873, after the war was over.

It has been a mystery to some people how Italy, a country rich in gold mines, could obtain the gold with which to pay the \$50,000,000 or so a year due to foreign holders of her bonds. The mystery is explained away by Mr. Dering, secretary of the British embassy in Rome, who declares that American travelers alone spend \$35,000,000 a year in gold in Italy, while other foreign travelers expend fully double that amount. This is irrespective of the money brought into the country in the form of donations to the holy see by the 50,000 religious pilgrims who annually visit the eternal city.

CABLE despatches say that the rebellion in Yemen against the Turkish Government has not yet been suppressed, and there is no prospect that the Turks, with their present force, will be able to put down the big revolt. This rebellion has now been in progress for a year. People who pass through the Red Sea are almost within sight of the scenes of bloodshed and disorder which for a year have been with seed in Yemen. Most of the fights, however, have occurred among the mountains, which are separated from the sea by a low, sandy stretch of country. Yemen is the large province belonging to Turkey in the southwestern part of Arabia. The war began as a protest of the Arab inhabitants against the outrages inflicted by Turkish officials, who zealously engage in collecting money, not only for their royal master, but also for the benefit of their own pockets. The Arabs came bitterly to the point of their appeals to Constantinople, the situation grew worse and worse, they rose against their oppressors.

The gold and silver and other mineral exhibits at the World's Fair will probably aggregate in value several million dollars. In exhibits of this description Colorado will naturally take front rank. It is announced that the gold and silver nuggets to be shown by that state alone are worth a quarter of a million dollars. There has been made a splendid collection of native gold specimens, from all the richest mining districts. A single collection, valued at \$60,000, has already been secured. This will be supplemented by the finest collections, secured as loan exhibits. The exhibit will be both technical and economic in its character, showing a scientific classification of the mineralogy of Colorado and a correct presentation of its geology. At the same time a popular and massive display of ores, building stones, commercial clays and other mineral products will be made. Models, maps and diagrams will be employed to show the progress made in mining. These will be accompanied by historical data and reliable information regarding the product and formation of veins in the mining districts. In the display will be the "Silver Queen," a beautiful statue of an ideal female figure executed in silver and valued at \$7,500 to \$10,000.

OLIVE-GROWING is now all the rage in California, and warnings are thrown out that the business is likely to be overdone. In the neighborhood of Pomona, for instance, more than 300,000 trees have already been planted. It must be admitted that the Californians are prone to excesses in the matter of fruit-culture. During the past thirty-five years there has been at different times a craze to cultivate the grape, apricot, Bartlett pear, and other popular fruits, as if it overshadowed everything else in importance. The last fashionable horticultural fad is the olive. A writer on the subject points out that Pomona being the headquarters for the sale of olive cuttings, the conclusion that elsewhere in California the olive is as largely cultivated is unwarranted. He thinks that the distribution of cuttings may go on for years without danger of overstocking the market. Pure olive-oil, he says, is hard to find in the United States, and in supplying it will consist the large profits of the growers. The imported article is in most cases adulterated, and the admission is made that the alifornian product is sometimes a bit pure as it might be, the high price of the oil tempting the dealer to fraud. Were the State law against the adulteration of olive-pil strictly enforced, he says, almost every grower would be fined or imprisoned. Of thirteen samples of California oil recently examined by the Board of Horticulture, only two were found to be pure. The oil of sunflowers and cotton-seed enters largely into the adulteration.

The principle followed by Mr. Thwaites in his appliance for the prevention of smoke in steam generators consists in the admission of a secondary air supply through a wire gauge of a specific mesh, adapted to offer the requisite frictional resistance to the passage of such air, so as to accord accurately with the "pull" on the grate, which remains unaffected.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

The Catholic priest of Shamokin refused to marry Joe Deich and Miss Annie Michas because they are cousins. Deich afterward declined to be married and the woman entered suit for breach of promise.

The cases of the United States against Banker William H. Dill were disposed of in Pittsburgh. A nolle pro. was entered.

ACCORDING to an order issued by the Adjutant General, the practice of dishonorably discharging enlisted men for breaches of discipline without sentence of court martial must cease. Such discharges will hereafter be designated as "honorary" in orders.

REV. DR. HAAK, president of the Pennsylvania Chautauque, called on President Harrison at Washington and invited him to be present at the G. A. R. day exercises of the Chautauque at Mount Gretna, on July 14. The President, without giving definite acceptance, expressed the hope that he might be able to be present.

JUDGE McPHEON appointed J. C. McAlarney and Charles H. Berger examiners in the Reading combine case. The suit was formally opened before the examiners by the Attorney General.

ROBERT J. ORDWAY, Supreme Treasurer of the order of Solon, which is now holding a meeting in Pittsburgh, was arrested on the charge of missing funds. Other officers were also arrested on the charge of conspiracy. The accused men declare that the charges were brought, for personal reasons, by a rival faction of the order.

GEORGE MAUER and Edward Sands, of Hazleton, who eloped from that city with Emma Kuch and Sarah Uter, were arrested in Reading.

ELEVEN reasons were filed by the attorneys for a new trial in the case of James H. Coyle, John Rhoads and Michael Severs, the lately convicted Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County, for malfeasance in office.

THE general conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church which has been in session in Pittsburgh for several weeks adjourned. The next conference will be held in Mobile, Ala., in 1896.

It is reported that the Attorney General will ask the court for the appointment of a master in the Reading combine case.

THE date of the encampment of the Second Brigade has been changed to August 6 for one week.

THE applications of Edward McMillen, the Luzerne County murderer, and William H. Peinton, who is under sentence of death in York County, were heard by the board of Pardons in Harrisburg. No decision was rendered.

THE answer of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Fraternal Guardians has been filed in Harrisburg, in the quo warranto proceeding instituted by Attorney General Hensel. A general denial of all the charges made against the Order is entered with a prayer that the suit be dismissed.

CHARLES MYERS, of Mountville, while dependent, swallowed a quarter of a pound of Paris green and died from its effects.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK, the murderer of Samuel Early, was hanged in the Allegheny County jail yard.

THREE men were buried by a cave-in of a trench at Scranton. They were rescued with difficulty.

THE jury in the case of the accused Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County, on trial at Carlisle, brought in a verdict of guilty.

THE Welsh Baptist Conference held its meeting at Parsons, near Wilkesbarre.

A TELEGRAPH pole was all that prevented a Scranton street car containing five people and its crew from plunging over a forty-foot embankment.

THE Spring Brook Railway Company and the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company are at odds over a line of road eight miles long near Scranton.

ALONZO SWAN, of Chester, walked into a strange house, removed his hat, overcoat and vest, laid down on the sofa and died.

ROBERT SLEATH, of Tanamoc, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

THE corner-stone of the new Uni ed Brethren Church at Mt. Tabor, near Lancaster, was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

THE Prohibition Convention of Luzerne county met at Wilkesbarre and nominated a ticket.

J. WATTS MERCUR, of Wallingford, swore out warrants for the arrest of William Kain, judge and Otto Ward, and George K. Rambo, clerks, on the charge of making a false return of the vote of Collingdale Borough at the recent Republican primaries.

SUPERINTENDENT of Public Instruction Waller has prepared a circular which will be sent to School Directors throughout the State and the object of which is to increase the school term in many districts. The minimum school term in Pennsylvania is six months and there are 1200 school districts in the State where instructions is given for that length of time only during the year.

HARVEY S. HALL, a Shenandoah photographer, was arrested on the charge of conspiring to burn his place of business to secure the insurance money.

WHILE attending the Methodist Church in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Samuel Graybill, aged 10, died suddenly of heart failure.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Rev. George L. Johnson vigorously denounced the methods pursued by Dr. Parkhurst in his warfare against vice.

THE Lancaster Prohibition County Convention nominated Joseph Brasius, of Little Britain, for Congress.

### A Good Bag of Canvasbacks.

Judge S. H. Green yesterday returned from a duck shoot that must have been a picnic. He was shooting at Green's Lake, near Knapp's Landing, on the Washington side of the Columbia, and during a few hours' shooting, Wednesday afternoon, he slaughtered forty-one canvasbacks. This is one of the largest bags secured by a single hunter during the season. They were nice, fat canvasbacks, too, and fit to grace the festive board of any aggregation of newsgatherers. Canvasback ducks are now said to be more plentiful in some of the lakes than any other variety, although but very few were to be found a few weeks ago.—[Portland Oregonian.]