

## FOR THE LADIES.

### "LIBERTY SCARFS."

"Liberty scarfs" are a novelty in neckwear. They vary in length from a yard and a half to two yards, and are three-fourths of a yard wide. The materials are crepe and Chinese silk, and they are in all colors and in numberless dainty shades. They are especially designed for the days when a cloak or jacket is found necessary, and are worn close around the neck, tied in a flat bow directly beneath the chin.—(Detroit Free Press.)

### HANGING PICTURES.

Different kinds of pictures, says Virginia N. Bash, should never be hung together, and though few modern houses are sufficiently spacious to admit of setting aside a room for each kind, they may at least be assigned to separate walls. It is also important that such pictures as require a glass should not be hung opposite a window, where the reflection on the glass will entirely destroy the effect. Neither should a very gay French painting be hung near a cool, quiet landscape, or by contrast, the one will be vulgarized and the other made to seem tame and uninteresting.

### POPULARITY OF MAUVE.

The extraordinary popularity of mauve in women's clothes seems to be clearly derived from the impressionists, who affect mauve over all other tints. The high colors now in vogue, the juxtaposition of strange, hitherto unrelated tints, seem also due to these bold adventurers in art who see unaided more people can see with a prism. The familiarity and acceptance of the pictures of the impressionists have educated the eye to all sorts of new freaks of color, and the great promoters of fashion have been quick to seize on the enlarged opportunities for new arrangements and daring combinations. Mauve seems to be the solvent of all colors. Colors that once would fly into passion at being brought near are now reconciled by the interposition of mauve. It is an interesting moment in the development of color in dress, and by no means over.—(New York Sun.)

### WHAT A WISE MOTHER CAN DO.

She can take ten minutes every day and read to her children a few words on astronomy, geology or physiology. Not dry statistics, which carry no knowledge to the little minds, but the names of planets and stars, their places and the mythological story connected with them; stories of the minerals buried beneath clay and stones; how the hot waters and the cold are deep down under us, waiting for man until he needs them and discovers their hiding places; stories of our own bones and nerves, muscles and blood; the course of our food from the mouth to the stomach; how fresh air invigorates us, and stimulants dry up the tissues. It is astonishing how easy little children learn the long words and use them intelligently. All these subjects and a hundred more are brought before them every day in a rightly conducted kindergarten.—(St. Louis Star-Sayings.)

### HOW TO WEAR THE VEIL.

The veil has been dreadfully misused by the tailor-made girl, who has turned it into a kind of filigree fence. The veil proper is not a stiff barricade of beads. It is a cloud-like cajoier. It is not tied back and immovable; it is loose and it floats lovingly across the face. It does not need to be tied; it would not escape so sweet company. For the veil proper get a scarf-like piece of very sheer crepe. Just start it over the face and let the wind keep it there. A little practice, and you have learnt the art. Such a veil is ideal. It should be white, but it may be a pale rose color, or even pale green. The average blonde or "fair brown" is exquisite behind such a veil. It floats around her shoulders, it catches at her wrist as she lifts a hand. But a regal brunette can drive her blonde sisters mad with envy either behind and unwashed in a white veil, wherein she is like a rich apricot in cream, or shrouded in a deep scarlet of the sheenest quality. Then she is like a crescent moon lifting through the rich color spilled as the sun wears down. Such a veil is suitable for a thousand purposes and occasions. It is the veil he artist puts lightly about spring in her swinging, resting place among the blossomed peach boughs. It is the veil—but there! A girl needs only a suggestion.—(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

### A WATCH POCKET BADLY NEEDED.

For the person who invents a safe sort of pocket for women's watches a large fortune and the gratitude of thousands are waiting. Women are beginning to grow tired of having their slender chains jerked in a crowd and finding themselves watchless. They don't enjoy even hunting vainly for the timepieces which were buttoned into the front of their bodies, but which have slipped in and are finally discovered two inches above their waistbands and far on one side. The pretty toys are continually being lost, as they slip down under bodices and belts and drop to the ground. There are a few precautions which might be taken. In the first place, one of these dainty watch pockets, high on the left side of a tailor-made bodice, is the very worst possible place in which to carry a watch. There is absolutely nothing to hinder a man from jerking it out by the chain. It is even less safe than the ordinary fashion of thrusting it inside the waist and trusting to a button or a hook to save it from the clutch of the hungry man who sees several meals in it. Men who are popularly supposed to have much more strength wherewith to defend themselves against sudden attacks of this sort do not give half the temptation. Their chains are firmly caught in their buttonholes with a slender little bar or swivel, which holds it safe against jerking. And their watches are in a distant and secure pocket. If you are determined to wear your watch like the rest of womankind thrust it into your bodice; it is a good idea to have sewed securely to the lining of each waist one of the patent fastening hooks, which have to be pressed in order to pass over anything. Clasp this over the link at the end of your chain and the

you are comparatively safe. A strong-handed thief may break the chain but cannot capture the watch. If this is impossible, it is, at any rate, always easy to fasten a fancy pin through the end of the chain, which will keep it from slipping away and render it a little less easy to grab.

Another excellent plan would be to have a small pocket sewed to the lining of each bodice at the place where it is natural to slip the watch. This pocket could open toward the front, and when the watch was thrust in could fasten by means of one of the patent loops to an eyelet crocheted on the lining of the bodice. With the watch securely tucked in such a receptacle, even with the chain dangling daintily down the front of the gown, a woman might safely venture into a crowd and not be obliged to keep one hand continually to protect her property.—(Chicago Herald.)

### FASHION NOTES.

A new shape for menu cards is that of tiny Japanese fans. Colored pearls are very fashionable, but they must be large. Iridescent single petaled roses are among the new brooches.

Velvet and satin ribbon trim all sorts of gowns. Old-fashioned Panama hats are now bent into a fashionable shape for women. It is no longer considered good form to throw the hand into a glove one or two sizes too small.

Nearly all of the small, imported hats have strings, or ties, of velvet or fancy ribbon. A very new fabric is called sable cloth, and is covered so closely with fine hairs as to resemble fur.

The heavy Venetian laces and silk guipures, introduced last Spring, will continue to be popular, and a season of fine laces is predicted for the winter.

The latest fancy is to decorate with hand painting the entire front of the silk blouse, using delicate sprays of flowers, vines, grasses, and so on.

Girls with very small waists are wearing rather broad belts fastened at one side with a really fat rosette, and this is placed right on the belt itself, slightly to one side of the front.

A pretty new fabric is moire bengaline, in large waved patterns like moire antique silk. In soft shades of old blue or pink, or Russian gray, it makes up extremely pretty dresses.

The old-fashioned combs of our grandmothers are again in vogue, and of tower in tortoise shell carvings or gold filigree in stately height above the soft curls and puffs of the modern chignon.

Great simplicity in form and outline still reigns in the female toilet, but it is relieved by the soft light shades of coloring of summer tissues, and also by the addition of a great deal of lace.

Velvet assumes an important part in the season's costume, being used in cuffs, girdles, sleeves, collars, vests and other fancy jackets, in bands and other trimmings for skirts.

A charming toilet of white cashmere, with red embroidered polka dots, has a French waist. A double girdle of red velvet is attached by a great chain behind. The sleeves of red velvet are very full, with deep cuffs delicately embroidered. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with deep points of lace.

The coquilles trimmings, either in lace, mousseline de soie or in a material similar to the dress, are fashionable. They are seen on chemisettes in the shape of jabots on peleries, on jackets of light material, on the front of waists and quite extensively on skirts.

The toque will appear as a complete framework of jetted wires underlaid with a marvellous filling of puckered velvet and with a little Prince of Wales tuft in gay colors in front and back, supplemented with a butterfly of lace or tinsel.

Velvet is to be in great service, more than it has been for a long time. For handsome visiting dresses a heavy corded bengaline or gros grain silk is brought in the loveliest shades of light colors. The velvet is to form panels and sleeves and large pieces of trimming.

There is a costly dress material resembling a wool plush, with a light colored back, either red, blue or yellow, with the plush pile of a dark color, black, brown or green. There is also an imperceptible pattern in the weaving and the effect is peculiar.

Corded grounds resembling old-fashioned rope and Empress cloth, are covered with specks of color or of different colors. These specks are usually thrown up with a thread, and in fact there are many which have embroidered dots and figures on the surface.

Some of the new colors have very poetic names. "Paradis" is a brilliant yellow, "Salambo" is a vivid red, "Pygmalion" is a yellowish brown, "Iolande" a new shade of blue, "Crisette" a cherry-red, "Coquelicot" the red of the wild poppy, "Angeline" a tender apple green and "Florence" a reddish lilac.

The eight bridesmaids at a recent wedding wore a charming picture dress in exact imitation of the Duchess of Devonshire, as immortalized by Gainsborough, in white satin, with plain tulle skirts braided with silver, plain tight sleeves braided at the cuffs, big white chiffon fichus and broad waistbands of brocaded silver. Their hats were large white straw ones, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and white satin ribbons.

A characteristic note of this season's fashions is the revival of the sleeve design. For décolleté toilets of light, thin materials the sleeve is of velvet in bright, rich colors and made in balloon shape. With a cream gown the sleeve is of coral velvet; with pale blue will be worn a sleeve of mauve velvet; with straw color garnet or golden brown.

VIRGINIA FRIED CHICKEN.—Dice and fry half a pound of salt pork until it is very well rendered. Cut up a young chicken, soak for half an hour in salt and water, wipe dry, season with pepper, roll in flour and fry in the hot fat until each piece is a lovely golden brown color. Take up and set aside in a warming shelf. Pour into the gravy one tablespoonful of milk, mix quickly, then add a cupful of sweet milk, one cup of cream, a spoonful of fresh butter, a little chopped parsley, and when all is thickened pour over a hot chicken. Plain boiled rice should accompany this.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In a hundred years the United States will probably have as many inhabitants as China, and it is not likely that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape will fall much short of half their total, especially if England be reckoned with them. Some have indeed been found to maintain that English will not be the language of the whole even of the United States, while others point to the vigorous vitality of the French spoken by the French Canadians and the recrudescence of Welsh in the British islands, as hints that languages die hard. But it is impossible to suppose that such considerations can affect the main question. There are already signs that English is becoming the literary language of Europe. Professor Vambery, a Hungarian, published his autobiography first in an English dress, the Dutch author of "The Sin of Joost Aveling" wrote his novel, "An Old Maid," in English, and the author of "The Coastguard of Norway," himself presumably Norwegian, frankly owns in his advertisement that, to obtain the largest possible circulation for his book, it will be written in the English language.

An instance which illustrates the foresight of the English bluejacket and his confidence in the admiralty is recorded in the account of the general of the admiralty to act as custodian of the wills made by seamen in the royal navy. These documents were all stored in a room set apart for the purpose. About six years ago, it is said, all available space being exhausted, the question arose whether some of the documents might not be destroyed. It was therefore decided to overhaul the contents of the boxes with the object of weeding out everything that was useless. The result was that over a hundred tons of paper were sent to the mills to be re-impregnated. The amount is valued for the United States Gazette, which says, "that though the same process is constantly going on, the authorities find it difficult to keep pace with the demands for storage room."

A study of the nationalities represented in the immigration to this country shows, according to Popular Science Monthly, that a little more than fifty per cent of the whole number have come from Protestant countries, and if we should look closely into the matter we should find that the two great political parties in the United States absorb equal proportions of the total volume of immigration. In a theological and political sense, therefore, immigration has been quite equally divided.

It is popularly supposed that the mahogany forests are nearly exhausted, and that this rich, dark wood will soon become a thing of the past. This is, however, a needless apprehension, for even in the interior of San Domingo (from which island has come most of the mahogany used for two centuries) there is still plenty of mahogany which will, in time, be brought to market. The Mexican and Central American forests are yielding an enormous amount of this wood, and a great deal is found in Cuba. Mahogany sawing requires very nice workmanship, and a sawyer of this wood is a man whose skill and experience are well paid. This wood should not be sawed thinner than twenty-six to the inch, and to do this is a keen instrument, an experienced hand and an intelligent mind are necessary. Mahogany varies in price according to a great variety of things. Some fetches as little as ten cents per square foot, while some is as high as fifty cents per square foot. Little of the wood brings more than this, though now and then unusually fine mahogany sells at seventy cents per square foot.

COLONEL THOMAS T. WRIGHT, of Nashville, Tenn., regards the existence of cholera anywhere on the globe as a reflection on modern civilization. He suggests that the enlightened nations of the earth combine to stamp it out. He would have Uncle Sam take the initiative by calling an international convention to assemble in this country and establish "a permanent international World's Health Commission, whose duties should be to trace all epidemic diseases to their source, and take measures not alone to prevent their spread but to stamp them out. Further than this, Col. Wright—who, by the way, is a prominent citizen of Nashville and a good deal of a humanitarian—would have penalties assessed against and rigidly collected from all countries where filth diseases are propagated and allowed to exist. His idea is that India has "no more right to send us cholera than to send us a piratical fleet to devastate our coast cities," that nations "should be compelled to keep clean" and that they should be made "to pay dearly for the spread of epidemic diseases."

CARRIER PIGEONS played interesting parts in the newspaper work of the recent elections in Great Britain. Import candidates in out of the way country districts were provided with telegraphic facilities, as Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian district, were accompanied in their tours by newspapermen provided with carrier pigeons. The reporters who went with Mr. Gladstone a regular "gossip man" with them. When Mr. Gladstone delivered speeches from his carriage the reporters wrote their reports on thin tissue sheets, "flimsy," and passed them to the pigeon man. The sheets were attached to the pigeons' legs by rubber bands and the birds set free. The birds performed excellent service in carrying the matter to neighboring cities or telegraph centres, as they had been trained. On several occasions, however, on fine, warm days, the birds alighted on roofs and sunned themselves for an hour or so, while the pigeon man tried to coax them in so as to file his copy, and the matter they carried had to be left out of the latest editions.

"OUR TOWN is about the only place where they still build American ships," said Thomas Cary, of Bucksport, Me., in the course of a conversation. "To show how times have changed, it is a matter of record that schooners are built nowadays instead of ships, which are practically a drug on the market. This, I suppose, because it takes fewer men to take charge of a schooner than it does when a brig is concerned. Business is very slack now, but we have hopes that it will improve very soon."

PHILADELPHIA women physicians receive large incomes for their services,

some averaging \$10,000 a year and others receiving \$20,000 annually. Just at present there seems to be friction among them, and one of the most eminent women in the profession admitted that she would never dream of calling in a woman doctor to aid her in a difficult case, for they would never agree in anything.

More than 1,000 vessels, aggregating 650,000 tons, are lost annually, this being between three and four per cent of the world's total shipping. Of the total tonnage lost, only twelve per cent is in steel vessels, against forty-one per cent, in iron, and forty-seven in wood.

A new Norwegian version of the scriptures has just been published, the work of fifty years bestowed by the most competent scholars in Norway in our day.

In the United States there are 44 people in every 100 who are engaged in agriculture, as compared with 56 in Canada, seven in England, 48 in France, and 17 in Germany.

### Walking.

Walking, if properly and regularly followed, would become not only a restorer of health to many who to-day are on the road to disease, but also a source of pleasure. Let the arms swing, if you feel like it, and the limbs too. Open the nostrils and fill the lungs, and the movements made in walking will send a gentle electric vibration through the entire body, the result of which is the awakening of new life.

Never take the lazy gait, as it soon makes one tired, and produces languor. A little perspiration on the "home stretch" may prove to be a blessing, not only in carrying off matters from the body, but in bringing an increased supply of oxygen into the blood, and putting the blush of health upon the cheek.

Perhaps the best time to walk is in the morning. The air is then the most highly charged with the life-giving oxygen, and most free from dust, smoke, etc., of traffic, which rises later in the day. At this time, also, the mind is liable to be comparatively more free from worry and anxiety, hence in the best possible condition to drink in the blessings of freshness on every hand.

Breathe as deeply as you can when you have reached the place where the air is purest. Expand your lungs and our whole diaphragm to their utmost capacity. Take in all the pure, sweet air you can, for the more your lungs drink of it the more good, bright blood will they manufacture for you, and this at once. It is a question if half the sorrow-faced, dead-alive people we meet every day are not so because of their ignorance of the life-giving oxygen within easy reach of their compressed, meagerly-filled lungs, that are so abused and allowed too little chance to satisfactorily perform their magical mission that they can do nothing but negatively retaliate, and being apparently so little needed, allow themselves, in time, to be consumed.—(Detroit Free Press.)

### New Treasury Notes.

Perhaps the principal object of the revision of the United States paper money is to make the backs of the notes more open—that is, less covered with engraving, so that the silk fibres shall be more plainly seen, says Paper World.

The distinctive paper now in use no longer has the two threads of silk running longitudinally through the note, but in their place are two straps, each half an inch or so, of short red and blue silk fibres scattered thickly in the paper in such manner that they show only on the reverse of the bill.

These two fibre stripes practically divide the note into three sections of about equal size, and this feature of fibre in the paper is held to be an almost absolute safeguard against successful counterfeiting. But that is only one of several purposes to insure the inviolability of the currency.

Each note has an entirely separate design, the work of which is so open as to show readily any error of an attempted counterfeit, and no portion of the design is repeated on the same note, so that no small part could be engraved by a skillful operator and then duplicated by mechanical processes to fill any amount of space, as has been the case with some of the previous "paper money" of the Government.

The geometric lathe-work of the new designs is said to be the most exquisite and complicated ever executed, and such as to baffle any attempt at its illicit reproduction.

### Hot Water for the Public.

The "hot-water fountains" which the Municipal Council of Paris determined last year to establish are in operation on the Boulevard St. Germain, on the south side of the Seine. The fountain is an elegant circular column provided with a button, which, being pressed, after placing a sou in the slot, causes about eight quarts of water to be almost instantaneously heated by gas to sixty-five degrees Beaumur, and passed through a tap into the recipient's pail or can. When this operation is completed an inner weight rises and the gas is automatically turned off. The small householders and shopkeepers of the neighborhood are stated to be availing themselves eagerly of this privilege, which is eventually to be extended to every quarter of the city and suburbs.

### The Tallest and Largest Family.

For years, confesses the "Somewhat Curious" man, I have collected and carefully indexed every newspaper item in any way bearing upon the subject of the tallest and largest American family. A careful analysis of this truly interesting array of giant literature I have come to the conclusion that the Pettigrew family of Walla Walla County, Washington, deserve the palm. My data on this score are hardly as recent as I would like; they are the "best in the shop," and are here given: The family consists of ten children, seven boys and three girls, the average height of the ten being 64 feet, and the average weight 244 pounds, including two children not yet grown. The "baby" is a boy of seventeen who is seven feet and one inch high and weighs 265 pounds.—(St. Louis Republic.)

### Even the Mules Ride.

"One of the queerest railroads anywhere in the country," said the Rev. Dr. D. S. Banks, of North Ontario, to the writer yesterday, "is a novel line that runs from South Ontario up to North Ontario, in San Bernardino County, where I live. The line is seven miles long. A span of stout mules draw the car up over the road. There is nothing singular about that, but it comes in on the return trip.

"The seven miles are on a tilt all the way, although the track does not look like it. So when the car starts back, the mules get on and take a ride, the car booming over the way they do it. They ride there in as self-satisfied a way as any other passengers, and the view seems equally as charming. North Ontario, you may know, is situated at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon, but there are a lot of magnificent mountains around there. One colony—is situated on the Santa Fe Road, and the other on the Southern Pacific. It is the seven miles of street railway that connect the two.

"The way they get the mules aboard is this: There is a little truck under the car, and it is pulled out, becoming an adjunct to the regular passenger department. The moment the truck is slid out, the intelligent animals make a start for it and step up and on. It is extremely amusing the way they do it, and they enjoy this ride, and they are great favorites with the people."—(San Francisco Examiner.)

### Dust, Upholstery and Disease.

Householders in furnishing would do well to remember that the ordinary practice of covering a floor with carpet is without its disadvantages, even its dangers. The particles which give substance to the pure search light of a sunbeam as it penetrates the window pane are of the most varied character. Harmless as are very many of them, there are also many more possessed of true morbid energy and capable of almost unlimited multiplication. Anyone can see, therefore, how, when sheltered in dusty, woolen hangings, chair upholstery and carpets, they render these articles veritable harbors of disease. The less we have of such the better, especially in bedrooms. Some practical deductions naturally suggest themselves. As to curtains and carpets, it is but rational that they should, as a rule, consist of the smoother and harder fabrics which will bear thorough and frequent brushing. If thicker floor cloths and rugs be used, they should be such in size and arrangement that they can be readily taken up and beaten. It is but part of the same argument to say that as much of the floor as possible should be varnished or laid with oilcloth, so as to allow of frequent cleansing. Cane and leather, for like reason, are incomparably superior to the richest upholstery when we come to speak of general furniture. Some, perhaps, may imagine that in making these observations we treat this matter too much as a hobby. Only one circumstance however is required, in order to convince any such of their real and practical significance, and that is the actual presence of infectious disease. When this appears all forms of cumbersome comfort in the apartment must give place not merely to a freer and simpler arrangement, but even to bare, sunlit and airy desolation.—(London Lancet.)

### When Reptiles Ruled a World.

There was a time "in the wide revolving shades of centuries past," when our globe was wholly in possession of walking, swimming and flying reptiles. Being the dominant type, they divided, naturally, into three great classes. In the oceans they became gigantic paddling enaliosaurians; on dry land, or rather wet land (for the whole face of the globe was doubtless a quagmire at that time), they became monstrous, erect dinosaurs, some of which had legs 15 feet or more in length; those which inhabited the regions of the air were the terrible flying pterodactyls. For a vast, but unknown length of time, these awful creatures literally ruled the earth. Finally, after they had "seen their day," they began to grow less and less. One by one they died out in the face of the younger and more vigorous fauna, until at the present time only a few miniature alligators and crocodiles, a few toy snakes and skulking lizards and geckos remain to remind us of the enormous reptilian types that once crowded land and sea.—(St. Louis Republic.)

### Old Rates of Postage.

An old almanac for 1814 gives the following as the rates of postage prevailing at that time: "For every single letter by hand, for 40 miles, 8 cents; 90 miles, 10 cents; 150 miles, 12 cents; 200 miles, 17 cents; 300 miles, 20 cents, and for more than 500 miles, 25 cents. No allowance to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce, at the rate of four single letters each ounce. Every ship letter originally received at an office for delivery, 6 cents. Magazines and pamphlets, not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet; over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 do., 1½ cents per sheet; over 100 miles, 2 cents per sheet."

### Beasts Marose Before a Storm.

A lion-tamer, named Lorange, who was giving an exhibition of his skill in a wild beast show at Levallois-Perret recently, had a very narrow escape. The air at the time was heavily laden with electricity, and the animals were, in consequence, sullen and morose. Lorange entered the cage, nevertheless, but when he endeavored to put a lioness through her tricks the beast flew at his throat. He succeeded in beating her off, but she took a second spring and fastened on his arm, burying her teeth in his flesh. Smelling blood the other lions became irritated, but Lorange succeeded in keeping them at bay for a few moments during which he seized the lioness's throat with his free hand and released the other arm. He then beat a hasty retreat.—(London Telegraph.)

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

While cleaning an old gun the place was accidentally discharged and Samuel Moyer, Jr., of Whitford Station, Chester County, blew out the brains of his 16-year-old sister.

A SENSATIONAL story is given out by the defense in the Homestead treason cases to the effect that the Commonwealth's witnesses were dine and coached by a Carnegie official before testifying before the Grand Jury. This is to be made a ground for questioning the indictments.

The house of John Fox, a non-union workman at Homestead, was destroyed by incendiaries.

THE SUNDAY needed to secure the location of the Whittier Safety Fire Arms Company to locate at Allentown has been subscribed.

LEWIS MAIX, who failed at McKeesport, committed suicide in a New York clothing house, where he had been employed since.

FOURTY cases of diphtheria are reported in Pine Grove.

SIX miners at Port Royal died after drinking beer in which there was a dead copperhead snake.

In the Criminal Court of Allegheny County Chief Justice Paxson presided and in charging the Grand Jury reviewed the history of the Homestead troubles and defined the law of treason.

The four young men who attempted to rob an Erie bank were given a hearing and held \$500 bail.

A DISTINCT shock accompanied by a rumbling sensation was felt at Chester, West Chester and nearby towns in the State as well as at Wilmington, Del.

COLONEL JACOB S. DILLINGER has prepared a statement of the expenditures of the State World's Fair commission. Of the \$300,000 appropriated there is an unexpended balance of \$26,481.50.

At a Hungarian wedding at Plymouth, Henry Tornarski was stabbed in the abdomen by Henry Masovic.

OVER THIRTY-five cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are reported in Juniata, a suburb of Altoona. The public school has been closed.

In the W. C. T. U. State Convention at New Castle, Mrs. Mary H. Jones declined re-election to the presidency and Mrs. Hammer, of Philadelphia, was chosen.

MRS. MELVINE BOGERTON pleaded guilty at Scranton of murder in the second degree in the stabbing of her husband to death, and was sentenced to five years and seven months in the penitentiary.

FRANCIS DELVOY, a Williamsport lumber operator, was struck by an express train he was trying to stop and was instantly killed.

FATHER MATHEW'S day was celebrated with large parades at Hazleton, Kingston, and other coal region points.

SO GREAT was the frost in the Antarctic regions because that it is expected that orders will be issued this week suspending operations at some if not all the collieries in the Shenandoah, Mahony and Schuylkill valleys.

THE SURFACE over the abandoned Central line workings at Scranton is subsiding and St. Patrick's Church and Orphanage are threatened with destruction.

THE Reading Railroad coal traffic this month has exceeded all previous records and additional engines have been summoned from the branches of the main line.

THE Allegheny Commissioners have advertised for proposals for printing the ballots without waiting to hear from Secretary Farley.

DIPHTHERIA has been declared epidemic in many towns in Centre county.

The superintendents of the Normal schools of the State, met at Harrisburg and Ave Superintendent Waller full power to direct the exhibit to be made at the World's Fair.

IT IS REPORTED that the Oak Grove church, near Rochester, has withdrawn from the Presbytery owing to a recent condemnation of the doctrine of sanctification.

The annual meeting of the Missionary General Board of the Evangelical Church, was held at Erie without interruption from the Democrats.

THE verdict in the case of Charles W. Sevelege of Middleburg, Snyder county, charged with the murder of his young wife in July, last, was "not guilty."

MAKING WATROBS, a 14 year old Montross boy, was dragged to death by a cow over whose head he had thrown a lasso which was attached to the body.

EGUEN MEKKEK, of Fleetwood, aged six, tried to get into the house by way of the window, when the sash fell on his head and he was strangled to death.

THE convention of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, in session at Harrisburg, adjourned to meet a year hence in Wilmington, Del.

A MULE at Kaska William Colliery, near Patterson, walked into a box of dynamite cartridges, exploded them and was blown to pieces, Jeremiah McDonald being also fatally injured and mutilated.

THE Allegheny County Grand Jury returned true bills against the Homestead Adversory Committee, charged with treason. True bills were also returned against H. C. Frick, John G. A. Loshman, Lawrence Peipke, F. T. F. Lovejoy, Superintendent Potter, Ois Childs, Henry Curry, Nevin McConnell, Captain Cooper, Fred Primer and a lot of the Carnegie officials and Pinkerton detectives, charged with murder and conspiracy.

A THOUSAND people attended the funeral services of "Father" Samuel Hance, the shoemaker preacher of Chester.

THE American Association of Mining Engineers has begun its annual session at Reading.

THE Universalist Young People of the United States held a three day's national convention in Reading, Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Indiana and other States were represented.

THE sixth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Society of the State was held at Altoona. The secretary's report showed a large increase in membership during the year.

THE new treaty with Chile provides for a remission of three, one case by each Government and one third by the first two, to whom all claims are to be presented. Their decision shall be final.