untiring from the first, sti nulating and aiding all other Government officers, at home and abroad, waose official duties enabled them to participate in the work.

them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, annunted to 83,000,-600 pounds, against 43,900,400 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1802, the exports aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against 46,-500,600 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent, and in August of 55 her cent, over the corresponding months of 1891. Over over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1897, with the same months of 1891, show an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork product of 62 per cent., and an Increase in value of 66% per cent. The exports of dressed beet increased from

137,900,000 pounds in 1859 to 220,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,617 head of five cattle as against 205,786 exported in 1859. This increased exporta-tion has been in rely promoted by the in-spection aution and by law and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully example from all cargoes a. ease i or suspecte i cattle. The requirement of the English regular

tions that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that plears pneumonia existed among A meric in cattle, and that the existences of the disease could only excluding be determined by a post-mor-The Department of A triculture has labore !

with great energy and fait if uness to extirpate this disease; and, on the 26th day of September last, a public announcement was made by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. The value to the cattie in justry of the United States of t is achievement cap hardly be estimated. We cannot, pachapi at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries; but if the present exemption from the disease is maintaine I and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participath, confirms it, we may justly expect that the requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtere I at the doc ts will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions upon our pork projusts have been. If our cuttle can be taken ailve to the interior the trade will be enormously increased.

Agricultural products constituted 73.1 per cent. of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year which cloud Juna 30, 1892, the total exports being \$1,030,278,032, and the value of the argricultural products \$7.33. 717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,-000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year.

An interesting and a pro nising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and con-sists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of hu nan food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of abining cora meal with rys to produce a cheaper bread. A tair degree of success has been attained, and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introluced. The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the projucts of corn has alrealy stimulated exportations, and that if diligently persecuted large au i i moortant markets can presently be opened for this great American product,

It may, I think, be said without challenge that in no corresponding perio 1 has so much been dons as during the last four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

NEED OF NATIONAL QUARANTINE. The subject of quarantine regulations, inpection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vesses injected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be

DEPARTMENT WORK. FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

and Elkins

for the Year.

Secretary for the last fiscal year. The General Land Office has worked off

The General Lant Once has worked on the vast accumulation of former years and is now on current business, greatly to the advantage of Western settler; the Indiay Bureau has made great progress in elevat ing the various Indian trices, in the work of allotment of lant in severality to indi-ridual Indians, the consequent disintegra-

vidual Indians, the consequent disintegra-tism of their tribal relation, and the de-velopment of schols. Great reform has been accomplished in the purchase of In-

dian supplies. The Pension Office has dis-posed of an immense volume of work and

ber of final adjudications, both original an I

upon app-als, executing the baneficent laws for the soldiers of the Union. The Census Office has finished nearly all of its immense

and highly scientific work, and what re-

mains is rabidly nearing completion. The Geological Survey has progressed

greatly in its topographical survey of the States and Territories; in locating reser-

voirs for the irrigation of the and lands, and

in its other useful divisions. The Railroad

Bureau has kept constant supervision of the condition of the road beds and appur-

tenances and given careful consideration to the question of the maturing dects

of the subsidized railroals and the inture conditions which should govern them. The Patent Office has kept up with

current work, and has introduced several

important reforms. The Bureau of Eluca-tion has greatly extended its operations in

Europe and our own country, and the dis-tribution of the fun is for agricultural

collegee, a difficult problem, has been satis-factorily and efficiently han fled.

Educational work among the indians has been greatly increased and improved in efficiency. There has been an increase of over thirteen per cent. In attendance of shildren in the schools, the total for 1892 be-ing 10.782 scholars.

The reservation system is being rapidly

broken u , and the allotments of land in sufficient quantity to enable each Indian to

have a farm, has developed a sense o in li-

sonal power that is rapidly disintegrating

the tribal relations. Wherever it is possible the employment of

Indians in pre'erence to whites, at the agen-

many important positions are now filled ac-ceptably by educated in tians. The Patent Office in preparing an exhibit

for the World's Fair which it is represented will be a very satisfactory one to the Gov-

erament. The total number of applications

The volume of bu-iness handled and dis-rosed of by the Pension Office during the

past year was enor nous. There were on June 30, 1592, 8:6,063 pensioners borne upon

the rolis, being 193,9.8 more than were on the rolls at the close of the last fiscal

sions during the year was \$132,0 5,612.63, and it is estimated that the appropriation for 1:93 of \$141,935,0.0 will leave a defici-

ency. Some idea of the magnitule of the

The total amount expended for pen

for patents during the year was 45,945.

nd

vidual importance and appreciation of

cies and in schools is being practicad,

ing 19,793 scholars.

year

has exceeded all former records in the nu-

Senate.

THE Senate was called to order at noon by THE Senate was called to order at noon by 'ice-President Morio'. Chuplain Builer open-ials of Mr Proctor, of Vermont, for Mr Ed-unds's unext fred term and for a new term 'om the 4th of March: ext were presente : an is each of office was administred to Mr. hoctor. The usual resolutions dir. cling the 'c etary to notify the h u e of Representa-ve so the Senate being in ...sion and the The Reports of Secretaries Noble Work in the Department of the Interior ives of the Senate being in essio, and the ppoint nent of a committee to wait on the The annual report of Secretary Noble, of resident and inf rm hin that (on rea the Interior Department, is an interesting ras r a ly to receive any communication he is ht desire to make, were agreed to and the Senate then took a recess. On reassem-ling the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the President decument and covers fully and in detail the operations of the department. The volume of work accomplished during the present Administration is shown to greatly exceel rould s nd his mersage to Congres, tomor-pw. The S nate then adjourne !. that of any preceding pariol. This view is supported by a conlensed summary prelim-inary to a description of the work of the several bureaus under the direction of the

2ND DAY .- Alt r the reading of the Presilest's message Mr. Frye introduced a bill which smacked strongly of retaliation gainst Canada in the matter of bonded railond shipments, and Mr. Hale introduced a dil to increase the naval establishment and t was referred to the committee in naval ff dirs. After a 10 minutes executive session to Senate a: 2.45 adjourned.

3rd Day.- The bill conveying to the State of Kansas a portion of Fo.t H yes mi.itary reservation rs a die for a so d e s home was alled up. Mr. Baker (ffered ssa suistitut) in amen iment conveying the entire reserva-ion t the State of Kansas, the fee, however, for the State of Kansas, the ree, however, o remain in the United States. This was agreed to, but the House refused to order the provious question on the third reading of the bill. The Senate bill termineting the reduction of the moments of the E gineer

Corrs of the navy was the next bill called ap. After debate it was passed. Mr. Hol-uan oved to reconsider, and Mr. Horert ne red to hy the motion on the table. Pen 1n faction the con ideration hour • xpired, and the bil weat over. The Senate bili proids g for the public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents were taken up. The reading of the Lill con-numed a long time. Pending action on the will the House adjourned.

House.

SPEAKER CRISP's gavel fell at noon in the House, and order at on e followed the o se and con usion. Prayer was filtered by Rev. Mr. Mubuen. Two bundred and tweetylour members having risponded to their asmes, the Clerk was directed to inform the 8-mate that a quorum had appeared and that the H use was ready to proce d to business. A committee was appointed to join a com-nittee of the Smate to announce to the President that both Houses of Congress were in sets on and ready to receive any communi-pation he saw fit to make. Creds tials of m mbers elected to fill vacances were prea nited and the new members ook the oath of othes. Mr. Hooser introduced a tail to change the time of the meeting of Congres-to the first Monday in March after eles fon. Referred. After a report had been rec ived to the effect that the P. es dent would commu icate with C neress, Mir. English, of New Je sey, announce i the death of h.s. col-league, H. n. E. J. McDonald, and as a mark of re-pect to the mealory of the diceased the House adjourned.

2D DAY.-The resson in the House was very quet and one almost devoid of int_rest, sside from the me sage of Presiden. Harr-son. After the introduction of a bill providing for a national quarantine the annual message was received. Its reading, as is the rue, attracted little attantion. I amediate-ly a set the message was read the House ad-pursed out of rep ct to the m mory of the late John G. Warwick, of Oaio.

3rd. Day.—A mes age was receivel from President Harrison r garding the agree-ment between the Unit d States and Great Britain about raval forces a the G.eat Lakes. It was referred to the Committie on Foreign Relato the Committé on Foreign Rela-tions. Numerous petitions for and agai.st, the passage of the Auti-opt on bill were pre-sented and referred, tella or Hill intro-duc da bill to replai the act of July 14, 1990, directing the purchase of silver tudion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, it was referred to the Committee on Finance. A joint reso ut on introduced on Tue day for the appointment of a commission to con-ferred with the five civil zed trues of the La ferred with the five civit zed tribes of the Lis-dian Territory with a view of making such arrangements as will induce them to take homesteads in severalty and to soil the remai. der of their land to the United Stater, was taken up and Mr. Vest proceeded to addies- the Se ate in explanation and a lvo cacy of it. Senstors Platt, Berry and But-ler intimat d their i tention to debate the joint re o ution, and it wont over we hout action. The Senate then a ijourned.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Variou, Parts of the State.

THE Lancaster County Tob cco Growers Association listenel to an addr.s: on the Bui ject of the need of exp r.mental farms

for tobacco in the county. JUDGE STOWE, of Aleginy, in charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the Dscemter term of the Criminal Court, called attention to the lawl-s-ness, disorder anl An uchistic spirit which seem d to be prevalent in the county.

SAFZ robbers broke open and robbed the safes of four busines houses in Newville, Cumberland County.

MISSOURI KUIZLER, of Eiston, aged 5) years, and a veteran of the late war, committed suicids by shooting himself. JOHN WETTICK, of Hazlet n. th; man who

robbed the Putle sny boarding house and tried to kill Mrs. Putlessny, was remanded for trial and to await the result of his vietim's injur e .

By an explosion of powder in the home of J. M. Brailey, of Scottdale, with which one of his sons was playing, two of the children were so badly burned that they will die. THOMAS MORAN, a walking boss, and John

Washington, a section hand at Pattston, were k lied while examining a blast that had faile1 to exp ode. FDWARD K. ARNEY, Chief Burgess of Car-

lisle, is missing and is said to be financially involved.

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for ex-Governor Royus funeral. Adjutant General Greenland has issued an order to the National Guard regarding proper mark of mourning.

THE funeral of the late Judge John F. Connolly at Scranton was the largest ever seen in the county.

THE crusade against Pittsburg's disorderly houses is temporarily off owing to had blood between the Mayor and Chief of Police. RESIDENTS near the Honeybrook mine

near Hazieton were excited by a cave-in of five acres of ground over the mine. INTERMENT of the remains of the late

Rev. Dr. John W. Scott was made at Washington.

MEMBERS of the bar of four counties have asked Governor Pattison to appoint Hon. A. S. Lands to the bench in the Twenty-fourth District.

WM. WEINE denies emphatically that he will be a candi late for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor.

MARKETS.

GRAIF, ZTC.

EALTIMORE.

	GRAIF, ITC.
	FLOUR-Balto, Best Pat.\$ 475 (G \$ 500 High Grade Extra
	CANNED GOODS.
	TOMATOES-Stnd. No. 2 \$ 90 @ \$ 95 No. 2
	HIDES,
	CITY STEERS
	POTATOES-Burbanks\$ 80 @ \$ 83 Va. Yellow
	PROVISIONS.
	HOGS PRODUCTS-shids.\$ 8 @ \$ 51/2 Clear ribsides
	Best refined
	BUTTER—Fine Crmy\$ 37 @\$ 31 Under fine
	CHEESE-N.Y. Factory.\$ 1134@\$ 12 N.Y. flats
	EGGS-State\$ 28 @ \$ 19 North Carolina 23 26 POULTRY.
	СНІСКЕNS-Hens\$ 9 @ \$ 10 Тигкеуз 10 11 Ducss, per 15 9 30 Товассо.
and the second se	TOBACCO-Md. Infer's \$ 1 50 Sound common
	BEEF-Best Beeves\$ 4 50 (d) \$ 4 7 1 Good to Fair
an are a resolution of the second	FURS AND SKINS. MUSKRAT\$ 10 @\$ 11 Raccoon40 45 Red Fox
-	NEW YORK.
	ABIT FORM
	FLOUR—Southerr\$315 @ \$ 4 m WHEAT—No. 2 Red 171% 78% RYE—Westerä
	PHILADELPHIA.
	and the second
	FLOUR-Southern\$300 @ \$400 WHEAT-No. 2 Red

WANTED, GOOD ROADS.

Evory Bicyclist a Critic of the Highway He Traverses.

find Professor Shaler, of Harvard, de- deer skin fetched about \$1.17, while a claring in the Atlantic Monthly that "in its social importance the bicycle deserves | sold for 2 cents a quart and butter for 13 to rank next to the railway and the tele. cents a pound. Apples from 12 1-2 to 25 graph among the inventions of our wan-ing century." General Miles has recently reached 50 cents. assigned to the bicycle a high military value, not only for courier service, but for the transportation of bodies of troops, cents to 50 cents a day. From \$4 to \$5 But Professor Shaler's appreciation of its a month was the usual compensation of uses is still higher and more comprehen- well-grown lads. One hundred years sive. One of the special services performed by the wheelmen is to create an ing "chores," such as cutting wood and interest in the bettering of the public foddering horses, for one year, was orroads. "Every cyclist becomes a critic dinarily \$5. The use of a pair of oxen of the highway he traverses." And since for a day cost 25 cents, while the use of the bicycles in use are not as Professor Shaler says, "probably to be reckoned by the million," he ascribes the recent remarkable growth of interest in the improvement of highways largely to their introduction.

It is ordinarily true that a measure of gregation in factories, classification and the progress of a modern country is division of labor and invention of laborfound in the condition of its roads. saving processes and appliances. Prices That tells the story of trade as well as of of farm products fluctuated greatly, acneighborly communication. Yet judged cording to local scarcity, which could by that standard America is not very not be mitigated by distribution from high among the civilized countries. In her case, however, there are exceptional crops they could not be sold; if partial conditions, including especially the rapidity with which settlement has spread, the search for new homes going on before the occupied regions had been developed. It chanced, also, as Professor Shaler points out, that the introduction of rail- small, the inducement to produce being ways came, half a century ago, just about the time that the importance of making to produce anything more than the bare good wagon roads had been fully appreciated, and public interest and attention an abundance of everything it could were civerted to the new means of transportation. Steam railways have since been supplemented by horse cars, and they in turn by electric cars; but now place or in the neighborhood, and little there is a return of public interest to the common roads. The church, the town meeting, the social festivities of neighbors and families are all interested in this new movement, for, as Professor Shaler rather quaintly puts it, "where writer in the Illustrated Magazine, that the roads are bad all the duties of the Gladstone habitually amazes those who citizen and the social being are most imperfectly done."

Perhaps the best way to reconcile communities to the great cost involved at benefit by a brief period of seclusion and the outset in establishing a perfect system rest. Mr. Gladstone, like all great of roads is to get into their minds the workers, finds recreation in change of conception that every bad read exacts a employment. One night at the begintax on the wagoner in time, in labor, or ning of last session he had before the in wear or injury to the team. This im- dinner hour delivered an important and position may be slight, but it is constant, critical speech which compelled the adday in and day out; and if properly miration of the House of Commons. It reckoned it will be found to amount to was one of those-of late not infrequent far more annually, as a roadway tax, than -crises in which he has, to borrow an the interest on the money needed for episcopal simile, endeavored to walk on building a proper road and keeping it in both sides of the road at the same time. repair. Professor Shaler is the need of abandon- policy from below the gangway on the ing the old tendency of roadmasters to opposition side. Mr Gladstone believed take the straightest course from one the attack was undeserved and impolitie. point to another, up hill and down, The task he had set himself on interposather than choose a level but circuitous ing in debate was to justify ministers voute. Here, also, a simple calculation without affronting an important section If the extra strain on the horses, the ex- of his own party. This he did with a tra wear on the vehicle, and the increased skill, a dexterity and an exact niceness cost of keeping hilly roads in repair, will of proportion that won the applause of show that, except under special circumboth sides. His speech, exceeding an

pigeons which darkened the skies even as late as fifty years ago. Shad were very cheap, costing only 4 cents each. Owing to the plentiful supply of Lovers of the wheel will be pleased to game tanned skine were low in price. A bear skin was worth from \$1 to \$2. Milk

Farm wages were only about one-third of what they are now, ranging from 33 ago the remuneration of a boy for do-Board was only \$1 a week.

That was the day of individual and isolated effort, antedating the era of agthe regions of plenty. If there were big failures there was nothing to sell. Every locality, in its industries and products, existed for and by itself, having no relation with other communities; therefore the surplus production of each farm was wanting, and there was very little money necessaries. The industrious family had grow, such clothing as the loom of the household could produce, such furniture as could be made on the lse.-- Washington Star.

Gladstone's Amazing Tircleseness.

It is in his tirelessness, according to a come in contact with him. Ordinary men of half his age, having speat themselves in oratorical effort, are glad to Another point insisted on by Ministers were attacked on a question of stances, such roads should be avoided, hour in the delivery, was concluded at Still another important matter is the 7.30 o'clock, and the most natural thing character of the roadbed, the materials expected in such circumstance from a for which ought to be selected with a gentleman over eighty was that he would view to the underlying soil, and the effect straightway drive home, dispose of a of frosts and rains upon it. Then a judiciously selected meal and go carly common fault in American roads is that to bed. of making them too wide, with the result | What actually happened was that half of having a fringe of arable land going an hour later, punctual to the appointed to waste in weeds, and too broad a road time, Mr. Gladstone turned up to keep a to maintain properly. But in this matter dinner engagement, having in the meanthe length of axles common in any region time changed his dress and driven some must be considered. Professor Shaler distance. Throughout the dinner he thinks that farm vehicles in most parts talked as freshly and as brilliantly as if of this country are now tending toward he had spent the afternoon lolling on the lawn at Dollis Hill and had leisurely Much of the trouble with America made his way into town. Nor was this roads is ascribed to the absurd narrow- all. The clergy discipline bill stood on ness of the tire on wagon wheels, a relic the orders and might or might not be of the days of high-priced iron. This reached before the house rose. The narrow rim is very hard on the average strong probability, realized in the event road when heavy loads are carried. But, was that it would not But Mr. Gladaccepting this peculiarity of the tires, stone, much interested in the question, a fundamental rule in road construction | would not miss the opportunity to take should be to keep the substances which part in the debate and returned to the house at 11 o'clock, prepared to contriis shown by the shearing strain on a road bute a second important speech to the

lera. Quarantine regulat uniform at as our ports. Unser the Con-stitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal juristiction when and so far as Congress shall legislate. In my coinien the whole subject should be taxen into National control and adequate power given to the Executive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st against plague invasions. On the lit of September last I approval regula-tions establishin; a twenty-lay quaran-tine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign norts. This order will be con-tinued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of the propies justifies in such for the homes of the poole justifies in such cases the utmost precaution There is dan-ger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropria-tion should be made at this assion to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude

the deadiy pages. We are peculiarly subject in our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted emigration brings to us out of European cities, in the overcrowdel steerages of great steamships, a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims the plague. This consideration, well as those affecting the poof 18.9 Itical, moral, and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We nave, I think, a right an I ows a duty to our own people, and especially to our work-ing people, not only to keep ou the vicious, the ignorant, the evil disturber, the pauper, and the contract laborar, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations

AGAINET LYNCH LAW.

Lawlessness is not less such, but more, where it usings the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has sometimes been urgel by mosefur a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punish nent of crime, that the accused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Nuch acts are a represent to the Such acts ars a represent to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made the subject of Fe leral jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanled. A public senti-ment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting ac-cused persons in their custoly should be promote i by every possible means. The ficar who gives his life in the brave dis-charge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lesson nee is to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawiessaess.

LAST WORDS.

This exhibit of the work of the Executiva Departments is sub nittel to Congress an I to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an extrast purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosparity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power, and prosperity should not observe the same rate of increase that have charac-ter zel the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the inture. There is no reason why in many dues of production we should not surmany dues of production we should not sur-pass all other nations as we have already done in some. There are no neur frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

Executive Mansion, D.com our 6, 1892,

John C. Eno, the most distinguished of the American exiles in Canada, lives com-fortably in Quebec in a handsome mansion, and is frequeuty seen in society. He is said to be the file of the uxurious Union Clu, which owes its existence in great part to his efforts, and is popular and contented. He has grown stout in recent years, his checks are rosy, and there is every physical evidence that existence is agreeable to him.

work can be for net from the fact that dur-ing the year 5,375,120 pieces of mail were re-ceive., and 4,316,616 pieces sent out. The Secretary presents a bill framed to give Alaska a better government, and is very earnest in his recommendation that the condition of the Territory receives the attention of Congress.

The report also contains an account of the work up to date on the Nicaraugua Cana'. The Secretary expresses the opinion that this enterprise is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the country in either peace or war, and should have the favorable racognition of Congress.

Secretary Elkins's Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of Wer has been made public. Secretary Eikins expresses gratification in being able to say that the Army has maintained throughout the year its high standard of discipline and efficiency. Since the present organization of our infantry was adopted many changes have taken place in the art of war, resulting, among other things, in a material monflication of the form of infantry regiments. Our stationary condition in this respect has left us with an obsolete organization, the defects of which an render immediate action in organizing the three-battalion formations for infantry regiments. The Secretary recommends that revival of the rank of Leutenint-General as a permanent grade.

Enlistments during the year have been of an improved class of men, the stan lar. I of qualification having been raise I. The Socretary thinks the Army, under favor-able conditions, should be one of the most desirable trales of youth. It is recommended that the pay of all non-commissional grades is increased. commissioned grades by increased unsking

promotion therato the object of leg timate ambition, thereby inducing the enlistment of the very best material to compete for promotion to those grades.

the announcement is made that our In-The announcement is made that our In-dian wars are nearly ended, and the neces-sity for massing troops no longer exists. Seventy per cent. is now located west of the Mississippi River. New military posts are recommonial in Montana, Arkan-sas and New Mexico. The presence of recu-lar troops in these States would familiarize the pools with the Army, lead then to be ther understand its operations and it is

5.39 pools with the Army, lead the n to b ther understand its operations and, it is believed, foster a kindlier interest in it. The West Point Academy shows marked advincement. Its capieity is not overtaxed. Vacancies in the list of cadets constantly exist, which it is important should be kept full. It is recommended that the President is not present to the list of the the second sector of the second sector of the second second second second sector of the second sector of the second second second second sector of the second sector of the second second second second sector of the second sector of the second second second second sector of the second sector of the second second second second sector of the second sector of the second second second second sector of the second sector of the second s be given authority to appoint ten cadets-atlarge each year.

large each year. The artiliery, infantry, engineer and cavalry scacois have proved successful ex-periments. The only serious obstable to the rapid development of the schools to their full limit of usefulness arises from a want of funds to conduct the exclusively scholastic

The importance of maintaining and im-The importance of maintaining and im-proving the militia of the several States is generally admitted. The National Guard is the reserve force of the Army. Attention is invited to the necessary appropriations for arming and equipping this reserve force. In 18.3 the appropriations for the militia of the States was \$20,000. The highly improved arms and equipments of the present day cost more than trable what they did eighty-four years. An appropriation of least one million dollars for this persons is recommillion dollars for this purpose is recom-

The Indian soldiers are doing excellent service, showing remarkable aptitu is for military duty.

He estimates that the total expenditure of his department for the fixed year end of fune 37, 1894, will be \$43,354,679.70, agains, \$61,318,979.59 in 1893 and \$56,383,932,34 for

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A DESPATCH from the City of Mexico says that 18 miners have teen killed by a cave in at the Borda Mine, at Pacauca.

TH S. CAHOE was probably fatally in-jured at Hil am, York county. Penn. of the prematuse explosion of a dynamite blast.

WHILE oiling machinery in a saw mill at Hazh ton, Ponna., Andrew Moretz fell against a circular saw and was cut to pieces.

MRS WM. THOMPSON, an aged paralytic, of Eufaula, Alabama, was burned to death c othing caugut fire and she was unable to move.

WM. POLESKI, aged 9 years, of Blackwood Fenna., was drowned by the breaking of the los on a reservoir, upon which he had been playing.

A FEIGHT wreckel occurred on the Q seen and Cr-scent Railroad near Laurel, Missis-sip i, in which a negro tramp was killed and two trainmen were bid y injured.

WHILE Benny O'Donnell, age1 4, was playing near a locomotive at Galsten, Ala-bama, his clothes were ignated from a piece of burniag waste, and he was burned to death.

LEWIS NASH, an employe of the Etna Mills t Newcastle, Penna, was seriou-ly scalded by the explosion of a steam pipe. The accident caused a panie among the 200 manlores of the set la employes of the mils.

A FIR thas been burning in the mine of the Milport Coul Company at Matill n, Ohio, for over a week. The c mpany has tought it without intermi s on, with every ap, liance available, but without success.

The store of Graham & Sny'er and the dwellan s of W. W. Gra am, of Winters town, York county, Penna, were d stroyed by an incend ary fire. The is the second time within a year that Mr. Graham has been burned out.

As (ast bound freight train on the Penn-sylvani) Radraad ran into the rear of ano h r frei ht al Glen Loch, Pa. The rear engine and several cars were wrecked. A west bound train crashed into the wreck and the engine was thrown over an enhance-ment and several additional on a work ment and www.ral additional et a were wrecked. Eigineer Frederics Miller was coverely injured about the lega. The tracks were blocked for five hours.

were blo ked for five hours. MEYER GREENDURG, 10 years of age, died in a dentist's chair in New York. After havias a tooth extended blood gushed from his mouth in such quantities that he fainted from its loss. Two physicians were sum-monel, but they could do nothing, and the boy bled to death in twenty minutes after the tooth was taken out. The Corone 's in-v. stight in show d that the boy had long be a subject to hemorrhages of gums, and that the dentist was not acquainted with that faot.

JAMES PAYN, the noted novelist and editor, is pro ably the worst peaman in the Bri isk Kungdom. A letter from him is nothing more than an interesting study in hierogly-

BUTTER-Stat EGGS-Penn, fet.

EMILE ZOLA is now paid for the right to publish his novels serially, at the rate of hree cents a word. That beats Alex inder Dumas's seven cents a line.

DR. J. C. HEFBURN and wife are in San Franci-co after thirty three years of in s-sionary work in Japan. M s. Hepburn was the first white woman to enter that country.

shorter axles. form the bed firmly in place. This need floored with gravel. In cities blocks of proceedings of the sitting. stone or asphalt can be laid, but not in country districts on account of the cost, and the best ordinary substitute for the country is angular bits of stone so driven of wheels.

rence Scientific School, of Harvard Uni- foot planer, two eighteeu-inch slotting versity, considers this subject of so much machines, a seventy-two inch lathe and importance that it has engaged an instructor for teaching exclusively the art for the motors is supplied by two forty of road construction. It is thought that horse-power dynamos driven by belts good results would follow from amilar from a 100 horse-power vertical engine. attention to the subject in the leading The majority of the motors are of ten engineering schools through the country. A convention was recently held to organize a National League for the im- several of 23 horse-power on the portable provement of country roads. Indeed, drill. The current for each motor everywhere the subject appears to be attracting attention. The Interior depart- that the motor will pick up its load ment concludes that one method of de-veloping the Ludian reservations will be the load is increased. The planers reto open good roads on them, so as to help the red men who are trying to be the reciprocating motion of the bed. farmers. If half the study and energy These planers return about three times that have been devoted to the development of American railroads are applied to the improvement of the country highways there will be a wonderful transformation in the latter before the end of this century.

HOW PEOPLE USED TO LIVE.

Wages and the Cost of Living in This Country 100 Years Ago.

The Department of Agriculture is about to publish an interesting report, compar- | cept by the tools actually running. The ing the cost of living early in this century with what it is now. It exhibits vividly the contrasts between the poverty of primitive agriculture and the progress in civilization and wealth resulting from high development of all the possibilities of land and labor in rural and industrial arts and industries. The small wages paid in those days are as surprising as the low prices of commodities of all sorts. Game was abundant early in the cen-tury and therefore cheap. Venison cost 3 1-8 cents a pound. Bear meat was very world. It shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is from two to ten inches as thick as the united thickness of slightly higher. Pigeons were in extraor- all the other rocks. It is the parent rock dinary abundance, selling at a little more than a cent apiece. Elderly read-er. will remember the flights of flocks of [New York Journal.

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Use Electricity Exclusively.

There is a shop in New York city 350 together on the macadam principle that feet long and fifty-five feet wide, where they will not be moved by the pressure all the machines are driven by electric motors. The tools are all large, and in-It is interesting to learn that the Law- clude a fifteen-foot boring mill, a tena number of portable drills. The current horse-power, but there is one of five horse-power on a horizontal drill and can be regulated by a resistance coil so quired special attention on account of as fast as the cutting stroke, and it was soon found that at each reverse the power required ran from 15 to 18 horsepower, the momentum of the armature alone not being sufficient to carry it over without noticeably reducing the speed of the motor. Accordingly a fly-wheel was placed on the motor shaft to store up energy like the fly-wheel of a steam engine and give it out when the reverse takes place. The machines are all started by means of a switch placed handy to the machinist, and no current is used exshop has only been in operation a few weeks, but in this time it is reported that the system has shown an economy of seven per cent. over shafting .-- [Boston Transcript.

The Lowest Rocks.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bed rock of the

that faot.