

FOR THE LADIES

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

Inexpensive and durable picture books for the little ones may be made from paper cambric in bright colors. One-half yard will make a book with eight good sized leaves. Pink the edges of the leaves and bind the back with ribbon. The colored plates in fashion magazines, advertisements, etc., will furnish very attractive pictures; the latter should be cut out on the outline and securely pasted upon the cambric leaves. The making of the books will be an agreeable pastime for the older children.—Good Housekeeping.

THE PICTURE HAT.

The picture hat has never been more beautiful than it is today. Yet in a measure it has fallen on evil days for the simple reason that it is so often donned by the wrong woman. There is a terrible type of would-be artistic lady who imagines that she possesses all the qualifications necessary for the successful wearing of the picture hat by reason of her knowledge of art. But unfortunately this lady has no knowledge whatever of dress, and she professes to be above the vanities of this world, apart from art. The result is always disastrous, as can easily be proved by a "look in" at a studio.—Washington Star.

THIN BLOUSES.

No self-respecting woman nowadays attempts to wear thin blouses without a silk or muslin slip underneath. Shirts and blouses should always be avoided by the untidy type of woman. To look well they must be beautifully put on and properly arranged at the neck and waist.

Practical shirts are now made with a high collar and stock, while afternoon blouses are left transparent to the neck line, with beautiful lace collars. Except on the hottest of summer days, a transparent neck worn in the morning with a tailor-made coat and skirt appear incongruous and against the laws of good dressing.

COLORED MATERIALS FAVORED.

As for colors, the pale, soft tints prevail; gray, beige, cream and a deeper tone, which might be described as apricot, hold the field, and for these the ideal trimming is lace or embroidered lawn, an order of affairs easily suited to the individual pocket. A dress of deep apricot cloth having a scroll design and strappings on the skirt, says the Delineator, completed with a lace coat of revealing a waist-coat of Irish lace bearing applications of the apricot silk, is a triumph of a prominent artist, and the wearer proposes to crown the effect with that of Tuscan straw bordered with a fringe of black rush and draped with a scarf of lace mounted over cream colored chiffon.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Lady Florence Dixie makes a strong appeal in the Independent to the women not to wear birds in their hats, the killing of which, she argues, is a barbarous custom, as is the wearing. She contends that the turning of hats into bird coffins does not even improve the appearance of the wearer, and that if men were asked to give a frank opinion they will assure the questioners that woman's hat is disgraced and disfigured, not adorned, when it becomes the receptacle of extinct bird life. In her opinion "the hat of many feathers" which women of fashion wear is as grotesque and unsightly as the fantastic headgear of the wild savage.

"I appeal to women," continues Lady Florence, "to let this custom become an obsolete one and teach the rising generation to regard it as barbaric. If every woman would refuse to buy a hat loaded with the remnants of extinct bird life the purveyors would cease to send forth the order to the bird butchers to provide them with the thousands and tens of thousands of feathered 'dreams of beauty' which are annually sacrificed on the altars of fashion. Be merciful, is my earnest prayer. Without it, no true progress is possible."

Lady Florence Dixie is the wife of Sir Alexander Dixie and daughter of the seventh Marquis of Queensbury. Lady Florence is a keen champion of women's right and puts her favorite theory into practice by acting as war correspondent to the Morning Post during the Boer war of 1881. She is a keen advocate of the cross saddle for women and is herself as much at home on a barebacked horse as in the saddle. The Dixie motto is both punning and Chamberlainesque, "Quod dixi dixi" ("What I have said, I have said.")

SHIRT-WAIST BOXES.

The shirt-waist, that has become the one permanent feature of feminine apparel, though it has modifications from season to season in cut and trimming, has developed a need for a convenient place where they may be laid when brought home from the laundry.

To stretch out three shirt-waists, properly laundered, will take up the whole space of a bureau drawer, and a good deep one at that.

A chiffonier drawer is so shallow that a well-stiffened waist scarcely finds room there, neither may one hang up a waist and expect to keep it in shape.

To overcome this difficulty the shirt-waist box has come into existence to answer the proverbial "long-felt want," and while they are offered by manufacturers, upholstered professionally in cretonnes and other printed cottons, the average woman is clever enough

to contrive a shirt-waist box for herself.

Get a clean wooden box from your grocer, one about 32 inches long and 12 high, or larger if more than six waists are to be kept in it.

Get a box in which canned goods have been packed or some other perfectly odorless staple, and take care that you do not get a soap or a shoe box.

Line it with paper, plain or fancy; put the lid on hinges, and then cover outside with cretonne in box plaits, making a cushion for the top that may be stuffed with excelsior or fibre.

For shirt-waists suits a much longer box is required, the length of the skirt in fact, and this fixed up as a box couch, with plenty of pillows on it, adds to the appearance of the room; and the comfort of having one's laundered suits kept unfolded in a room receptacle is not a little one, surely.

On the inner side of the box lid tack a long, narrow collar holder made of cretonne in the shape of an envelope. It is no trouble to make and hold the little protection collars nicely.

This box for the shirt-waist suits also gives room for the best white skirts.—Philadelphia Record.

THE AILMENTS OF CHILDREN.

That children should be afflicted with headaches is unnatural, and the cause should be investigated and the remedy applied at once if parents would preserve the health and lives of their children:

One of the first causes of headaches is too often rapid growth. As a remedy keep children from overwork and feed them with rather cooling foods and little meat.

Plenty of fresh air and outdoor life will neutralize any ill-effects arising from too much intellectual activity. Indigestion is a fruitful cause of headaches, and is most frequently the result of improper food or overeating. Regular hours and suitable diet is the only remedy.

Headaches frequently have a nervous origin, in which case the head should be kept cool by cold applications and the feet warm by hot foot baths; also massage the limbs and back and give tepid baths daily.

Sometimes headaches are hereditary, and poison of the blood may cause them; arising from being born of gouty or rheumatic or scrofulous parents.

Sea air and sea bathing are recommended for such children, and let them out of door all they can. Too little blood and too little fresh air cause many headaches. Good food and gentle exercise will correct this in time.

Blows on the head or injury of any kind will produce pain in the head, when of course rest is the medicine required, with cold cloths on the head and hot foot baths. The majority of headaches in children are caused by bad air in bed rooms and school rooms and faulty diet at home. Correct these and usually the headaches will disappear.

Four hours is the limit of time a child should go without food during the day. Don't go to the other extreme, however, and let them have "bites" at all hours of the day. Meals at regular intervals and nothing between should be a rule rigidly kept.

Never let the children's bed be pushed against the wall at night or back in an alcove. There should be a free current of air all around if you want them to grow up healthy and strong. The window should never be shut, and a wide open one, even in the depth of winter, will do them no harm once they grow accustomed to it. See that their eyes are sheltered from the light. A strong light falling on the eyes when any one is asleep weakens them, and the sleep is not so refreshing.—Washington Star.

FASHION NOTES.

Togues and hats of corn color or coffee tinted straw are much favored in Paris.

Suede belts are beautifully embroidered in gold and silver thread. A new chain bracelet is set with chrysopearl at regular intervals and has a chrysopearl heart at the central link.

An effective bodice in black is of black taffeta, the lower part tucked in fine tucks and the yoke of a heavy black lace in large designs, making it very open.

Belt buckles of copper, either with or without combinations of silver, are worn. They do not look well on black or upon a color which presents too strong a contrast.

Stick-pins are in the devices of golf sticks, ping-pong racquets, crops, stirrups and bits.

Dark blue and vivid green is a color combination introduced by a Parisian milliner.

The lighter tones of suede are being much used for the more severe styles of slippers. Silver grays, fawns, delicate tans and a putty tint being included in the list.

A big bow of white ribbon striped with black and having something of a gray effect trims a deep straw-colored hat, which is finished around the edge or the rim with small black berries and narrow gray-green leaves.

In Paris jet buckles are taking the place of circlets and buckles of brilliants.

One of the pretty chiffon ruffs has around the neck innumerable little white ostrich tips with the chiffon folds. The ends are of the chiffon alone.

Pretty barette pins to be seen in the best jewelers' are in shell, with a design in gold wire upon them set with pearls. Shell is one of the most satisfactory ornaments for the hair.

In the State of Sergipe, Brazil, there are 671 sugar factories.

Household Column.

FIG CRACKERS.

Put a few dried figs in a very little water and simmer to soften. Drain and chop fine, making a paste with a little whipped cream. Spread between waters and press two together.

WATERCRESS SALAD.

Steep in cold water some watercress; when ready to serve pour over a French dressing made with one tablespoon of vinegar, three tablespoonsful of salad oil, one tablespoonful of scraped onion and salt and pepper; mix well and pour over the cress; cold boiled beets may be cut in dice and mixed with the cress; garnish with olives.

MILK SHERBET.

A milk sherbet is something of a novelty in the list of cold things. Add the juice of three lemons and of one orange to one and a half cupfuls of sugar. Work together till the two seem half melted, then begin and pour in slowly four cupfuls of milk. If the milk is added too rapidly, the mixture may curdle. Freeze in three parts of ice mixed with one part of salt.—Harper's Bazar.

HARICOT BEAN LOAF.

Soak a pint of beans over night; the next morning cook until soft; rub through a coarse sieve and season to taste with salt and pepper. Moisten with just enough cream or tomato sauce to mold nicely into a loaf; put into a pan, sprinkle with bread crumbs and dot with bits of butter and bake a nice brown. Serve with brown or tomato sauce. After boiling these beans a tablespoonful of molasses, vinegar and butter may be added and the mass made into croquettes and served with tomato sauce.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

Mix together one pint of flour, one half of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder; rub into this three tablespoonfuls of butter and add sufficient sweet milk to mix to a dough. Divide in half and roll each piece out two-thirds of an inch thick. Lay on greased pans and bake in a hot oven. Salt while hot, butter liberally, spread one-half with crushed berries well sweetened with sugar, lay on the other half, crust downward, and cover with whole berries. Serve with sugar and plenty of sweet cream.

LADY FINGERS.

Beat the yolks of two eggs until thick and light colored. Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, then gradually beat in one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar until the mixture is stiff and glossy. Add the grated rind of one lemon and one teaspoonful of the juice, a pinch of salt and the beaten yolks. Mix together with a few strokes, sprinkle over one-third of a cupful of flour and mix it in as lightly as possible. Turn the mixture into a pastry bag and press out on pans covered with paper. Dust with powdered sugar and bake in a moderate oven for about ten minutes.

STEWED POTATOES.

A Southern cook gave the following rule for stewed potatoes, and under her handling there was a distinct taste and odor of chicken about the dish, and yet no chicken entered into its composition: Take one large tablespoonful of lard and butter and let heat in a stewpan or small kettle. When hot stir in one large tablespoonful of flour. Stir until smooth, then add one medium-sized onion cut small. Cook for one minute or until brown, then stir in one quart of potato dice previously prepared. Add sufficient boiling water to cover them, a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Put a lid on the kettle and let cook until the potatoes are done through and the water has boiled quite away. This dish is not difficult to prepare and may be cooked in about twenty minutes.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

To tell good eggs put them in water; if the large end turns up they are not fresh.

By dipping fish for an instant in boiling water much of the difficulty in removing the scales will be overcome.

Lard for pastry should be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Unbleached muslin covers slipped over pillows before the real cases are put on will lengthen the existence of the outer case.

A good cook says her test of when bread is ready to go in the oven is to try it with her finger. If the dough springs right up and leaves no dent of the finger it ought to be baked immediately.

If there are badly discolored spots on silver which nothing in the way of a silver polish will remove, try fine salt. By the way, an excellent home-made silver polish is made from powdered chalk mixed in a thick paste with water and a teaspoonful of ammonia.

It is at the top that comfortable and quilts wear out and soil soonest. Prevent this by sewing at the top of these a strip of cotton, doubled in the middle, half being on the inside and half on the outside of the comfortable. This strip can easily be removed and washed when soiled.

To remove the odor of onions from the hands rinse them well under the cold water tap and then rub them with a piece of celery or some parsley.

CHEIEVS' CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEVER ROGUES NEVER COMMUNICATE IN STRAIGHT FORWARD WAY.

ingenious Ruse to Inform a Man Wanted for Turf Frauds That He Was in Danger of Capture—Nothing Too Elaborate or Audacious.

To the habitual criminal it is often of vital importance that he should be able to communicate swiftly and secretly with an accomplice, either to elaborate a scheme of rascality or send a warning of imminent danger from the police. Nobody knows better than he, however, that by availing himself of the orthodox channels he runs the risk of discovery. Hence it is becoming a common practice for clever rogues never to communicate in a straightforward way if they can avoid it, but, instead, to set up and use peculiar postoffices, which are essentially their own.

A typical case was that of a man who was "wanted" in connection with certain notorious turf frauds. When the warrant was issued he sought shelter in shabby lodgings in a back street not five miles from the Bank of England. He had friends who strongly objected to his capture, mainly because his appearance in the dock would have led to unpleasant consequences to themselves. But they were all so well known to the police and detectives that it was impossible for them to send a message directly to the fugitive, even though he had adopted an alias, much less to pay him a visit. All of them, however, agreed to keep watch on his behalf, and to send him word immediately they had reason to fear his place of refuge was in danger of discovery and the time came for him to make a final bolt.

One of the watching gang learned of the coming danger to the fugitive by methods he saw fit not to talk about and carelessly sent the servant of his lodgings to dispatch a wire to another of the allies in Edinburgh, to the effect that his aunt was dead. The bereaved nephew mastered his grief so far as to in turn dispatch a wire, accompanied by a telegraph money order, to a hostler in the City of London, desiring him to send half a dozen black ties to a given address without delay. The articles were duly taken to the gentleman in retirement by an unsuspecting errand boy, and the trick was done. Every apparently insignificant detail was a part of a previously arranged code. The firm sending the ties, their number and color—all conveyed a hint to the person most interested as to the safest mode of flight, the best port at which to attempt embarkation, and the very street in which he was to jostle against a supposed stranger who was to surreptitiously transfer to him a store of money and his passage counterfoils, which had been taken under a false name.

Nothing is too elaborate or ingeniously audacious to men playing a game the loss of which means penal servitude to them. In a Midland town lived in lordly style and the odor of outward respectability a person who was strongly suspected of being in league with a gang of "smashers"—that is, coiners—who also disposed of sham foreign notes and did quite a brisk business in worthless securities. There was no doubt that, while they were all scattered about the country, their operations were being directed by a master mind, whom the authorities had no moral doubt was identical with the aforementioned gentleman, who may be called Smith. Smith was never to be seen in dubious company, and the postman never brought him a letter which he was not willing to affably show to anybody.

For months there came to Smith's house every morning a young milkman, with a placid smile and a shiny brow or innocence. He had set himself up, he explained to his customers generally, with a legacy left to him by his uncle; and every morning he handed a quart can of milk in at Smith's area-door—and every morning Smith's illegal correspondence was lying at the bottom of that quart can in a metal box, and the stout cook who took it in (for appearances are shockingly deceitful) was one of the most cool and daring of all Smith's tools, while the milkman was another. The "smashers" had set him up in business simply and solely that they might have an innocent address to which to send the missives it was his duty to deliver.—Casell's Saturday Journal.

Subduing a Bully.

The Siberian railroad traverses the greatest wilderness that steam has ever been set to conquer. The taming of our Western prairies and mountains was a small task compared to this subjection of the Siberian wastes. An experience on a train, related by a writer in a Vladivostok paper, reminds one of the early stage-coach days beyond the Mississippi, and seems even more violent because the participants in the adventure were not rough plainmen and mountaineers, but a lady and a nobleman.

When the train pulled up at Tsaitakar in Manchuria, a Manchu noble, who had bullied all his fellow passengers, alighted at the station restaurant, after warning them that he would decapitate any of them who took his seat. During his absence a smartly dressed young Russian lady entered the car, and despite the alarmed expostulations of its occupants, calmly appropriated the seat.

When the noble returned he flew into a passion and advanced threateningly with his curved saber drawn. But the young woman coolly covered

him with a shining revolver. "Do you take us for a pack of cowardly mandarins?" she exclaimed, and then, pointing to her feet she remarked, "Here is your place, my hero." The Manchu noble surrendered, and sat at her feet for the rest of the journey.

ROCHAMBEAU'S SERVICES.

Some Historical Facts Not Generally Known.

There are some historical facts in connection with Rochambeau's service in America which are not generally known. It is customary in America to look upon Lafayette as the representative of France's assistance to the United States during the critical days of the revolution. But in France and among Frenchmen, while there is the fullest admiration for the gallantry of Lafayette, it is a recognized fact that Rochambeau was the representative of the French military authority in America at that time. He was a field marshal in the French service, and as such was officially trusted with the leadership of the large French contingent which gave its strength to the side of the American cause. At the same time, Lafayette was pursuing a somewhat independent course. Instead of coming to America by official designation from the French government, followed by a French army, he came as an individual, to tender his ability as a military genius in the direct service of the American forces. It was this act that brought about such a close union between Washington and Lafayette, for the latter at all times served under Washington. But so far as the French government was concerned in the issues of that conflict the great field marshal, Count de Rochambeau, was at all times its representative.

Rochambeau's full name was Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau. At the time of the Yorktown campaign he was 56 years old, and in the prime of life. He had entered the French army in 1742. In 1780 he was sent to America as a lieutenant general with a force of 6,000 men, arriving first at Rhode Island. For his success at Yorktown in co-operation with Admiral de Grasse and General Washington he was made a marshal of France by Louis XVI. In the French revolution he was appointed commander of the army of the north under the revolutionary authorities. Being charged with disloyalty to the revolution, he was permitted to vindicate himself before the national assembly. He thought he had succeeded, and retired to his estate, near Vendome, but was arrested by order of Robespierre and closely confined in prison. On the death of Robespierre he was released. In 1805 he was received at court by Emperor Napoleon and was granted a pension and the cross of a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1807. In his military capacity the gravity of his character and his remarkable reticence impressed respect on his officers and held his troops in perfect control, and though he was a rigid disciplinarian he endeared himself to his troops by his fatherly and watchful care for their personal comfort. The close attachment between him and Washington was maintained through correspondence until Washington's death in 1799.

WILD DUCKS.

They Change Their Flight to Avoid Danger Points.

It seems almost certain that the ducks change their line of flight, avoiding to some extent the lines where their danger is greatest. It is certain, for instance, that Canada has better shooting than Michigan in the Lake St. Clair district, for the reason that Canada gives six weeks more protection and the ducks are not frightened away by an early bombardment. In consequence, the kill in Michigan has declined, while that across the river is as good as yore. Likewise, I know one section of Wisconsin once famed for its great flights that now has scarcely a duck. Yet the country round about has not suffered correspondingly. Here, in these Sandusky shooting grounds was a similar example. Formerly the law permitted duck shooting as early as September 1. A number of the clubs took advantage of the early weeks. The Ottawa Club and one or two others declined to shoot until later with the result that when, toward the season's close, ducks were growing scarce on neighboring preserves the Ottawa men had the best of shooting. This was not only a good instance of virtue proving her own reward, but goes to show how local conditions may alter materially the kill of ducks.—From "Problems in Ohio Sport," in Outing.

A Story of Holland House.

The place now belongs to the fifth Earl of Lichester, a lineal descendant of the famous politician Fox, afterward Lord Holland, the Lord Lichester, who owns over thirty-two thousand acres in other parts of the country, has ample means for "keeping up" Holland House. Holland House, too, has its ghost story. The beautiful Lady Diana Rich, daughter of the Earl of Holland from whom the house took its name, was once walking in the garden before dinner, when she met her own apparition, "as if in a looking glass." A month later this lady succumbed to smallpox, and her sister, also, it is said, saw an apparition just before her death.—Casell's Magazine.

An iron jaw is no match for an ironical jaw.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Patents granted: Milton Bartley, Polk, nut lock; George D. Bulmer, Duquesne, merry-go-round; Eben B. Clark, Pittsburg, manufacture of crucible steel; Isaac Dinger, McKees Rocks, fruit picking device; Alonzo D. Faulkner, Meyersdale, railway car chock; Melancthon O. Felker, Chicora, whip; Henry W. Fisher, Pittsburg, cable testing apparatus; Harry Greenwood, Barnesboro, flat iron handle attachment; Peter R. Gwyn, Delmont, sleigh; John G. Hehr, Pittsburg, bottle washing machine; James Horsely, Glade Mills, coupling for connecting rods; Clement W. Johansen, Everett, mattress stuffing machine; Edward Kraft, Madera, window; James McQuiston, Pittsburg, supporting device for length of hoop iron; Henry Mosbaugh, Wilkingsburg, palm rest for firearms; John T. Myers, Cumersville, cutter bar for mowing machines; Samuel C. Myers, Millintown, plow; Harry W. Penny-packer, Allegheny, mattress stuffing machine.

New pensions: John Schuler, Pittsburg, \$6; John C. Danner, Pittsburg, \$8; James Hall, Mamont, \$10; Dison Ramsey, Conemaugh, \$10; John Nicely, New Castle, \$8; Dennis Witt, Juniataville, \$10; Sylvester Caldwell, Frankstown, \$10; George W. Hahn, Mt. Holly Springs, \$8; David J. Braugher, Rochester Mills, \$10; Thomas Patterson, Canonsburg, \$8; Daniel Swan, Pittsburg, \$12; Hugh K. McChaster, Johnstown, \$8; Jacob Will, Lull, \$17; Frederick Kelse, Johnstown, \$10; Jonathan E. Feree, Newville, \$12; Andrew J. Tate, Lemont, \$10; Levi Bender, Mooredale, \$14; Richard L. Foster, Bolivar, \$12; Peter D. Hamilton, West Elizabeth, \$8; Nathan Case, Tompkins, \$14; Michael Smith, East Greene, \$8; George W. Whitehill, Beaver, \$6; Elizabeth E. Fisher, Blairsville, \$8; Mary J. Jewell, North Warren, \$8.

A prize setter dog, made mad through suffering sustained by burns received while at play with children who were setting off fireworks, terribly lacerated four persons at Oak Station, on the Castle Shannon Railroad, and was in turn beaten to death by women, while one of its victims, also a woman, choked and held it in subjection. The victims will all be sent to Philadelphia Pasteur Institute.

While Constable Walter Daubert was driving from Shamokin to Marion Heights he overtook Tony Perelli, an Italian acquaintance. The latter accepted an invitation to ride along, and told Daubert that a number of Italian laborers had engaged in a bloody fight at Brush Valley, during which Francisco Biora was shot and would likely die. On arriving at Marion Heights Perelli led Daubert, who soon afterwards learned that his late companion was the man who shot Biora. Meanwhile Perelli had escaped to the mountains.

While the miners' train was making its regular run to Good Spring Colliery the tank derailed, upsetting the engine. The engineer, William Moyer, aged 48 years, of Pine Grove, received serious injuries, which resulted in his death one hour later. The road for 200 feet was badly torn up.

Mrs. George R. Battin, of Chester, and Miss Emma Battin, of Wichita, Kansas, were thrown from a vehicle and seriously injured. The horse took fright at an explosion and lurched forward, the sudden jolt hurling the occupants into the street with much violence.

Twelve-year-old John Joiner died at New Castle from lockjaw resulting from a toy pistol wound.

Henry Ramer, aged 17 years, got beyond his depth while bathing in Dietrich's dam, near Kutztown, and being unable to swim was drowned.

Evidently knowing the burglar alarm was turned off on account of sickness, thieves forced an entrance into the residence of Dr. Casper Miller, at Wallingford. Silverware and clothing were taken.

Thomas Herran, first secretary of the legation of the United States of Colombia at Washington, D. C., was in Lewis-town and arranged to install his two sons in the tannery, where they will learn the leather and tanning business.

The station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Berwick was struck by lightning and burned. At the time many passengers were in the waiting room and all the clerks in the various offices, but no one was injured. A horse, carriage and set of harness were stolen from the stable of Frank Moyer, in the Bloomingdale Valley, making the seventh theft of this character in this vicinity within a short time. It is supposed that a gang of horse thieves has its headquarters on Sharp or Locust mountains.

All financial records were broken at the State Treasury in the month just closed, when an inventory of the cash in the general fund on June 30 showed the amount of \$10,424,821.72 on hand. Among the new depositories of State money is the Colonial Trust Company, of Pittsburg, which has \$950,000 on deposit. It is said that Chas. M. Schwab and ex-Senator Finin are directly concerned in the management of the Colonial.

Notices have been sent to the members of the new Capitol Commission that a meeting will be held this week for the purpose of inspecting the plans as completed by Architect Huston, of Philadelphia. The plans were approved some time ago and have been worked out by Mr. Huston in order that the bidders for the work may get a complete idea what is to be done. It has been practically agreed to let the entire contract to one bidder and not divide the work.

Attorney P. W. McKeown, for the past two years has held the office of justice of the peace in Plymouth Township, has sent his resignation to Governor Stone. He has sent only one man to jail and sent no cases to court. He thoroughly investigated every case before issuing a warrant or commencing proceedings against any one, and no one could be arraigned before him for revenge. He resigned on account of change of residence.

The Duncannon Iron Company has advanced the wages of puddlers in its employ from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per ton.