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Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.
We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.
Burgess.—A. H. Dale,
Justices of the Peace—S. S. Canfield, S. J. Setley.
Councilmen.—J. B. Muse, J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, W. F. Killmer, C. M. Lauson, Geo. Huleman, G. T. Anderson.
Constable.—W. H. Todd.
Collector.—S. J. Setley.
School Directors.—J. C. Sowden, R. L. Haslet, E. W. Bowman, T. F. Ritchey, A. C. Brown, Dr. J. C. Dunn.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.
Member of Congress—Joseph C. Sibley.
Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall.
Assembly—J. H. Robertson.
President Judge—W. M. Lindsey.
Associate Judges—F. X. Kreidler, P. C. Hill.
Prothonotary, Registrar & Recorder, etc.—J. C. Geist.
Sheriff—A. W. Stroup.
Treasurer—W. H. Harrison.
Commissioners—Leonard Agnew, Andrew Wolf, Philip Emerit.
District Attorney—S. D. Irwin.
County Commissioners—J. B. Eden, J. P. Cantner.
Coroner—
County Auditors—W. H. Stiles, Chas. F. Kinsilver, S. T. Carson.
County Surveyor—D. W. Clark.
County Superintendent—D. W. Morrison.

Regular Terms of Court.
Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Church and Sabbath School.
Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.; Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. O. Calloun.
Preaching in the M. C. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. R. A. Zahner, Pastor.
Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Paul J. Slataker, Pastor.
The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.
CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.
TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. U. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

KARL E. WENK, DENTIST. TIONESTA, PA. All work guaranteed. Rooms over Forest County National Bank.
RITCHIE & CARRINGER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Tionesta, Pa.
CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co.
A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

D. R. F. J. BOYARD, Physician & Surgeon. TIONESTA, PA.
D. R. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. and DRUGGIST. Office over store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., between Grove's grocery and Gerow's restaurant.
D. R. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon. OIL CITY, PA.

H. E. KIRSCHNER, M. D. Practice limited to diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Office hours by appointment only.
OIL CITY, PA. No. 116 CENTER ST.
E. W. BOLTON, M. D. Practice limited to diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Nose and Throat. Special attention given to the fitting of glasses. Office hours 9-12 a. m., 1-5 p. m., 7-8 p. m.
OIL CITY, PA. No. 116 CENTER ST.
H. E. MCKINLEY, Hardware, Tinning & Plumbing. Tionesta, Pa.

S. J. SETLEY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Keeps a complete line of Justice's blanks for sale. Also Blank deeds, mortgages, etc. Tionesta, Pa.
HOTEL WEAVER, E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor. This hotel, formerly the Lawrence Hotel, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROW & GEROW Proprietors. Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class luxury in connection.
PHIL KEMPT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of a good idea that may bring you wealth? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their free offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Our Imports in 1905 Exceeded Those of Any Previous Year.

Collision of Battleships—Rogers refused to answer—Free Express Business Cut Off—Three Trainmen Killed—Patrick Gets New Counsel.

Trade between the United States and Germany, whose commercial relations are now the subject of negotiations between the two governments, aggregated in the fiscal year 1905 over \$300,000,000.

The imports from Germany were \$118,000,000 in value and exceeded imports from that country in any earlier year. The exports to Germany were \$194,000,000 in value and exceeded exports to that country in any earlier year except 1904, in which the total was a little over \$214,000,000. Imports from Germany increased \$37,000,000 in the period from 1895 to 1905 and exports to that country increased \$102,000,000 in the same time.

Germany stands second in the order of magnitude of our trade with foreign countries, both as to imports and exports.

Manufactures are the bulk of the \$118,000,000 worth of merchandise imported from Germany.

Raw cotton is by far the largest single item in our exports to Germany, amounting in 1905 to \$87,000,000 in value as compared with exports of \$43,000,000 in value in 1895.

Wool is another important factor in our trade with Germany than formerly, owing to the great falling off in the quantity which the United States is now able to spare to the outside world. Of wheat, for example, our exports to Germany, which amounted to more than 10,000,000 bushels in 1901 and practically 20,000,000 in 1902, fell to 14,500,000 in 1903, 7,500,000 in 1904 and 10,600,000 bushels in 1905, the value in 1905 being but \$84,700. Flour shows also a considerable decline, but corn showed a marked increase, its total export to Germany being over \$9,000,000 in value.

In manufactures our exports to Germany show a steady growth.

Collision of Battleships.
While the battleship squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, was proceeding to sea on Sunday the battleship Kearsarge and Kentucky ran aground in the lower New York harbor off the west bank light. The Alabama and Illinois were following next in line and before they could alter their course the Alabama collided with the Kentucky, striking her a glancing blow.

The Illinois just got clear of the tangle and proceeded down the bay anchoring outside the bar with the flagship Maine. The accident took place shortly after 1 p. m.

At 2:45 o'clock the Kearsarge and Kentucky both were floated and started for sea, accompanied by the Alabama. The Kentucky, however, was ordered back, and returned to Tompkinsville where she anchored late in the afternoon.

The Maine, Illinois, Alabama and Kearsarge remained off the bar until 5:25 o'clock, when they weighed anchor and proceeded to sea.

Henry H. Rogers Declined to Answer.
It developed from the questions asked in quo warranto by Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley, vice president and director of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, that one of Mr. Hadley's chief purposes in conducting an examination of officers of that company in New York is to find out whether that company owns a controlling interest in the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri and the Republic Oil company.

To most of the important questions asked by Mr. Hadley hearing directly on the question of stock ownership Mr. Rogers declined to answer "on the advice of counsel," and Mr. Hadley requested Commissioner Frederick H. Sanborn to certify the questions and Mr. Rogers' refusal to the supreme court of the state for a determination, as he knew Mr. Rogers must answer them or be adjudged in contempt.

Free Express Business Cut Off.
The express companies of the country have decided to join with the railroads in refusing to issue passes for the carrying of business free of charge. Announcement to this effect was made at the office of the Adams Express company in the following statement: "The action of the railroads in cutting off free business has made it practically necessary for the express companies to do likewise. Accordingly all the leading express houses have issued orders that on and after Jan. 15 they will not carry any business free of charge as a personal courtesy to merchants or other patrons for any other reasons. They will continue to exchange annual passes with each other and with railroad lines."

Killed by Folding Bed.
Thomas Tinker of Chicago and his wife were caught while asleep in the ponderous mechanism of a combined cupboard and folding bed and Tinker was killed. His neck was broken and spine dislocated. In the night some part of the contrivance gave way and the heavy upper portion of the bed fell forward, shutting the sleepers in. Mrs. Tinker, after struggling violently, succeeded in extricat-

Large Donation to Conscience Fund.
The largest donation to the "Conscience Fund" ever received in Philadelphia was handed to City Treasurer Schoch on Friday by a messenger boy. The package contained \$1,295.50, and the unknown sender in a note stated that it was an overcharge for city work.

ON TRAIL OF STANDARD

Mr. Rogers Said He Did Not Know Location of Offices.

Declined to Answer Whether Standard Oil Company Controlled Stock of Companies Alleged to Have Stiffed Competition in Missouri—Thomas W. Lawson Volunteers Advice.

New York, Jan. 9.—Henry H. Rogers, the vice president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey and a director of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley is trying to oust from Missouri, was on the witness stand on quo warranto proceedings brought by Mr. Hadley. Mr. Hadley took up with him only two points: Whether the Standard Oil company of Indiana has an office at 26 Broadway, this city, where the Standard Oil company of New Jersey has its offices, and whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns or controls a majority of the stock of the Indiana company, the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri and the Republic Oil company of New York.

Mr. Rogers said that he did not know that the Indiana company has offices at 26 Broadway, that he supposed its affairs are in Indiana and that he imagined that James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, has an office at 26 Broadway but that he (Rogers) was never in it.

Mr. Rogers declined to answer the question whether the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns the stock of the other companies which Mr. Hadley alleges had combined to stifle competition in Missouri. Mr. Hadley pressed the questions with much insistence and demanded answers without evasions.

"Do you mean to say to the supreme court of Missouri that you do not know where the offices of the company in which you are a director are located?" demanded Mr. Hadley.

"It is immaterial to me what the supreme court of Missouri expects me to say," replied Mr. Rogers.

When Mr. Rogers went on the stand a zealous photographer temporarily broke up the proceedings and drove him out of the room by burning a flashlight to get a picture of him. It filled the room with smoke and Mr. Rogers was excused until a later hour.

H. D. Hardcastle, who formerly was employed in the Albany agency of the Standard Oil company, was Mr. Hadley's chief witness.

He testified to instances in which he was transferred from the Standard Oil company's employ to that of the Republic Oil company at Cleveland, O., and of the Atlantic Refining company at Philadelphia. These transfers, he said, were made by officers or employees of the Standard Oil company and one of them told him he must not be known in Cleveland as having been employed by the Standard Oil company. Witness had some letters, he said, he was induced to surrender to Walter Jennings of the Standard Oil company in the hope of getting a better position, but he received a ticket for Europe without a return coupon.

Mr. Rogers was testifying when the hearing adjourned.

After the adjournment Attorney General Hadley's attention was called to some published advice to him concerning the proceedings on Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and he was asked:

"Do you want Mr. Lawson to come down here and testify in this case?"

"Certainly. If Mr. Lawson knows anything I should like to have him come down," said Mr. Hadley.

Patrick Gets New Counsel.
Gov. Higgins was asked to grant a respite to Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence to be executed during the week of Jan. 32 for the murder of the aged millionaire, William M. Rice of New York City. The request was made by former United States Senator William Lindsay and A. C. Sheenstone, who have been retained to represent Patrick, owing to the illness of former Senator David B. Hill. The respite is desired by the attorneys to give them sufficient time to examine the record in the case for the purpose of perfecting an appeal to the United States supreme court. Governor Higgins declined the reprieve.

Twenty-One Miners Killed.
Twenty-one miners were killed in an explosion of mine gas in the shaft of the Cooper Mine Co. at Coalvale, W. Va., Thursday. Only one body has been recovered. Immediately following the explosion, which was heard for several miles, rescue parties set to work to explore the wrecked shaft.

The bodies of all of the 21 miners killed in the gas explosion in the Cooper coal mine at Coalvale, W. Va., Thursday, have been recovered.

Yerkes' Public Bequests.
In his will the late Charles T. Yerkes, traction magnate, makes many public bequests. Provisions are made for the disposal of his New York home, after the death of his wife, to a corporation organized for the maintenance of his art gallery, the sum of \$750,000 to be given this project upon Mrs. Yerkes' death. Mr. Yerkes also provided for a hospital to be erected in New York. His widow, son and others are provided for.

Lieutenant Reduced for Snobbery.
For requesting an enlisted man of his company to change his seat at a theater, First Lieutenant Roy I. Taylor of the coast artillery, is reduced in rank 12 numbers. He was tried by court martial last week and the verdict was announced Friday. The offense was committed at a theater in New London, Conn., where a sergeant of Taylor's own company, who was in uniform, vacated a seat at the request of Lieutenant Taylor.

Cornlied's Chorus Returns to Work.
The strike of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York was ended on Saturday. The chorus returned to the stage, singing in the matinee performance of Gounod's Faust. Direct Heinrich Cornlied agreed to pay the members of the chorus \$20 a week instead of the \$15 wages paid them formerly, and they relinquished their demand for the recognition of Lieutenants Taylor.

President Cannot Intervene.
Northport, L. I., Jan. 9.—At the hearing of Dr. James W. Simpson, the dentist, accused of willfully shooting and killing his father-in-law, Bartley Horner, Mrs. Horner was a witness. Horner was wealthy. Dr. Simpson, while cleaning a gun a few feet away from his father-in-law, discharged both barrels and claims that the shooting was an accident. During her testimony Mrs. Horner said: "On the night my husband was killed, Simpson said he did not care if Horner was carried into the house a corpse." She said that her husband and Dr. Simpson had frequent quarrels. Mr. Horner charging the dentist with gambling. A year ago he ordered Simpson to leave the house, she said. The dentist went away but was afterwards invited to return.

Isolated Attacks on Troops.
Moscow, Jan. 9.—The relaxation of the curfew regulations has been marked by the renewal of isolated attacks on the police and the troops. A sergeant major of the Moscow Dragoons was caught alone at midnight and cut down with his own sword. A patrol killed two and captured one of the assassins of the sergeant major. Another band raided the Presna district, the scene of the last open resistance of the revolutionaries. They were fired on by the sentinels at the Gorbustov and Presna bridges and decimated after wounding one policeman. Conditions in general are steadily improving.

Industrial Home School Burned.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9.—The school building at the Industrial Home for Boys at Mimico was destroyed by fire last evening. All the boys escaped. The loss will be \$25,000.

ISTHMIAN CANAL EMPLOYMENT.

Civil Service Rules Will Not Apply to What Are Called Outside Men.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Civil service rules and regulations will not hereafter apply, so far as the Isthmian canal commission is concerned, to the employment of what is termed in a general way "outside men" that is, track layers, skilled laborers, foremen, etc. To other classes of employees, stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers and other "inside men" the civil service rules will continue to apply.

This determination was reached at a conference at the White House in which, besides the president, Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian canal commission, John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the canal, and Civil Service Commissioner Cooley were the participants.

For a year there has been friction between the canal commission and the civil service commission as to the application of the civil service laws and regulations to employees on the canal construction work. Both Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens maintained that they ought to have authority to employ men whom they needed without reference to the civil service rules. In a measure they have exercised that authority notwithstanding the protests of the civil service commission.

Last week a direct difference arose between the two commissions that appeared to be likely to result in an embarrassing condition of affairs. The conference was by direction of the president. Secretary Taft announced the conclusions reached and added that they were quite satisfactory to Commissioner Cooley as well as to the canal officials.

Head of Graduating Class Arrested.
Annapolis, Md., Jan. 9.—Midshipman John P. Miller of Lancaster, Ky., who has been expected to graduate at the head of his class next month, was put under arrest yesterday on charges of hazing Henry G. Cooper, Jr., of Oxford, N. C., and Max B. Demott of Niles, Mich., members of the fourth class. Cooper is the midshipman who was stricken with paralysis while in a class room about a month ago. Miller is a cadet lieutenant in command of the 12th company.

Guests of Erie Chamber of Commerce.
Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accepted an invitation to be the guest of the Erie, Pa., Chamber of Commerce at its next annual banquet. The invitation was extended to Sir Wilfrid by a committee of three from Erie. Vice President Fairbanks and Senators Penrose and Knox will be guests at the banquet.

Strong's Bank to Close Up.
Binghamton, Jan. 9.—The private bank of Strong & Co. of this city, which was entirely owned by Cyrus Strong, who died on Friday night, will pass into liquidation just as soon as the executors of the estate can qualify. The heirs of the estate do not desire to continue the business.

MARKET REPORT.
New York Provision Market.
New York, Jan. 9.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 94 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth 94 1/2c f. o. b. afloat.
CORN—No. 2 corn, old, 50 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 50 1/2c.
OATS—Mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 36 1/2c@37c; clipped white, 32 to 40 lbs., 40@41 1/2c.
PORK—Mess, \$14.50@14.75; family, per bbl., \$15.50.
HAY—Shipping, 50@55c; good to choice, 50@55c.
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 27c; common to extra, 18@27c; state dairy, common to extra, 16@24c.
CHEESE—State, full cream, small choice, 13c.
EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 33@34c.
POTATOES—State and Western, per 180 lbs., \$1.75@2.12.
Buffalo Provision Market.
Buffalo, Jan. 8.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern, new spot, 93 1/2c; No. 2 hard winter, 87 1/2c.
CORN—No. 2 corn, 48 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 48 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2 white, 36 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 35 1/2c.
FLOUR—Fancy blended patent per bbl., \$5.15@6.00; winter family patent, \$4.49@5.15.
BUTTER—Creamery western, extra, 26@27c; state and Pennsylvania, creamery, 25 1/2c; dairy, choice to fancy, 21c.
CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 13 1/2c@14c; good to choice, 13@13 1/2c.
EGGS—Selected fancy, 28c.
POTATOES—Western, fancy, per bu., 65c; home grown, per bu., 65@70c.
East Buffalo Live Stock Market.
CATTLE—Choice export steers, \$5.50@5.85; good to choice butcher steers, \$4.65@5.40; medium half fat steers, \$3.25@4.25; common to fair heifers, \$2.65@3.65; good to choice heifers, \$4.75@5.00; good to extra veals, \$9.25@9.75; fair to good, \$8.50@9.25.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice native lambs, \$8.00@8.15; yearlings, choice, \$6.85@7.25; handy wethers, \$5.85@6.15; mixed sheep, \$5.00@5.90.
HOGS—Best Yorkers, \$5.60@5.65; medium and heavy hogs, \$5.60@5.65; pigs, light, \$5.65@5.70.
Buffalo Hay Market.
HAY—Choice Timothy, \$12.00@12.50; No. 1, \$11.00@11.50; No. 2, \$9.00@10.00; No. 1 rye straw, \$9.00@10.00.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

Record of Many Happenings Condensed and Put in Small Space and Arranged With Special Regard For the Convenience of the Reader Who Has Little Time to Spare.

Printers' fight for the eight-hour day becomes general throughout the United States.

Governor Herrick of Ohio advocated the abolition of the legislative lobby in his last annual message.

Notice has been served by United States warships on the Dominican gunboat Independencia that she will not be allowed to bombard Puerto Plata.

According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg the severest measures of repression have been decided upon, including the hanging of all leaders of the revolt.

Mayor McClellan's message states the city of New York is within \$60,000,000 of the debt limit, and detailed plans for relief from \$33,000,000 uncollectible taxes.

More than one million American women will petition the United States senate to repeal Reed Smoot, the Mormon senator from Utah.

New Jersey's state road commissioner in annual report recommended a heavy tax on automobiles in interest of protection of highways.

Grover Cleveland has accepted the post at \$12,000 a year of arbiter and referee to the three great insurance companies—the Equitable, the Mutual and the New York Life.

The remarkable allegation is made by Admiral Rojestvensky that the British fleet was held in readiness at Wei-Hai-Wei to destroy the Russian fleet if the battle of the Sea of Japan had gone in the Russians' favor.

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Friday.
Governor Higgins' message to the legislature called for radical insurance legislation.

Court martial at New York reduces First Lieutenant Roy I. Taylor 12 numbers for snubbing a sergeant.

General Rodriguez attacked Puerto Plata and there was fighting in the street, 25 persons being killed and many wounded on both sides.

Charles A. Edwards, wellknown in Wall street, New York, was mysteriously slain in the home of his late mother-in-law, Mrs. Miller, in New Haven.

The publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York, acceded to the demands of their striking printers for the 48-hour week and the closed shop. More than 100 printers employed by the house will return to work at once.

Saturday.
Emperor Nicholas has sent \$50,000 to Governor General Doubassoff for the relief of the needy sufferers of the revolt at Moscow.

Frank White, an Albany lawyer, charged gross irregularities in the assessment of the franchise tax in the state controller's office, whereby the state lost thousands of dollars.

Reprieve was denied to Albert T. Patrick by Governor Higgins, but friends who will present a petition for commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment believe their request will be granted.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt announced that the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt to Representative Longworth of Cincinnati will take place on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock noon, in the East room of the White House.

Monday.
Express companies follow the railroads and will refuse to issue passes for the free transportation of goods.

H. H. Rogers defies the officials of Missouri when called to the witness stand in the New York hearing in the Missouri ouster suits.

Campaign in England for the general election is the most severe of any in the last 20 years, contests being made in almost every district.

Timothy L. Woodruff, former lieutenant governor, entered with zeal upon his new career as head of the Provident Savings Life Assurance society.

Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., is acquitted by the court martial at Annapolis for the charge of hazing, but rumor says dismissal will be the penalty for Midshipman Treasurer Coffin, Jr.

Tuesday.
Westinghouse Electric company gets contract to equip Saratoga Tunnel railway with electricity.

One man was killed and several persons narrowly escaped death when a New York Central car crashed into the wall of the Grand Central station.

Negotiations for the settlement of the case of the New York and Bermuda Express company in Venezuela have failed, according to a Caracas dispatch.

Count Tiesky declared that the reports that Germany will resort to an aggressive policy in the Morocco conference are disseminated for the purpose of influencing the bourses.

Elliot Danforth, state treasurer from 1889 to 1893, former chairman of the Democratic state committee and Democratic nominee for lieutenant governor in 1895, died at his home in New York.

Private Coinage.
At One Time It Was Quite Common In This Country.
The history of the issue of coins in this country by private individuals and companies would make a very interesting book. When gold was struck in North Carolina a man named Bechtler started a mint of his own there, which was abolished by law in 1849. Half eagles, quarter eagles and one dollar pieces issued by him were largely circulated in the south and west. Although of honest gold, they were about 2 1/2 per cent under value on an average.

About the same time Templeton Reid coined gold in Georgia. He moved to California in 1849 and minted eagles and twenty-five dollar pieces on a considerable scale. Many companies and refineries in California and elsewhere made a business of striking gold coins during the same period. Naturally there was a great temptation to make these coins under weight and of inferior fineness. The Mormons in Utah issued eagles, half eagles and double eagles which bore on the obverse an eye, with the legend, "Holiness to the Lord."

Quantities of twenty-five cent and fifty cent gold pieces were likewise manufactured at San Francisco, the former containing only about six cents' worth of the metal and the latter twelve cents' worth. Years ago a lot of these were taken over to Germany and circulated there, which elicited a formal diplomatic protest from that government. The private minting business was finally stopped.

A FISH THAT FIGHTS.
The Aggressive and Irridescent Plakut of Siam.
So aggressive is the plakut, a little fish from Siam, that the entertainment it affords has become a national pastime. The fishes are trained to go through regular battles and are reared artificially for the purpose, while the license to exhibit them to the general public is farmed out and brings a large amount of money into the royal coffers.

They are kept in aquariums built for the purpose and fed upon the larvae of mosquitoes and every possible care taken of them. When the fish is in a quiet state, with the fins at rest, the dull colors are not at all remarkable. But if two are brought together or within sight of each other, or even if one sees its own image in a looking glass, the little creature becomes suddenly excited.

The fins are raised, and the whole body shines with metallic luster and colors of dazzling beauty, while the protecting film membrane, waving like a black veil round the throat, makes grotesque the general appearance. In this state of irritation it makes repeated darting at its real or reflected antagonist. If two are placed together in a tank they rush at each other with the utmost fury. The battle is kept on until one is killed or put to flight, but not until they are entirely separated does the victor shut his gaudy fins, that, like flags of war, are never lowered until peace has been declared.

Poles and Russians.
Hugo Gaunz in his book on Russia writes as follows of the relations existing between the Russian officials and the Poles: "They remain separate, like oil and water. The Russian, even though he is the master, is of no consequence here. It is only necessary to observe for the space of an hour from some corner of the elegant dining room of the hotel the behavior of the Polish society and the complete isolation of the Russian officers or officials. It is only necessary to be able to distinguish the groups from one another—the Baltic nobility with their almost bourgeois families, merchants from all the principal countries, Russian functionaries and Polish society—and it will at once become clear who is at home here, firmly rooted to the soil, so that all others become strangers and intruders. It is the Poles, and the Poles alone."

Convenient.
There was once in a North Carolina court a case that has gone down as history in the judicial annals of the state. It appears as that a debtor named Jenkins, when solicited to close an old open account by note, agreed to do so provided he should be allowed to draft the instrument. This was granted him, whereupon he presented the creditor with the following:

"I, Samuel Jenkins, agree to pay John Higgins \$200 whenever convenient, but it is understood that said Jenkins is not to be pushed. Witness my hand and seal this day of —, Samuel Jenkins."—Harper's Weekly.

Better Than His Own.
They were discussing the factors which make for success in the world when the knowing young man said:

"There's nothing like force of character. Now, there's Jones! Sure to make his way in the world. He's a will of his own, you know."

"But Brown has something better in his favor."

"What's that?"

"A will of his uncle's."

Down on His Luck.
"Oh, John," she exclaimed as she observed him getting into his overcoat. "I hope you're not going to be out again tonight!"

"I hope not," he replied absently, "but it's quite likely. The cards have been running very badly for me lately."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Mean Way It Works.
"If you refuse to marry me," said the wealthy old man, "I shall pine away and die."

"Of course," responded the girl bitterly. "And if I would marry you you would hang to life like a bulldog. But that's the way it goes."—Detroit Tribune.

PRIVATE COINAGE.

At One Time It Was Quite Common In This Country.

The history of the issue of coins in this country by private individuals and companies would make a very interesting book. When gold was struck in North Carolina a man named Bechtler started a mint of his own there, which was abolished by law in 1849. Half eagles, quarter eagles and one dollar pieces issued by him were largely circulated in the south and west. Although of honest gold, they were about 2 1/2 per cent under value on an average.

About the same time Templeton Reid coined gold in Georgia. He moved to California in 1849 and minted eagles and twenty-five dollar pieces on a considerable scale. Many companies and refineries in California and elsewhere made a business of striking gold coins during the same period. Naturally there was a great temptation to make these coins under weight and of inferior fineness. The Mormons in Utah issued eagles, half eagles and double eagles which bore on the obverse an eye, with the legend, "Holiness to the Lord."

Quantities of twenty-five cent and fifty cent gold pieces were likewise manufactured at San Francisco, the former containing only about six cents' worth of the metal and the latter twelve cents' worth. Years ago a lot of these were taken over to Germany and circulated there, which elicited a formal diplomatic protest from that government. The private minting business was finally stopped.

A FISH THAT FIGHTS.

The Aggressive and Irridescent Plakut of Siam.

So aggressive is the plakut, a little fish from Siam, that the entertainment it affords has become a national pastime. The fishes are trained to go through regular battles and are reared artificially for the purpose, while the license to exhibit them to the general public is farmed out and brings a large amount of money into the royal coffers.

They are kept in aquariums built for the purpose and fed upon the larvae of mosquitoes and every possible care taken of them. When the fish is in a quiet state, with the fins at rest, the dull colors are not at all remarkable. But if two are brought together or within sight of each other, or even if one sees its own image in a looking glass, the little creature becomes suddenly excited.

The fins are raised, and the whole body shines with metallic luster and colors of dazzling beauty, while the protecting film membrane, waving like a black veil round the throat, makes grotesque the general appearance. In this state of irritation it makes repeated darting at its real or reflected antagonist. If two are placed together in a tank they rush at each other with the utmost fury. The battle is kept on until one is killed or put to flight, but not until they are entirely separated does the victor shut his gaudy fins, that, like flags of war, are never lowered until peace has been declared.

Poles and Russians.
Hugo Gaunz in his book on Russia writes as follows of the relations existing between the Russian officials and the Poles: "They remain separate, like oil and water. The Russian, even though he is the master, is of no consequence here. It is only necessary to observe for the space of an hour from some corner of the elegant dining room of the hotel the behavior of the Polish society and the complete isolation of the Russian officers or officials. It is only necessary to be able to distinguish the groups from one another—the Baltic nobility with their almost bourgeois families, merchants from all the principal countries, Russian functionaries and Polish society—and it will at once become clear who is at home here, firmly rooted to the soil, so that all others become strangers and intruders. It is the Poles, and the Poles alone."

Convenient.
There was once in a North Carolina court a case that has gone down as history in the judicial annals of the state. It appears as that a debtor named Jenkins, when solicited to close an old open account by note, agreed to do so provided he should be allowed to draft the instrument. This was granted him, whereupon he presented the creditor with the following:

"I, Samuel Jenkins, agree to pay John Higgins \$200 whenever convenient, but it is understood that said Jenkins is not to be pushed. Witness my hand and seal this day of —, Samuel Jenkins."—Harper's Weekly.

Better Than His Own.
They were discussing the factors which make for success in the world when the knowing young man said:

"There's nothing like force of character. Now, there's Jones! Sure to make his way in the world. He's a will of his own, you know."

"But Brown has something better in his favor."

"What's that?"

"A will of his uncle's."

Down on His Luck.
"Oh, John," she exclaimed as she observed him getting into his overcoat. "I hope you're not going to be out again tonight!"

"I hope not," he replied absently, "but it's quite likely. The cards have been running very badly for me lately."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Mean Way It Works.
"If you refuse to marry me," said the wealthy old man, "I shall pine away and die."

"Of course," responded the girl bitterly. "And if I would marry you you would hang to life like a bulldog. But that's the way it goes."—Detroit Tribune.

Industrial Home School Burned.
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9.—The school building at the Industrial Home for Boys at Mimico was destroyed by fire last evening. All the boys escaped. The loss will be \$25,000.