

KING EDWARD OUT OF DANGER

The Doctors Report Very Satisfactory Progress.

Improvement maintained at night. The wound occasionally causes discomfort but no alarm is attached to this symptom. The King has been transferred from his bed to a wheeled couch—also sits up for a time and continues bright and cheerful.

London (By Cable).—King Edward's physicians announced in the latest bulletin that the royal patient's progress was entirely satisfactory.

Sunday night passed with less incident at Buckingham Palace than any other night since the operation was performed on King Edward. There were fewer watchers outside the palace, the public apparently having accepted the official announcement that the King has passed the point of immediate danger.

London (By Cable).—King Edward's physicians announced in the latest bulletin that the royal patient's progress was entirely satisfactory.

Sunday night passed with less incident at Buckingham Palace than any other night since the operation was performed on King Edward. There were fewer watchers outside the palace, the public apparently having accepted the official announcement that the King has passed the point of immediate danger.

London (By Cable).—King Edward's physicians announced in the latest bulletin that the royal patient's progress was entirely satisfactory.

Sunday was again a day of intercessional services throughout the kingdom for the recovery of King Edward. In the morning a vast crowd of the general public gathered at St. Paul's Cathedral. There was also present a representative gathering of government and colonial officials and uniformed colonial officers. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children and Lord and Lady Lansdowne sat under the dome.

Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and almost all the other members of the royal family now in London attended a similar morning service in Marlborough House chapel, while there was a large gathering of peers and peersesses at a service held at noon in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace.

Official Bulletins. Following are the official bulletins of the King's condition, which are signed by Lord Lister, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Thomas Barlow and Sir Francis Laking: Saturday, 20.45 A. M.—The King had a good night and his improved condition is maintained. We are happy that we are able to state that we consider his Majesty to be now out of immediate danger and the general condition is satisfactory. The operation wound, however, still needs constant attention, and such concern as attaches to his Majesty's condition is connected with the wound. Under the most favorable conditions his Majesty's recovery must, of necessity, be protracted. The 2 P. M. bulletin will be discontinued.

3 P. M.—The King passed a very comfortable day and his progress continues to be quite satisfactory.

4 P. M.—The King has passed a comfortable day, and his strength has been well maintained. The wound occasionally causes discomfort.

Sunday, 9 A. M.—The King feels stronger, in spite of constant attention, from the wound. Nothing has occurred to disturb the satisfactory progress the King is making.

4 P. M.—The King's progress is in every way satisfactory. The local discomfort has decreased.

5 P. M.—The progress of the King is entirely satisfactory.

May Be Crowned in September. London (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that Queen Alexandra has invited the deputation of Danish Hussars to return to London at the end of September for the coronation of the King.

This is particularly significant in that it indicates the Queen's assurance of the complete recovery of King Edward and his ability to undergo the ordeal attendant upon the coronation festivities three months hence.

Has No Organic Trouble. Washington (Special).—A cable message was received at the State Department from Mr. Whitelaw Reid, head of the special embassy to the coronation, giving a most favorable account of the condition of King Edward VII. He says that the physicians attending the King anticipate his rapid recovery. Mr. Reid says among those entirely familiar with the case it is well understood that there is no foundation for alarming reports that the King has cancer or any serious throat or stomach trouble. According to Mr. Reid, the strength, nerves and sound blood of the King are all in his favor. A most favorable prognosis in his case is that he has been taking solid food.

Explosion Shakes Alfonso's Palace. Madrid (By Cable).—A gunpowder magazine at the campment of Carabanchel, five miles from here, exploded. Two men were killed and 14 injured. The shock was felt for miles. Scores of houses were damaged, the doors of the royal palace were thrown open by the force of the explosion and many windows were smashed. The King accompanied by the members of his household, joined the crowd which thronged to the scene in order to ascertain the extent of the damage.

Missionaries Not Safe in China. Pekin (By Cable).—The viceroys of the province of Sze Chuan has notified the government that the American and British mission buildings at Tien Ku Chao have been destroyed by a mob, and that a missionary has been murdered. His name and nationality were not reported. An imperial edict, just issued, deprives the local magistrate of Tien Ku Chao of his rank and orders the extermination of the rioters. Several of the leaders of the outbreak are reported to have been beheaded. Apparently this was an anti-indemnity riot.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

R. A. Lancaster, banker and broker, of Richmond, Va., widely known in financial circles throughout the country, died at his home, in Bath county, Va. He was 73 years old. Death was caused by heart failure.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Newport (Del.) National Bank. The burglars were frightened off while forcing an entrance.

At the International Sunday School Convention in Denver the benefits derived from use of uniform Sunday School lessons were dwelt upon.

Interesting and satisfactory tests were made near Cleveland with hatamine, a new explosive, the invention of Prof. H. M. Hathaway.

The Supreme Court of Missouri ordered that testimony be taken on question whether meat packers are in a combine.

A New York bicyclist was so badly frightened by the collision of a fellow rider with a street car that he fell dead. In Chicago Charles W. Gale tried twice to shoot a barber. Gale fell dead when police broke into his office.

The strike of car cleaners of the Pullman Company in Chicago has been declared off.

The International Sunday School Convention at Denver elected Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, pastor of the South Broadway Christian Church, Denver, president of the association.

Governor Montague, of Virginia, issued a proclamation calling the Legislature into extra session July 15 to put the Constitution into effect.

Articles of incorporation of the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products were filed in Trenton, N. J.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session in Pittsburgh.

The American Steel Foundries, capital \$40,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton.

Alvin L. Youngs, a prominent Mason of Milwaukee, is dead.

Minerva S. Sherman, cashier of the Merchants Bank in Newport, R. I., who shot herself last week because of a heavy shortage in his accounts, is dead.

W. H. Baker, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Company, announced that a contract had been agreed upon with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For Robert F. Mason, a member of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff during the Civil War, and a dashing soldier, died at his home near Charlottesville, Va.

There was a bad freight wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, near Roanoke. Thirty-three box cars were destroyed and a white tramp was killed.

Formal announcement was made of the incorporation of the American Steel Foundries, under a New Jersey charter, with a capital of \$40,000,000.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die after a love-feast. There was a big banquet in Richmond.

COAL TRUST DENIED BY THE OPERATORS

Presidents of Hard Coal Roads Say No Illegal Arrangement Exists.

ANGRY AT THE TALK OF INQUIRY. Report that President Roosevelt will investigate the situation gives mine workers new hope—Operators say they are perfectly willing to submit to any examination the President or His Advisers Think Proper.

New York (Special).—President Roosevelt's reported order to Attorney General Knox to make an investigation of the anthracite coal situation, with a view of learning whether an agreement exists among the operators to regulate prices, prevent competition and limit wages in violation of the Federal anti-trust laws was met by the presidents of the hard-coal roads with a flat denial that any combination exists.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the dominant factor in the production of anthracite coal. On the basis of the division of production agreed upon for the purpose of ending the war in prices the production is divided as follows:

J. P. Morgan interests, 59.05 per cent.
Other railroad interests, 37.45 per cent.
Individual operators, 3.50 per cent.

This division is the one agreed upon by the operators who are interested in the settlement of the present strike.

The operators are angered by the President's order they do not attempt to conceal. Possible interference from Mr. Roosevelt has been feared from the first.

They deny that there is such a thing as a coal trust or any combination of the kind prohibited by the United States laws. The operators say they are perfectly willing to submit to any examination the President or his advisers may think proper, because they are confident the Government would be able to find nothing on which to base hostile proceedings.

While they say they do not object to an inquiry, the mine owners regret a report of one at this time, because it will encourage the strikers to remain out longer in the hope that the President will aid them. They give the President's reported order will be used to persuade the men that if they hold out a little longer the Government will weaken the operators and give the strikers the victory.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, the operators say, received from them during his investigation ample data to demonstrate that no trust or illegal combination in coal exists.

PLOT SUSPECTED TO KILL PRESIDENT.

During His Recent Visit to Boston Anarchists Flocked to That City.

Boston (Special).—It is said here on high authority that Anarchists flocked to this city from various sections of New England the day before President Roosevelt's visit to Boston and Cambridge, and it is hinted that the presence of the red flag followers was in consequence of a plot to do bodily harm to the Chief Executive.

There is no positive proof that a plot to attempt Mr. Roosevelt's life existed, but in police circles the arrival of a lot of anarchists from such places as Providence, where riots have been frequent of late, at the same time the President came is looked upon with suspicion.

The report is that the first intimation came from the Secret Service men at Washington, who practically immediately, asking what the anarchists here were doing. The reply was given that little was known about the doings of this class in Boston.

An armed bodyguard came on from Washington with the President, and he was never out of their sight. Then 20 plain clothes men were ordered to keep close at hand during his stay here, and the detail of police, something over 300 men, was considered unusually large.

LABOR LEADERS ON INJUNCTIONS.

Secretary Wilson, of Miners, Points out Results if Legal Proceedings Continue.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—If the courts continue issuing injunctions against us, there will be but one proposition open. Some one will have to furnish the 400,000 mine workers of this country with balloons in which they can hold meetings privately or publicly, and not disobey the mandates of the courts, said W. R. B. Mason, secretary and treasurer of the miners' organization, when informed that Federal Judge Keller, at Fairmont, had enjoined him, Chris. Evans, "Mother" Jones and others connected with the organization from interfering with the miners.

No papers have been served on Mr. Wilson. He said he had not been in Judge Keller's district, but it business calls him there he will go. He declared that if he has been enjoined from holding a private conference that concerns the organization he will disobey the injunction.

Midget Goes to Poorhouse.

New York (Special).—James Murray, the last of the Murray midgets, who toured the country some years ago, was sent to the poorhouse on Randall's Island by Superintendent Merwin, of the Outdoor Poor Department. Murray and his two brothers, also midgets, were seen for several years in the vaudeville houses. James is 3 feet 3 inches tall. His two brothers died a few years ago.

Pele's Poison World-Wide.

London (By Cable).—London medical men and other scientific specialists say that the tremendous outpour of deadly gas from Mount Pele which killed 30,000 persons has lowered health conditions all over the world. Pele's gas was absorbed into the world's atmosphere, they declare, and is thus disseminated. The gas, they say, is a cubic mile of air being blown about over the surface of the earth. As it is heavier than the air it is necessarily breathed wherever it is wafted. This is held to account for the popular belief that volcanoes breed epidemics.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

South Climbing to the Top.

The Census Bureau has issued a report on the combined textile industry of the United States for 1900. The branches included in the industry follow:

Cotton manufactures, including cotton goods and cotton specialties; wool manufactures, including woolens, goods, carpets and rugs other than rag; felt goods and wool hats; silk manufactures, hosiery and knit goods; cordage and twine, linen goods, jute goods and dyeing and finishing textiles.

The census shows a capital of \$1,042,997,577 invested in the 4312 establishments reporting for the industry. This sum represents only the live capital utilized and the value of the lands, building, machinery, tools and implements. The value of the products is returned at \$931,494,566 to produce which involved an outlay of \$23,289,162 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc., \$209,022,447 for wages, \$53,122,016 for miscellaneous expenses and \$521,345,200 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel.

The report says: "The sudden springing of the Southern States into prominence in the cotton industry is shown strikingly by the total increase of capital from \$20,413,414 in 1880 to \$62,632,720 in 1890, and to \$137,172,501 in 1900. Ten years ago, and also in 1880, Georgia was easily the leader among the Southern States, but it has now been surpassed by both South Carolina and North Carolina, in each of which States the value of products was not much less than in the States of Maine and New Hampshire, where the industry has been established for half a century, and in the number of hands employed both North and South Carolina surpass both of these New England States. The growth in Alabama has been also very great, the amount of capital having almost exactly quadrupled in ten years."

Roosevelt in New Quarters.

President Roosevelt held his Cabinet meeting in the old residence formerly occupied by Gen. Winfield Scott on Jackson Place, fronting on Lafayette Square, which will serve as his home until the repairs to the White House are completed in the autumn.

It is the first time since the White House was built—87 years ago—that a Cabinet meeting in Washington has been held outside of its walls, although President Roosevelt has had frequent conferences with members of his official family at the residence of Senator Hanna, which practically amounted to Cabinet sessions. The new home of the President was fully prepared for him when he returned here from his trip to New England. The policemen who guard the grounds and the lower floor of the old mansion had been transferred to the steps and sidewalk of the new home, and during the entire day there was an air of activity about that section of the square.

Cost of the Census.

An official resume of the twelfth census, just issued by the Director of the Census, shows that the total expenditures to date approximate \$12,000,000. The total maximum number of employees of the census was 59,373. The clerical force reached its maximum in 1900 with 3554 persons employed here. There were 2648 special agents in the field collecting statistics. The bound volumes of the reports on population, manufacturing, agriculture and vital statistics are being shipped from the census office at the rate of 1000 per day, and shortly will be in the hands of the public. There will be over 100,000 volumes of reports, including 100,000 pages of statistical matter. There has been a series of bulletins issued during the work, numbering in all about 250, involving 5500 printed pages.

Arbitration Board.

The labor committee of the House considered the bill creating a national board of arbitration to deal with strikes, etc., which was introduced by Mr. Dermott (N. J.) because of the continuance of the coal strike.

Chairman Gardner called attention to the prostrating influence of a long continued strike, which he said might be more serious than a national panic. It was the general view of the committee that a legally effective compulsory arbitration system was not impossible, but that one which would serve investigation and publicity of the merits of a controversy would exert a strong moral influence, backed by the National Government, in adjusting strikes.

Payment for McKinley's Doctors.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on the isthmian canal bill and the general deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures, was passed.

A slight protest was made against the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Buffalo Exposition and \$100,000 for the President McKinley's funeral, but finally they were included in the bill.

The measure also carries \$45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians.

Census on Pens and Pencils.

A Census Bureau report on the manufacture of pens and pencils in the United States for 1900 shows a total of \$1,071,741 invested in 55 establishments. The value of the products is returned at \$4,222,149.

Capital News in General.

Mr. E. G. Railbone, who was formerly director general of posts of Cuba, and who was convicted in Cuba of charges involving maladministration of his office, petitioned Congress to order a congressional investigation of all his acts in Cuba. The petition was presented by Senator Teller.

Congressman Bell, of Colorado, introduced a resolution asking for an investigation into the disposition of the surplus flowers from the government gardens.

In his testimony before the Senate committee Admiral Dewey testified that Aguirre was a figurehead in the hands of men far stronger than he.

The House adopted resolutions declaring the seat occupied by Mr. Butler, of Missouri, vacant, on the ground that there had been no valid election.

The Morgan Panama resolution went to the calendar without action. It will take a vote of the Senate to get it up.

The Secretary of War has directed the preparation of a general order for the establishment at Washington Barracks of an army war college in Washington for the most advanced instruction of army officers. The proposed college will be under the immediate direction of a board of five officers detailed from the army at large.

PLANS AMNESTY FOR FILIPINOS

If Senate and House Agree on Philippine Government Bill.

It is Hoped that It May Be Issued on the Fourth of July, and It Will Be the Philippine Civil Government Bill in a Law on That Day—Troops now in the Islands Will Remain.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—At the last meeting of the Cabinet the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos, which it is contemplated to issue on the Fourth of July, were agreed upon.

The War Department for some time has had under consideration the draft of a proclamation and has found it necessary to make a number of changes in its text. In its modified state it was agreed to by the Cabinet and Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Governor Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval nothing will remain for the President, if the Philippine Civil Government bill is a law on that day, as it is now expected it will be, to issue on Independence Day a formal proclamation setting forth the terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the islands, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the general objects of the Philippine Government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is now in conference and the proclamation will not be issued until it has been agreed upon by both houses and the President has affixed his signature to it.

The proclamation will declare that a state of peace now exists in the Philippine Islands, save in the parts of the archipelago where the Mindanao or pagan tribes are giving the United States a great deal of trouble, and will declare in effect that with the transfer of the government of the archipelago from a military to a civil status all those arrested and held for political offenses shall be restored to liberty, granted full amnesty and allowed to take part in the civil government that it to be inaugurated on the islands.

While the proclamation is subject to changes in text, the general language of the document is pretty well mapped out. There was a discussion by the Cabinet of the treatment that should be accorded the political prisoners of the islands. There is no intention, it is stated, to release those prisoners convicted of other than political offenses, criminal offenders being left to the action of the proper authorities under the coming civil government. The purpose is to demonstrate that motives of humanity and generosity dictate the American course toward the Filipinos. When the islands are turned over to the civil authorities they will not be left without adequate military protection, as no more troops will be ordered home for the present and every precaution will be taken for the military safeguarding of the islands.

THE DREIBUND IS RENEWED.

Treaty Prolonging the Triple Alliance Signed at Berlin.

Berlin.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Dreibund) was signed in Berlin by the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow; the Austrian ambassador, L. von Szogyeny-Marich, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lanza di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form.

The announcement of the signing of the document did not cause surprise, the renewal of the Dreibund having been taken as a foregone conclusion since Count von Buelow's conferences with the Italian and Austrian ministers during the Easter holidays. The German officials have never evinced the slightest concern at the many reports emanating from Paris and other diplomatic centers representing the prospects of a renewal of the Dreibund to be gloomy and they knew all along that Italy's flirtation with France was not intended to be disloyalty to her Teutonic allies. The officials here regard the signing as preparing the way for a renewal of the commercial treaties between the three countries, although emphasizing Germany's determination to keep political and economical questions apart.

GREAT GUN COMPLETED.

It Will Throw a 2,800 Pound Projectile Twenty-One Miles.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—After four years the 16-inch gun which has been in the course of construction at the Watervliet Arsenal is completed.

The death-dealing monster is the largest gun ever made, and if it proves a success more of the same style will be made for the season's defense. It is to be shipped to Sandy Hook as soon as its carriage, which is being made at Washington, is finished, and when it is proved the artillery experts of the world will be present at the trial. It is claimed the gun will throw a shot 21 miles. In order to discharge it it will require 1,000 pounds of powder and a 2,000-pound projectile. Its mechanism is so simple that it can be operated by a child. After some deliberation it has been decided to put the gun on a disappearing carriage at Fort Hamilton. The gun weighs 360,000 pounds.

A Sannambulist's Crime.

Nashville, Ind. (Special).—While walking in his sleep, John Snyder, aged 18 years, living near Brent's Grove, eight miles south of this place, seized an axe and fatally chopped his brother Grover aged 20 years. The victim is terribly lacerated about the body and his recovery is considered doubtful. John says he was dreaming burglars were in the house and that he was beating them off when he seized the axe and attacked his brother.

Killed by a Tunnel Blast.

Altoona, Pa. (Special).—John McKenna, proprietor of the Gallitzin Hotel, and president of the Borough Council, was instantly killed and Thos. Gillespie seriously injured by the fring of a blast at the new Gallitzin tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad. McKenna and Gillespie were sitting on the porch of the hotel directly in front of the opening of the tunnel when the blast was set off. A huge piece of rock struck McKenna on the head, crushing his skull, while Gillespie's jaw was broken by a smaller stone.

MORE PAY FOR 103,000.

The Steel Trust to Advance Its Wages Ten Per Cent.

Pittsburg (Special).—What is said to be the largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 103,000 men has been decided upon by the United States Steel Corporation.

The men will receive an advance of 10 per cent., which will increase the annual pay roll of the corporation by \$4,000,000. The advance applies to union as well as non-union men. Strictly speaking, it applies to non-union men of every constituent company in the corporation.

This decision has just been reached by the executive committee of the corporation after conferences with the highest officials of the underlying concerns. The first men to profit by the increase were those of the Carnegie Steel Company, who were not already working under a private scale. The next advance will come to the employees of the American steel and wire plants.

In the Pittsburg district something like 30,000 men are entitled to the increase. Chief among them are the blast furnace workers, "day men," laborers and machinists. The wages of the furnace workers at the Edgar Thompson and Homestead Steel works and all the furnaces operated by the Carnegie Company were advanced without notice.

Men working under a private scale will be debared from the advance, as well as coal miners, coke workers, rod men and tube workers.

Out of the total number of employees of the corporation, about one-third are paid on the tonnage basis. It is expected that the largest independent steel and iron producers of the country will grant their day men, laborers, machinists and blast furnace workers a similar advance.

SEVERE STORMS IN MANY PLACES.

Two Killed by a Tornado in Texas—Unusually Heavy Rain in Chicago.

Wallis, Tex. (Special).—A tornado which struck a Bohemian settlement near here has killed several persons and injured many others. Many houses were blown to pieces, and the crops were laid waste. Several negroes are also reported killed.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—A telephone message from Charleston, Ind., 20 miles from here, states that that section was visited by a severe windstorm, causing several thousand dollars damage.

Chicago (Special).—For 24 hours Chicago was in the grasp of one of the heaviest storms of the year. Much damage was done to truck farms near the city, and the continued wet has caused heavy loss to florists, many of whom will be compelled to plant their flowers over again. The flower beds in many of the parks have been ruined.

Edwardsville, Ill. (Special).—A terrific coldburr swept over the greater portion of Madison county, doing much damage to the crops and washing away bridges and railroad tracks. The Illinois Central track, east of Poag, was washed out. The damage to crops cannot be estimated. In the bottoms where fields of wheat stacks have been swept away. Farmers from Wanda and Poag came to Edwardsville and offered high pay to laborers to assist in saving their grain.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—One man was killed and several thousand dollars damage was sustained as a result of a windstorm which occurred in the northwestern section of the city.

STORM WRECKS A TUG.

The Craft Blows on End and Five Men are Drowned.

Washington, N. C. (Special).—With a fearful burst of thunder and lightning one of the hardest electric storms ever known visited this city. The average velocity of the wind was about 45 miles an hour, though it came in flays as hard as 50. The tug J. L. Patterson, belonging to the Kugler Lumber Company, towing two tug-boats run by E. B. Moore, the fish dealer here, and when the squall struck the wind turned the boat on her side and she took water. The boat was turned on end and the pilot house was entirely torn away, carrying with it two persons.

Five persons were on the boat. All were drowned.

The United States buoy tender Violet was in port, and it took on two submarine divers and went to the scene of the disaster. Several tugs are assisting in the recovery of the bodies.

Thirty-Five Were Injured.

Marlboro, Mass. (Special).—In a head-on collision between two heavily loaded cars on the Hudson Division of the Marlboro Street Railway, Motorman John H. Harris received injuries which caused his death and about 35 passengers and employees were injured, several of them to such an extent that they were removed to hospitals for treatment. Motorman Harris was terribly crushed and died while being taken to the Framington Hospital. Motorman Moore also received severe injuries about the head and body. Conductor Felix Sawyer, although apparently only slightly injured, went into convulsions shortly after the accident and is in a serious condition.

Were Probably Murdered.

Manila (By Cable).—Though there is no positive proof that the four American teachers of Cebu, Island of Cebu, who have been missing since June 10, when they started on a day's outing, have been killed, there is little doubt that they were murdered, as a member of the constabulary who killed a man for resisting arrest found on his person the revolver, watch and chain which had belonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the teachers referred to.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

The winter car barns of the Richmond (Va.) Passenger and Power Company were burned.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

CENSUS REPORT ON STATE FARMS.

List of Patents and Pensions Granted—Nearly Lunched for a Kiss—National Guard Stand-up—P. R. & C. Steel Plant—Hurled Fifty Feet by Eynamine Explosions—Old Trunk Held \$5,000 in Bonds.

Patents granted: Alfred M. Acklin, Pittsburg, conveyer, also flight for conveyers; Richard Barr, Ravine, combination measuring instrument; Thomas A. Dicks, Wilkesburg, changeable speed and reversing gear; George H. Caugherty, Mivalve, hose coupling; Frank W. Garrett, Johnstown, trolley for electric railways; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville, cover plate for boilers; Patrick R. Keefe, Steubensburg, beer-tapping apparatus; Ben. Kelly, Duquesne, dumping apparatus; Henry F. Mann, Allegheny, plate metal car wheel; Frank G. McPherson, Beaver Falls, mandolin attachment; Frank A. Merriek and E. W. Stull, Johnstown, control of electric motors; James S. Taylor, Fairplain, union clipping machine; Francis H. Treat, Pittsburg, cover mechanism for pit furnaces; John J. Tunney, Pittsburg, lubricator.

Pensions granted: John Carter, Beaver, \$6; Clarence N. Gesin, Cherry Tree, \$6; Joseph Tractors, Ruffsdale, \$14; John H. White, \$10; W. B. Urah, Tressler, Summit Mills, \$10; William Mahaffey, Beltszooover, \$12; Lewis Simmins, Sugar Grove, \$12; Joseph Williams, Moriah, \$10; Wm. H. Stover, Strattonville, \$12; John Eckel, Johnstown, \$10; Eli F. Miller, Hunsdale, \$10; Charles T. Austin, Wellsboro, \$8; George W. Powell, New Brighton, \$8; Joseph McIlvenny, New Castle, \$8; Potter Tate, Pleasant Gap, \$10; James G. Covey, Coudersport, \$8; William Turnbaugh, Altoona, \$12; Henry Swords, Mt. Joy, \$8; Richard F. Whittey, Pine Summit, \$10; Horatio H. Lamb, Mansfield, \$12; Elizabeth W. Harry, Unionville, \$12; Sarah A. Boyer, Mt. Pleasant Mill, \$12; Margaret Frick, Dravitsburg, \$8; Mary E. Williams, Pittsburg, \$8; Ann K. Parsons, Gillett, \$8; Cynthia M. Madison, Silvana, \$2; minor of Robert N. Patterson, Sharon, \$10; Eliza Vanover, Beaver Falls, \$8; Mary D. Rankin, Plumville, \$8; Margaret E. Norris, Upper Middletown, \$8; Sarah Allen, Washington, \$8; William D. Taggart, Girard, \$8; Thomas Drayton, Russell, \$8; John T. Cavanaugh, Sharon, \$8; Walter R. Collins, Braddock, \$10; William Richardson, Gallery, \$12; James M. Crawford, Canonsburg, \$10.

The National Guard order relating to the spring inspections was issued by Adjutant General Stewart, Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Easton, stands at the head of the list, with a general average of 98.87. In the batteries of Philadelphia, ranks first with 91, and in the cavalry Philadelphia First and Second City Troops held the list with 96.71 and 96.14, respectively. Next to Easton, Company I, Eighth Regiment, of Harrisburg, and Company E, Fourth Regiment, of Pottsville, are tied for second place with 98. The highest companies in the other regiments are: K. First, 97.61; C. Second, 94.3; A. Third, 92.7; F. Fifth, 92.87; A. Sixth, 64.7; A. Ninth, 67.87; A. Tenth, 63.62; B. Twelfth, 62.87; D. Fourteenth, 66.27; B. Sixteenth, 67.62; E. Eighteenth, 65.50. In the cavalry, after the First and second Troops, come Sheridan Troop, 95, and Governor's Troop, 92.14. Division B, of the navy, is first with 80.77. General Stewart says there is much improvement as compared with the spring inspection of 1901, but further improvement is expected.

The census report on agriculture in Pennsylvania, just issued, shows that the farms of Pennsylvania, June 1, 1900, numbered 224,248, and were valued at \$898,272,750. Of this amount 64 per cent. is the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was \$50,917,240, and live stock \$102,439,183. These values added to that of farms, gives \$1,051,629,173 as the total value of farm property. The total value of all personal property, together with the total value of farm products for 1899, was \$207,856,600, of which 39 per cent. represents the value of animal products and 61 per cent. the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The gross farm income for 1899 was \$150,851,830. The gross income on investment in 1899 was 14 per cent.

While Reuben Bolinger and Edward Brode, two 17-year-old boys of Coalmont, were sitting with a friend on a coal car at the foot of a steep grade leading up to Hiecks shaft No. 2, Huntington, some runaway cars rushed down the incline and struck the cars on which they were sitting, with tremendous force. The cars were reduced to kindling wood and Bolinger and Brode were instantly killed. Their friend, who was sitting between them, escaped serious injury.

Because he was alleged to have attacked a 7-year-old girl, J. D. Sweeney, a Claron constable, was placed in jail to prevent a lynching of a mob of 150 people having gathered about his home. Sweeney called the child into his store and admits that he kissed her, but says he did not injure her in any way.

John Young and David Ferry, employed at Duerr Quarries, Redington, were killed by premature explosion of dynamite. The bodies were hurled 50 feet.

It was given out in Pottsville that the Pennsylvania Railroad will control the Pottsville Iron and Steel Works, which will resume work shortly after an idleness of five years. It is said that the bulk of the structural work of a new New York city underground terminal line will be done at the local plant. A second mortgage on the mills, amounting to \$300,000, was lifted.

Thieves broke into