

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS BREAK THE RECORD

Most Bountiful, It is Believed, in the Nation's History.

HUGE PROFITS FROM THE FARMS

Estimates by Experts Indicate a Total Production of Cereals That Amounts to 4,076,231,374 Bushels—Kansas Unofficial Estimates Place the Corn Crop at 3,000,000—Wheat Yields at 40,000,000 Bushels.

Chicago (Special)—Nature and the farmers of the United States have outdone themselves in the wheat, corn and oats crops of 1902.

The most bountiful harvest in the history of the nation has already been garnered or is practically immune against damage by bad weather. From a compilation of figures of crop economists it is estimated that the profits for the farmers this year will be \$2,000,000,000 or more, most of which has been realized on corn and wheat. The calculation is based on an average of the estimates of statisticians. This average gives approximately the following results:

Wheat	613,500,000
Corn	2,539,951,000
Barley	120,900,850
Rye	39,350,800
Oats	750,528,724

Total cereal crop—4,076,231,374. All along the line from the States to the great grain-growing belt come cheering messages. Wisconsin announces that she has the biggest oats crop she ever raised and that her corn is in excellent condition. Indiana calls her corn crop "phenomenal" and submits the figures—70,000,000—to prove it. Nebraska declares she has 40,000,000 bushels more corn in her fields than she ever had before. Illinois hopes to add nearly 100,000,000 to her last crop of that cereal. Ohio makes her wheat crop practically the same as last year's and raises her corn limit 15,000,000 bushels.

Kansas will not raise more than half as much wheat as she did in 1901, but she compensates for this loss with a corn crop five times as large—unofficially estimated at 300,000,000 bushels—virtually the government figures of a month ago. Oklahoma promises something like 150,000,000 bushels of wheat and 38,000,000 of corn.

Up in Minnesota and the Dakotas the harvest of wheat has begun with a condition above 90 points. Nearly everywhere the corn in the fields speaks a magnificent crop, and the oats output, it is said, will exceed that of 1901. Until the threshers began to tell their joyous tales it was believed the wheat crop would not come up to the record-breaking total of a year ago, but some statisticians now believe that the crop of 1902 will exceed that of its predecessor by at least 20,000,000 bushels. It is the latest estimate of B. W. Snow, one of the best-known crop experts in the country. His total is 778,000,000 bushels. The same authority says the corn harvest will be 2,500,000,000 bushels, or nearly double that of a year ago. He puts the oats crop at 885,000,000 bushels.

THIRTEEN DIE IN MINE. Victims of Explosion in a Mine in Colorado—Power House Blew Up.

Pueblo, Col. (Special).—A special dispatch from Trinidad says: "A disastrous explosion occurred at No. 3 mine at Bowen, a small camp about ten miles north of this place. Thirteen lives are known to have been lost. The exact number of men working on the night shift and in the mine at the time of the explosion is unknown. The mine is worked by the Union Coal Company of Colorado. It is a slope mine, situated on the mountain side and about 400 yards from the tippie below. The explosion occurred about 800 feet from the mouth of the slope and was caused by fire damp.

Immediately after the night shift had started the slope a startling explosion occurred, entirely filling the mouth of the slope and shaking buildings and breaking windows a mile distant. As the mouth of the slope was filled, the rescuers were delayed for some time, but succeeded in reaching some of the men through an old slope, and eight dead bodies were quickly brought to the surface."

MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Due to Inefficient Management and Employing Inexperienced Men.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—The feature of the convention of the United Mine Workers of District No. 19, was the adoption of resolutions bearing upon three explosions, which have occurred in Tennessee mines in the last 16 months, causing the deaths of 800 men. The resolutions charge that inefficient management, knowing, willful and malicious violation of mining laws and the placing of cheap and inefficient men in charge of mines. The mine workers demand laws making compulsory for all mine foremen and fire bosses to pass rigid examinations.

Fifteen Killed, Forty Wounded.

Marshalltown, Iowa (Special).—According to the latest accounts, 15 persons were killed and 40 injured on the freight wreck on the Milwaukee road. Of the injured two or three cannot recover. It is thought possible that more bodies may be found, as the wreckage has not been entirely cleared away.

Glycerin Explosion.

Bradford, Pa. (Special).—A terrific explosion at Irvin Mills, seven miles from this place, shook the earth over a wide radius and annihilated two human beings. A team of horses, a wagon and 40 ten-quart cans of glycerin also went up in the flash of fire and cloud of smoke that accompanied the explosion. Joseph O. Gilson, aged 44 years, a resident of Bradford, and Oscar Bergwall, aged 17 years, an office boy, employed by the Pennsylvania Torpedo Company, were the human victims.

Big Hotel Blown Down.

Wilmington, N. C. (Special).—During a terrific windstorm which passed over Carolina Beach, 20 miles from Wilmington, the Hotel Oceanic was razed to the ground and 13 guests more or less injured, one perhaps fatally. The storm blew down the wires between Wilmington and the beach, cutting off all communication with the city. The intelligence caused considerable excitement in the city. A special boat was pressed into service, physicians and nurses were summoned and I went at once to the relief of the injured. The victims were brought to the city by steamers.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

The formal announcement of the granting of the application of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has been made, together with the conditions governing the same.

Walter A. Scott, president of the Illinois Wire Company, was stabbed to death in a Chicago office building by Walter L. Stebbings, a civil and consulting engineer.

The convention of the National Teamsters' Union of America, which has been in session at Joliet, Ill., has adjourned.

Arrangements have been completed at the War Department for the examination of civilians for appointment as second lieutenants in the army.

Corporal O'Brien, charged with perjury before the United States Senate committee, was committed to jail at Boston in default of \$5000 bail.

A mortgage for \$1,500,000 was filed with the Franklin county recorder, Ohio, by the United States Cigar Company, known as the Cigoligist.

Vice-President Loomis, of the D. L. & W., has made a tour of the strike region and says he finds conditions practically unchanged.

The annual statistical summary of the mineral products of the United States has been issued by the Geological Survey.

One man was instantly killed and five persons were injured by the explosion of a boiler in a laundry at Adrian, Mich.

Miss Janauschek, the actress, who was stricken with paralysis several weeks ago, is in a critical condition.

Prince Chien, the special Chinese ambassador at the coronation of King Edward, arrived in New York.

Baxter Potter, an outlaw in Dickinson county, Va., was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun.

Harry Jennings, of Wheeling, W. Va., was kidnapped and compelled to marry the girl he loved.

The survivors of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry held their annual reunion at Culpeper, Va., and erected a granite monument to the members of the regiment who fell in battle.

A traffic agreement has been made between the Missouri Pacific system and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, by which the former gains a direct entrance into Chicago from Kansas City.

Chicago drivers may go on a strike because of the refusal of express companies and managers of department stores to meet their demands.

Fifteen of the 28 plants of the American Tinplate Company have been closed because of refusal of workers to accept reduction in wages.

The opening session of the Friends' International Christian Endeavor Society was held in Richmond, Ind.

Frederick A. Warren, formerly a well-known club man of Chicago, was admitted to the asylum for the insane at Elgin. He was at one time an officer of the Chicago Club and a member of the Calumet and Union League Clubs.

Domestic troubles are said to be the cause of his breakdown.

At Haven, Ct., the strike of the 400 conductors and motormen of the Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Company continues unchanged and the 90-mile system is paralyzed.

Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the national administration by the convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Chicago.

The coroner's jury in Shenandoah, Pa., held Joseph Paluwicz, Matthew Panikaris and other unknown rioters responsible for the death of Joseph Bidell.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Shoter, a refined lady of Savannah, Ga., was adjudged to be insane by the jury, the evidence showing her to be a paranoiac.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, Pa., had a number of miners arrested on the charge of stealing coal by working abandoned workings.

Foreign.

The Firmists have decried the troops of the provisional government at Limbe, Hayti. Many soldiers were killed and captured.

Two French mountain climbers perished from exposure on Mont Blanc and their two guides were killed while seeking assistance.

WITH MAGNIFICENT CEREMONIAL EDWARD VII IS CROWNED KING

But the Aged Archbishop of Canterbury Almost Faints at the Ceremony.

ABBEY THROGGED WITH A GLITTERING COMPANY.

Hundreds of Thousands of People Witnessed the Magnificent Royal Procession as it Moved From Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey and Returned

By a Longer Route, Its Progress at Every Point Being Marked

by Enthusiastic Cheering and the Singing of "God Save the King."



KING EDWARD VII.

London (By Cable).—Edward VII., R. I., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominion beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, was crowned Saturday without hitch or harm.

In all respects the celebration was impressive, and it was carried out with a perfection of detail and lack of accidents that has rarely characterized similar displays. That pride of empire which marked Queen Victoria's jubilee was lacking, and in its stead there pervaded all classes a keen recollection that only six weeks ago their King lay in danger of death, and this produced thankfulness and genuine sympathy for the man rather than adulation of the King. This feeling was voiced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he inserted in one of the coronation prayers the words, "for whose recovery we now give thee heartfelt thanks." Yet this did not prevent the public from voicing appreciation of such military display as the short procession gave them a chance to see.

Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, was once more the hero of the hour, and next to the King himself, received the heartiest welcome of the assembled throng.

But it was for the King and Queen themselves that the people really felt themselves loose. Throughout the day, wherever and whenever Their Majesties were seen the cheers were loud and long, and especially was this so on the last moment some untoward event might occur more plunge the nation into consternation. When this was averted the unrestrained jubilation was as a tribute to the King's personal popularity as it was an evidence of relief from the tension of the last few weeks.

In Westminster Abbey the scene was nothing less than marvellous. At 10 o'clock seven thousand members of the nobility, the clergy and the gentry had gathered, with foreign princes, ambassadors, colonial rulers, Indian potentates and leaders from the furthest quarter of the globe where the Union Jack flies, to do honor to the King.

Two incidents in the service in the abbey will live in the memory of all who witnessed them. The first of this, which almost developed into a dramatic contretemps, centered around the aged Archbishop of Canterbury. From the commencement of the service the Archbishop had the greatest difficulty in reading or remembering the prayers. The look from which his almost blind eyes endeavored to read shone in his hands, and when he came to place the crown upon King Edward's head his huge frame, towering above the seated monarch, swayed so violently that the Bishop of Winchester had to support him, while the Dean of Westminster put a guarding hand under the crown. It was evident that the Archbishop of Canterbury could not see his King's head, and

after groping around, he was just about to complete the most important part of the ceremony when it was discovered that he had the crown with the back to the front. Slowly he raised it, but too late to prevent the choir from prematurely bursting out with a loud "God Save the King!" Amid a tension that had grown to a pitch of painful nervousness the Archbishop finally managed to place the crown correctly upon the King's head. A few minutes later came the climax of his feebleness. He was kneeling to do the first homage of all the subjects of the King, when suddenly he almost fainted and would have fallen upon his sovereign's knees had not King Edward tenderly but firmly grasped both the prelate's hands and lifted him to his feet. The Bishops of London, Winchester and Durham clasped their arms around the Archbishop of Canterbury, the King kissed the prelate's forehead, the Archbishop's head fell back, he bowed mechanically, and thus he was more carried than led from the throne to King Edward's Chapel, where he was revived.

The tremor which this event caused had scarcely subsided when another exquisitely human touch varied the proceeding. Instead of the King forgetting in the father, he forgot in the son, accepting the homage of the Prince of Wales. King Edward put his arms around the Prince and kissed him, and then recalled him and wrung his hand with a mad passion of parental affection that wrung tears from many eyes.

King Edward was greatly unnerved by the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and His Majesty sat in constant dread of a contretemps, though outwardly calm, as could be judged from the steadiness with which he held his scepter rod erect during the ordeal. The Queen's own crowning was brief and simple. When the four duchesses went to hold a canopy over Her Majesty's head, the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Portland led the way.

More of the curious features connected with the American procession were the wearing by Lady Craven of old family robes once worn by the Queen of Bohemia, who married a former Earl Craven.

Another incident relating to royalty was the presence of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who, at the express desire of Queen Alexandra, sat at exactly the same spot as she occupied at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

National Bank's Conditions.

William Barrett Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, made the following statement in regard to the summary condition of the national banks of the United States at the close of business on Wednesday:

"The reports of conditions show the banks to be in excellent shape, as have all recent statements of the kind. The increase in most of the items of the statement are consistent with the universal reports of the prosperous condition of business and the increase in its volume all over the country. The footing of the statement, \$6,008,754,975, is, as might be expected, the largest on record. The least favorable feature of the statement, however, is perhaps the continued increase in loans—\$40,102,145—since the statement of April 30, 1902, and \$264,025 over the statement of July 15, 1901. In this expansion of the volume of loans there is, of course, considerable solid growth and increase of values upon which loans can properly be based, but there must also be some inflation, and there is always danger in going too far in this direction.

"The average reserve held by the banks has increased from 27.21 per cent on April 30, 1902, to 27.48 per cent, July 15. But this is somewhat lower than the average reserve of July 15, 1901, when it was 28.01 per cent.

"During the year there has been an increase of \$225 million in specie held by the banks, of which increase \$6,003,407 has occurred since April 30, 1902. During the year there has been an increase of more than \$56,000,000 in the capital stock and \$25,000,000 in surplus. More than the average portion of this has occurred since the last statement, but this is largely due to the readjustment of this item generally made on July 1. There has been a slight decrease in the deposits since April 30, but a handsome increase for the year.

Feeding Many Filipinos. Major West, of the Commissary Department, writing from Manila to General Weston, chief commissary, has the following to say concerning the feeding of natives in the Philippines:

"I was in hopes that the closing up of the campaign in Batangas and Laguna would end the feeding of the natives, but such is not the case, although the camps have been broken up. The natives were left in a destitute condition; had been unable to plant new crops, and the old crops had been destroyed in the military operations and so the work has to go on.

"General Bell was in the city and I asked him about the number of natives he was feeding. He told me that in Batangas he was feeding approximately 25,000 persons. In Laguna he could not give the exact number, but I judge from the quantity that we supply that there must be about half as many."

Scandal in Manila Bay.

Secret service officers are conducting an investigation in Manila to detect the wrongdoers in what seems to have been a clever steal in connection with the army transport service.

The transports in Manila bay are loaded and unloaded with the assistance of cascos, operated by natives. These cascos are regulated like express wagons in this country, each one bearing a license and a number. The tonnage of each is registered and the boatmen are paid by the amount of the cargo they take ashore. It is alleged that by some crooked means certain of these cascos have been registered at figures exceeding their capacity. Thus they were paid for far more than they ever carried.

Wagon Making Industry.

The Census Bureau issued a report of the manufacture of carriages and wagons for the census year ending May 31, 1900.

The report shows a capital of \$118,187,838 invested in this industry in the 7,632 establishments reporting for the United States. The sum represents only the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and the live capital utilized. The value of the products is returned at \$121,537,476, which involved an outlay of \$4,073,932 for salaries, \$20,814,511 for wages, \$6,261,450 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, etc., and \$26,076,073 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel.

Value of Minerals.

The United States Geological Survey issued its annual statistical summary of the mineral products of the United States for the calendar year of 1901. It shows for the entire country a grand total of \$1,092,224,380 as the value of minerals produced in 1901, as against \$1,064,408,321 in 1900. This comprises \$566,151,096 worth of non-metallic products and \$524,873,284 metallic products and \$1,000,000 (estimated) of mineral products unspecified, including building sand, glass sand, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda and alum clays used by paper manufacturers.

Shaw Uprising Spreading.

United States Minister King, at Bangkok, Siam, has informed the State Department by cable that the Siamese uprising recently reported is spreading. Nakawn already having been captured. Chiangmai also is threatened. Thirty-four Americans thought to be in danger are reported as safe. An endeavor will be made to bring into the capital American women and children now in the zone of disturbance. The Siamese government is cooperating in the attempt to protect them.

Notes of Interest.

The government is making tests of the different systems of wireless telegraphy, and messages have been sent between Washington and Annapolis.

C. F. W. Neely asks for the return of the \$6234 found in his possession when he was arrested in Cuba.

The government will not permit the cable to Hayti to be cut.

Reports from Philippines indicate an increase in the sick list of American soldiers.

All arrangements have been completed for arbitration of the Plus Fund claims.

SEVEN LIVES

LOST IN A FIRE

Women and Children Were Afraid to Jump into Blankets.

THREE MORE PEOPLE ARE MISSING.

In Addition to the Hotel Three Stables and Half a Dozen Stores Were Burned, Only the Greatest Effort Preventing the Whole of the Business Section of the Town From Going—Property Damage \$75,000.

San Angelo, Tex. (Special).—Fire destroyed the Landon Hotel, burning seven people to a crisp and doing a property damage of \$75,000.

All of the bodies that have been recovered are fearfully charred and in no condition to be moved except in blankets.

When the clerk discovered the flames, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the interior of the dining room was a gulf of flame and he could not get a grip. He rushed up the main stairway, kicking in doors and calling out at the top of his voice. Most of the guests were aroused by this means and by the discharge of firearms. There were 75 persons in the house, and all of them got out safely with the exception of seven dead and three others, who have not yet been located, but who are believed to be safe.

The seven women and children got out on a small gallery and were requested to jump into blankets which were being held for them, but they feared to do so and delayed until the gallery fell back into the flames, which were licking up the big frame house.

In addition to the hotel three stables and half a dozen stores were burned, only the greatest effort preventing the whole of the business section of the town from going.

JAMES M'ILLAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Michigan Senator Passes Away at Massachusetts Summer Home.

Manchester, Mass. (Special).—Hon. James McMillan, senior U. S. Senator from Michigan, died here at 4 o'clock a. m., after only a few hours' illness. The cause of death is given as heart failure.

Senator McMillan came to Manchester-by-the-Sea a few days after the adjournment of Congress on July 2. He was accompanied by Mrs. McMillan and their daughter, and seemed to be enjoying his usual good health. The attack came suddenly during the night, and although a physician was summoned as soon as possible, the patient failed to respond to restoratives and died soon afterward.

For several years Mr. McMillan had suffered with a heart affection, principally a weakness, brought on by overwork, and had guarded himself against it, but the extra responsibilities in the Senate thrown upon him last winter, together with the shock of losing a brother, son and grandson within one year, are believed to have aggravated his trouble.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN A WRECK.

Forty Persons Hurt, Most of Them Railroad Workmen.

Des Moines, Iowa (Special).—In a collision on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, near Rhodes, 13 persons were killed and 40 injured.

The dead are Engine Drivers Brayman and Markess, a fireman, who died from injuries, and to railroad laborers. The injured are all workmen.

Otto M. Klingman, of Rock Island, was among the wounded brought here. His right arm was broken and he was badly bruised.

The 30 injured were not brought to Des Moines and were left at and near Collins.

Fireman William Tharp, of Manila, who was on the regular freight, was injured, losing a leg and being seriously bruised. It is thought he cannot survive.

The collision occurred just two miles out of Rhodes. The construction train was running out and met the freight on a sharp curve.

TO INVESTIGATE BOER WAR.

British Commission is Appointed—Lightning May Strike Where Least Expected.

London (By Cable).—The Premier, A. J. Balfour, announced the appointment of the following commission of inquiry into the conduct of the Boer War:

The Earl of Elgin, chairman; Sir Henry Norman, Sir John Hopkins, Lord Esler and Sir John Edge.

The announcement was made soon after the articles of peace were signed and that the British Government would make a rigid inquiry into the conduct of the war in South Africa. The many charges of cruelty and of violations of the rules of war will be investigated as well as the conduct of those in command. The investigation will be of the most sweeping character, and lightning may strike where it is least expected.

Mexico Buys Silver Bullion.

Denver, Col. (Special).—Solomon R. Guggenheim, who is here looking after the interests of the American Smelting and Refining Company, of which he is an official, says that the company has just sold 20,000 ounces of silver bullion to the Mexican government, in addition to 5,000,000 ounces recently delivered. He declared that the first sale increased the market price of the metal two or three cents and predicted a still greater rise as a result of the late deal.

Government Defeats the Rebels.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Colombian Legation received a dispatch from the governor of Panama stating that the government troops under General Berti had been unsuccessfully attacked at Agua Dulce by the rebels, who were repulsed, with great slaughter. The dispatch further states that the rebels are preparing for another attack. It is stated that the first sale increased the market price of the metal two or three cents and predicted a still greater rise as a result of the late deal.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pennsylvania pensions: James Watson, Job, \$10; Benjamin F. Durbin, Washington, \$10; John E. Noye, Marshallburg, \$6; Samuel F. Gamble, Pittsburgh, \$6; Joseph K. Bush, West Finley, \$8; Harry S. Allabough, Silverdale, \$10; Samuel Gault, Wilkesburg, \$8; Calvin Williams, Julian, \$10; Enoch Rogers, Rockhill Furnace, \$17; Ludwig A. Kimmel, Normalville, \$10; Daniel Merriman, Pittsburgh, \$10; Charles H. Adams, Stroudsburg, \$6; Hannah Wood, Athens, \$8; Mary Jeffries, Dunbar, \$8; Isabella McLaughlin, Buena Vista, \$8; Margaretta C. Robb, Huntington, \$8; Margaret Brown, Titusville, \$8; Elizabeth Atwell, Pittsburgh, \$8; Elizabeth Watson, \$8; P. Pyle, Erie, \$6; Daniel Sechler, Ft. Hill, \$14; Thomas H. Kinison, Indiana Grove, \$12; Elisha B. McGara, Honesda, \$10; William E. Gill, Julian, \$10; Charles Hall, Titusville, \$10; Benjamin F. Null, Ruffsdale, \$8; Sherman Lyons, Bellefonte, \$10; Jacob S. Miller, St. Marys, \$10; John Minney, Donora, \$12; Mary A. Griffith, Honesdale, \$8; Theresa Rhoades, Boynton, \$8.

Daniel C. French and Thomas S. Clark, of New York, and John W. Beatty, of Pittsburgh, well known in the art world, have accepted the task of acting as a jury to select a design for the monument to be erected in Pittsburgh in memory of our fair for lifting and the other Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in the Philippines. Competitive designs are to be submitted before December. The contract will be let by the Hawkins Memorial Committee. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended on the monument.

John Henry, of Tananqua, says he will compete for the \$50,000 prize which will be offered at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 for the best flying machine. Within a few months he expects to complete his machine after four years' work. The machine has two pairs of wings, one pair for lifting and the other for propelling, power being derived from an electric motor. The machine is expected to lift twenty times its weight.

Burglars carried off the clothing in the house of John Greenbo, at McKeesport, during the night. None of the members of his family or the four boarders was able to leave the house to give an alarm, as all their clothing had been stolen. The inmates were forced to borrow clothes from the neighbors in order to appear on the street.

Nearly 10,000 persons attended the tenth annual farmers' picnic at Grassmere Park, Bloomersburg, the people coming from Columbia, Luzerne, Lycoming and Sullivan counties. Albert M. Cornell, of the State Grange; John G. McSparran, of Lancaster, and County Superintendent W. W. Evans delivered addresses.

William Walp, of Seybertsville, was attacked in the kitchen of her home by a rattlesnake which lay coiled in a pantry and sprang at her when she opened the door. The woman seized a iron poker and after an exciting battle killed the reptile.

Three cows belonging to Claude Peters, a farmer, near Martinsburg, at a quantity of dynamite which a gang of Pennsylvania Railroad men were erecting telegraph poles had left in a field. In a short time all of the cows died.

The State Forestry Reservation Commission held a meeting at Harrisburg and considered offers of 28,000 acres of forest land in various counties of the State, but purchased only 400 acres. The other tracts offered will be examined by experts before a purchase is made.

Hon. Thomas U. Shaffer, for 30 years publisher of the Renovo Record, and member of the State Assembly from 1886 to 1889, is dead, aged 59 years.

The Pennsylvania State Police are to employ 250 hands in the establishment of Reinhold Station.

Heber, the 10-year-old son of Postmaster William McKimm, was run over by a street car at Oil City and killed.

While he was carrying his father's dinner, James Hanna, Jr., 7 years of age, was struck by a train at Chester and killed.

While walking in his sleep, Edward Cross, aged 8 years, of Chester, imagined that he was swimming and dived down a stairway, sustaining serious injuries.

A month's-old son of Henry Brown of Filton Township, has three great-grandfathers living. They are Thomas Hoopes, Samuel Finneirch and Reaser G. Ross, all residents of Fulton Township.

Andrew Linkie was struck by a train at Atrothe and thrown into the structural work on a new viaduct, where a spike caught his clothing and held him suspended, saving his life. When taken down after hanging in the air for fifteen minutes he was unconscious.

John Fox, who was in the abdomen in Chester, died at the hospital in that city. Ernest Hinson and Henry Coats, charged with the crime, were committed to jail.

Because the West Chester School Board decided that negro children must attend schools separate from the white, colored residents have petitioned the board to employ nifty but colored teachers to instruct their children.

John Craven, aged 15, ran away from his home in Braddock last week and joined a circus. Owing to the illness of the parachute jumper while the circus was in Allegheny, the boy volunteered to take his place and made a 1000-foot drop with the parachute. He landed on electric light wires and dropped to the ground, 30 feet below, unharmed.

The Tennis Construction Company put a large force of men at work on the trolley line between Coatesville and Downingtown. The company says the road will be in operation before January 1, 1903.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to make improvements at Norristown aggregating \$250,000. These will include a handsome passenger station. To make way for the station and also the company will demolish more than a score of dwelling houses which now occupy the site on Lafayette and DeKalb streets.

Miss Clara Peck was admitted to the Lackawanna bar. She is the first woman lawyer in that county.

The Tindall-Morris Steel Company will build a large forge at the works