

POWERS WILL ARBITRATE

Great Britain, Germany and Italy Send Venezuelan Answer.

BERLIN'S REPLY IS UNSATISFACTORY.

One of its Requirements Said to Be An Apology from Castro—Asks Amends for the Arrest of Consul and Sacking of Legation

Washington, D. C. (Special)—Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the Governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties.

Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards.

Germany accepts arbitration in principle, but finds a multitude of small adjustments to be made before entering into the agreement.

Italy, as the junior partner of the allies, declares that she is favorable to arbitration, but will be bound probably by the action of the senior partners.

As far as England is concerned, the safeguards referred to are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulties.

Consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezuela, but the United States Government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of a guarantor in this case.

The precedent, once established, might require the United States to become the financial backer of all South and Central America.

However, if private concerns can be induced to enter the field the United States Government will do what it can to reduce their risks.

The German position presents the greatest difficulties, for not only does it involve a demand for apologies, which are extremely repugnant to Venezuelans, but also presents so many points requiring adjustment that it is evident that many days, or perhaps weeks, must elapse before that adjustment can be effected and the case prepared for arbitration.

The danger of the delay in the face of a blockade, which seriously cripples neutral commerce and invites hostile collisions with the Venezuelans, cannot be overestimated.

The effort of the United States, therefore, must be directed toward hastening the joint arbitration proposal and toward endeavoring to persuade it to recede on some particular.

The Italian position is, of course, of less concern than that of the other allies.

The Italian ambassador here, in his intercourse with the State Department, has been extremely moderate and considerate, giving Secretary Hay the impression that he is well disposed to second any effort of the United States to terminate the present dangerous situation.

The French government has served notice that, without abating her claims, the payment for which has been arranged, she also claims the right to have the claims of the French citizens which have arisen since the adjustment above spoken of considered by a tribunal which will adjust the Venezuelan debts on a basis of equality with those of the other nations.

This contention is strongly resisted by some of the allied Powers, and is one of the points which is likely to lead to the consummation of much time and which must be disposed of before a final arrangement can be made to arbitrate the case.

Secretary Hay laid before the Cabinet meeting the latest phases of the Venezuelan situation as shown by the correspondence which had been exchanged with the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin and Rome, and also acquainted the members with the substance of the verbal exchanges which had taken place with the Ambassadors from those capitals in Washington.

After a thorough discussion of the subject, the Cabinet gave its unqualified approval to everything that had been done by Secretary Hay and also to his plans for the future, so far as they were outlined. It is gathered that the attitude of the United States is for the present a waiting one, in the hope that the allies will soon be able to agree upon the basis upon which they are willing to accept arbitration.

HAD \$340,000 ON HIS LIFE.

R. C. Whayne, of Louisville, Ky., Found Mysteriously Shot.

Louisville (Special)—It developed here that R. C. Whayne, a Louisville business man who was found dead in the vicinity of Jacob Park with a gunshot wound in the breast, carried insurance on his life of \$340,000 and had applications pending for \$50,000 more.

It was upon the fact that he carried such large life insurance and was said to be suffering from rheumatism that a theory of suicide was based.

Coroner Kelly went to the scene of the shooting. He said the circumstances were such that the case would require extensive examination. Near Mr. Whayne's body, but on the opposite side of a wire fence, was a shotgun with one barrel empty and the other loaded and cocked. His friends and family declare that death was due to accident and that the gun was discharged while he was climbing through the fence.

Kills Hyacinth, Also Cattle.

Tallahassee, Fla. (Special)—Governor Jennings received a telegram from Palatka, Fla., stating that the fluid being used by the United States authorities in the effort to kill hyacinth in the St. John's river, and its tributaries by spraying it is daily causing the death of hundreds of cattle on the ranges bordering upon these waters.

The telegram urged prompt action to secure an investigation looking to ending the danger to the cattle.

New Ship Merged.

Rockland, Maine (Special)—The American Navigation Company, just formed in this State, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, contemplates the establishment of a splendid fleet of vessels under one head and some important changes in the management of shipping. Vessel property in many New England ports will be merged into this big company, and from time to time the company will build vessels to add to the fleet.

The home port of the company is Bath, and most of the repairs will be made there.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

Voltaireine Le Cleve, a noted anarchist and a teacher of languages, was shot and mortally wounded on the street in Philadelphia by Herman Heischer, a former pupil, who said they had been sweethearts and she had broken his heart.

United States Judge Edward B. Thomas, in Brooklyn, handed down a decision declaring invalid a claim of \$1,000,000 against the United States, entered by Lieutenant Commander William H. H. Southerland, of the Navy.

J. W. Barriger, Jr., aged 27, a civil engineer, in the employ of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad, was stabbed to death in St. Louis by S. M. Morton in the Granite Building.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court in New York, dissolved the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Jesse Lewisohn, who refused to answer questions before the grand jury in the gambling case.

In a statement made by W. G. Hunter, Jr., before the Court of the Third Instance in Guatemala City, he declared that he shot and killed William A. Fitzgerald in self-defense.

C. S. Wight and Frank Harriott testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission meeting in New York to investigate the railroad rates on import traffic.

The jury in the case of Thomas Sharkey, accused of killing Banker Nicholas Fish in New York, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

Proceedings were instituted by a New York lawyer against the General Electric Company under the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

The postoffice robber who was shot in Middlesburg, Pa., by Rev. D. B. Shellenberger, died without revealing his name.

A runaway car loaded with lumber crashed into a double-headed freight near Bradford, Pa., and both engineers were killed.

A plan is to be adopted by which workmen of the Republic Iron and Steel Company are to be stockholders.

Antonio Taddai, an Italian, who killed three men in self-defense in Reading, Pa., was acquitted after a trial.

A round up of ladrones in the Rizal province in the Philippines is proceeding.

It has come to light that R. C. Whayne, who was found dead in Louisville, Ky., with a gunshot wound in his head, carried \$340,000 worth of insurance.

Many witnesses were produced before the Anthracite Strike Commission to prove that a reign of terror prevailed in the mining regions during the strike.

A number of witnesses testified at Frickold, N. J., that they had heard Mr. Bennett and many of his employees address Laura Biggar as Mrs. Bennett.

The remains of the late Gen. George Moorman were temporarily buried in the tomb of the Army of the Tennessee, in Metairie Cemetery, in Louisiana.

The monitor Nevada had her trial trip over the Cape Ann course, her average speed considerably exceeding the contract requirement.

Officials of the Reading Coal Company hold out no encouragement of relief from the coal stringency this winter.

It is said that 9,000 Boers are preparing to trek to America, settling in Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

The will of Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, sister of the poet Longfellow, bequeathed \$82,000 to charity.

The threatened strike in the General Electric Works, at Schenectady, N. Y., has been averted.

Aaron & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., have secured a corner on turkeys for the Christmas trade.

The new United Steel Company has been absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation.

One hundred and fifty firms reorganized the pottery combine in Pittsburg.

United States Ambassador Tower presented his credentials to Emperor William at the palace in Berlin, and the Emperor assured him that he was convinced that the cordial relations between Germany and the United States which had always existed would continue.

Four hundred thousand persons are destitute and starving as a result of the crop failure in Finland. The Anglo-American Church is aiding the destitute.

John Koehle, member of Parliament for East Galway, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for unlawful assembly.

One thousand persons are reported to have lost their lives in the earthquake at Andijan, Russian Central Asia.

The grand jury indicted Col. Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, for high treason.

King Edward, in his speech proroguing Parliament, referred to the unjustifiable and arbitrary acts of Venezuelans against British subjects and property.

PASSES PURE FOOD BILL

The House of Representatives Agrees to the Measure by Decisive Vote.

SOME STRICT PROVISIONS CARRIED.

Bill Prohibits the Introduction into Any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, From Any Other State or Territory, or From Any Foreign Country of Any Article of Food Which is Adulterated or Misbranded.

Washington, D. C. (Special)—The House passed the Pure Food bill by a vote of 72 to 21. There was not a quorum present, but the point was not raised by the opponents of the measure.

The bill prohibits the introduction into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or to the shipments to any foreign country of any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded. The above inhibition is made to apply to anyone shipping, delivering or receiving within the regions named any such food or adulterated articles. Provisions in the bill are defined as follows:

In the case of drugs, if sold under a name recognized in the United States pharmacopoeia and the drug differs from the standards of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in such pharmacopoeia at the time of the investigation, so that its strength or purity falls below the prescribed standard under which it is sold; if it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article; or in the case of a confectionery, if it contains any harmful, toxic, chromed yellow or other mineral substances, or poisonous colors or flavors.

In the case of food, when any substance is mixed with it so as to lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, so that such product when offered for sale shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

If any substance or substances have been substituted so that the product when sold shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

If any valuable constituent of an article has been wholly or in part abstracted, so that such article when sold shall tend to deceive the purchaser.

If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

If it be mixed, colored, powdered or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

If it contain any harmful or poisonous ingredient which may render such article injurious to health.

If it is falsely labeled as a foreign product, or is in imitation of another substance of a previously established name or which has been trade-marked or patented.

If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any part of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

The last section of the bill provides that any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this bill and is transported, or being transported, from one State to another for sale, or if it be sold in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or if it be imported from a foreign country, shall be liable to seizure under a process of libel for condemnation in the United States courts. Such goods, if also produced, shall not be sold in any State contrary to the laws thereof.

RESCUED FROM SINKING SHIP.

Seven Men and One Woman Saved by Steamer Mira.

Philadelphia (Special)—Suffering severely from exposure and privation, seven shipwrecked men and one woman arrived here on the British steamer Mira, Captain Swartmore, from New Castle-on-Tyne. The victims included C. H. Clements, owner of the British schooner, J. N. Wyld, Captain Dumpley, his wife, and five seamen.

They were rescued from the dismasted and sinking schooner by the crew of the Mira. The J. N. Wyld was bound from Philadelphia, December 1, for Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. Off Newfoundland the vessel was overtaken by a blizzard which continued more than a week. Benumbed by the cold, the captain and crew were unable to manage the schooner, which was tossed helplessly about. Several vessels passed the distressed schooner, but her captain and crew were unable to answer their signals.

Finally, one of the sailors succeeded in fastening a signal to the mast, which, on December 14, brought the Mira to the rescue.

TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

An American Congress on Tuberculosis to Be Formed.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special)—A petition was filed here in the Superior Court asking for a charter for the incorporation of the "American Congress on Tuberculosis." Dr. George Brown, of Atlanta, heads the list of petitioners.

Others who are seeking to have the congress incorporated are Dr. Henry D. Holton, of Vermont; Dr. Daniel Lewis, of New York; Dr. J. A. Eagan, of Illinois; Dr. Frank Paschal, of Texas; Dr. Irving A. Watson, of New Hampshire; Dr. E. J. Barrack, of Canada; and Dr. P. H. Bryce, of Canada.

The purpose of the corporation is to promote discussion and devise means of bettering the condition of cows suffering with tuberculosis. Another object is to assist in organizing the world's congress on tuberculosis.

Beggar Dies, Worth \$100,000.

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—Eli Hyman, a Jew, who begged for admission to the general hospital here, is dead. An examination of his clothing resulted in finding scrip worth \$37,000.

Other paper showed Hyman to be worth probably \$100,000. For 20 years he had slept in sheds and stables. He sold papers and begged money and food. His heirs are his widow and a daughter, living, it is thought, in San Francisco.

For Three Strawberries.

New Haven, Conn. (Special)—Twelve men have tried a 17-year-old boy on a charge of stealing three strawberries and deliberated an hour before finding him not guilty. Joseph Carroll, with two other boys, was charged with eating three strawberries while trespassing. They were fined \$10 each in the lower court. The others paid, but Carroll appealed. It was pointed out that the case could be dismissed on a technicality, as the boy was tried without a guardian being appointed, but the court overruled it.

DOINGS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Senator Hoar's Trust Bill.

Following close on the House appropriating \$500,000 for the use of the Attorney-General in prosecuting the trusts came the announcement from Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, that he will prepare a bill during the holiday recess for presentation in the Senate.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hoar is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and came to Washington at the beginning of the session with an opinion against anti-trust legislation, this fact is important, and may mean some sort of trust legislation for March 4.

First—The Attorney-General should be supplied with sufficient resources to enable him to execute the existing law.

Second—There should be legislation which provide safeguards against the abuse of corporate powers engaged in international or interstate commerce.

Third—Whether the definition of the thing which should be prohibited exists in the present law, and whether it should be amended or could be amended and improved, should depend very much on the opinion of the law officer of the Government who is charged with the administration of the law.

Department of Commerce.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce ordered a favorable report on the Department of Commerce bill. The vote on reporting it stood 5 to 3.

The provision for including the bureau of labor in the new department was retained on a tie vote. As it will come from the House Committee, the bill will embrace within the proposed Department of Commerce the light-house board, the light-house service, national bureau of standards, coast and geodetic survey, bureau of immigration, fish commission, bureau of statistics, of the Treasury Department; bureau of foreign commerce, of the State Department; fur, seal and salmon fisheries, bureau of labor and census and three new bureaus—insurance, manufactures and corporations.

The province and duty of the proposed bureau of corporations is, under the direction of the secretary of commerce, to gather, compile, publish and supply useful information concerning corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

A section added to the Senate bill gives the President the authority to transfer at any time any statistical or scientific branch of the Government to the Department of Commerce.

Philippine Currency Bill.

The Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands agreed upon a bill for the establishment of the currency of the Philippines, which is the joint production of Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and William B. Allison. It makes the gold peso of 10 grains the unit of the currency, and provides for the issue of gold coins of the United States legal tender for all debts.

In addition to the currency at present authorized the Philippine Government is permitted to have coined 75,000,000 silver pesos of 416 grains each, which are to be legal tender for all debts in the islands unless otherwise specified by contract or by law. Subsidiary silver coins also are allowed in excess of the present volume. The Philippine Government is authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness in order to make loans in legal tender for all debts in the islands.

Provision also is made for the redemption of the present silver currency of the islands. Authority is given for the coinage of the silver pesos at Manila or at any of the mints of the United States.

For Emergency Currency.

Representative Elijah B. Lewis, of Georgia, member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a bill to provide an elastic or emergency currency to meet the financial and commercial requirements of the country.

The bill authorizes the Comptroller of the Currency to issue any national banking association, in addition to the circulation now authorized by law, circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital and surplus of said bank.

To Admit Fair Employers.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House by Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, providing that the Allen Contract Labor law shall not operate to prevent foreign exhibitors at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis from bringing into the United States, under contract, such employes, natives of foreign countries, as they may deem necessary for specified purposes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Indian Service Short of Assistance.

The Indian service is confronted with a lack of physicians, industrial teachers, disciplinarians and seamstresses, the Civil Service Commission having no names on its rolls of eligibles to fill the vacancies in these positions.

With the Lawmakers.

Delegate Rodey, of New Mexico, issued an appeal to the people of the country on behalf of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, which are applying for statehood.

The report of the British minister at Havana shows that the Cubans have been making excellent progress.

The House Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill to create a department of commerce.

The President decided not to send the Cuban Republic to the House of Representatives. The Military Affairs Committee authorized a favorable report on the bill drafted by the War Department creating a general staff corps in the Army.

The Senate passed the Pension Appropriation Bill. It carries \$139,847,000.

The House passed the bill to reduce the duties on the products of the Philippine Islands from 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates to 25 per cent.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor agreed upon a favorable report of the House Eight-hour bill.

Secretary Root made an argument before the Senate committee in favor of the General Staff Bill.

January 31, at 3 o'clock, was fixed as the time for holding the exercises in connection with the acceptance of the status of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, Maryland's contribution to Statuary Hall.

NON-UNION MEN ON STAND

Stories of Alleged Violence Told to the Mine Commission.

MANY OF THEM ACCUSE STRIKERS.

Four Witnesses Said Attempts Were Made to Blow Up their Homes; One House It Alleged Was Badly Damaged—Many Witnesses Were Threatened With Bodily Harm—Testified to Being Hung in Effigy.

Scranton, Pa. (Special)—Non-union men, some of their relatives and others to the number of 30 appeared before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and told their stories of alleged boycotts, intimidations, dynamiting and violence in various forms during the late strike. Each witness called was a sufferer in one form or another at the hands, they allege, of strikers.

Four witnesses said attempts were made to blow up their homes; one house, it was alleged, was badly damaged; many of the witnesses were threatened with bodily harm, several were beaten, one was shot in the leg and everyone stoned, boycotted or hanged in effigy, they declared. One school teacher testified having lost his position because his father did not strike.

Joseph H. Dugan, who says he was requested to give up his membership in a temperance society because he was classed as an inferior workman, remained at work doing repair work, and acting as watchman. He said he had been stoned and otherwise badly treated, and added that a good clubbing would not have hurt half as much as the action of the society in dropping him from the organization. The boys he had drilled in the society, he said, stoned him on the highway, and when he displayed his revolver they all dropped flat on the road.

C. S. Darrow, for the miners, asked the witness if he thought the union taught them that, to which the witness replied that he, as captain of the military company, had taught the boys the military tactics, which they resorted to when he furnished his pistol.

Chairman Gray asked the witness if he remained at work so that the pumps could be kept in good repair; and the witness answered that he had been stoned and his house destroyed, and he said he did. Mr. Darrow asked him how long he worked and examined him in such a way on this subject that it drew out the remark from Chairman Gray that men will work 15 hours or more to help save a neighbor's burning house.

James Mitchell said he was expelled from the Hibernian Society. He worked during the strike, he said, as a repair man and did not consider it unfair, because he did not mine any coal. He had been a member of the society for 28 years, and at a meeting one night during the strike the question of his alleged unfitness came up and the members present unanimously voted to expel him.

WHOLE CITY DESTROYED.

Earthquake Wipes Out Andijan, Which Had 30,000 Population.

Ashkhabad (By Cable)—The city of Andijan, in the Fergana Government, was destroyed by an earthquake.

The number of fatalities is not yet ascertained. The population is threatened with starvation.

Shocks were felt in New Marghelen and surrounding villages. The railway at Andijan was destroyed for a considerable distance.

Food and clothing are being sent to Andijan.

Populous and Historic City.

Andijan is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated in the old Khanate of Khokand, which was acquired by Russia in 1876, when its name was changed to the still older one of Fergana.

The city is 73 miles northeast of Kokand, the capital of the province. It stands in the fertile belt which is irrigated by the tributaries of the Upper Sir Darya, in a region unequalled for beauty in Central Asia. The city is in one of the valleys of the Tian Shan Mountains, just north of the famous Pamir tableland which is known among the natives, on account of its tremendous altitude, as the "Roof of the World."

BURGLARS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mullins Bank Robbed of \$5,000—Nitroglycerine Used.

Columbia, S. C. (Special)—A special to the State from Mullins, Marion county, says that the bank of Mullins was burglarized about 3 o'clock a. m. and \$5,000 stolen. All external evidences go to prove that the work was done by professional cracksmen.

After blowing open the vault door, a safe on the inside was demolished. Bloodhounds were secured, but the trail was evidently too cold for the dogs to follow.

Mullins is the leading tobacco market in the State, and the bank usually carries a large amount of funds. All efforts to trace the burglars have so far proved unavailing.

A special from Aiken says that on Tuesday night burglars blew open the safe of J. T. Shuler, at Monticmore, Aiken county, and took nearly \$800 in cash, checks, stamps, etc. The burglars broke into a blacksmith shop, took a drill to work with and used nitro-glycerine as an explosive.

LIVE NEWSY NOTES

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville was held in Louisville. More than ordinary interest centered in the gathering, as it was the first meeting of the stockholders since the system passed under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line.

At Montgomery, Ala., Rev. Charles M. Beckwith, D.D., was consecrated Episcopal bishop of Alabama.

The ninety-second annual report of the American Board of Foreign Missions shows an enormous demand for Bibles.

The office of x-ray expert and electrical diagnostician of the law department of the City of Chicago has been created.

The National Municipal League will hold its next annual meeting in Detroit.

"General Patton," well known as a midjet, died in New York.

An effort in Chicago to corner December corn failed.

Capt. A. Carstairs, of the Irish Rifles, secured a divorce in London from his wife on the ground of adultery.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

A sensation was caused in the Washington county school directors' meeting when J. L. Post, a director from East Finley township, accused many of the teachers with drunkenness and immorality. The trouble was started when Post presented a resolution to the effect that the directors do not hereafter choose teachers who are known to possess bad habits. A director jumped to his feet and stated that there were no teachers in the county guilty, and then Post made the statement that he had seen several of the teachers drunk. He also said that drunkenness was common among the Washington county teachers and that the directors should do something to stop it. Several of the directors denied the charges made against the teachers, but Post claimed that he could produce proof to show that he was correct in his statement.

The jury after being out 40 minutes, acquitted Charles S. Buttermore of the murder of William Cunningham. Both were employed by the Frick Coke Company, at the Coalbrook plant. Cunningham appeared at Buttermore's door at an unusual hour of the night, and Buttermore, thinking he was a burglar, shot him. When the verdict was announced, Buttermore rushed to him and kissed him several times in open court.

In the Mankey-Stocking case, at Washington, the jury awarded the girl \$5,000 damages for defamation of character. Both litigants are members of prominent families. Grace Mankey sought \$10,000 as the result of scandalous stories spread by Hugh L. Stocking, a Washington promoter, who had been brought by Miss Mankey against Mrs. Stocking.

George Killen, the self-confessed murderer of Louise Ernette, will make a fight for his life. He has presented a petition to court at Greensburg asking that counsel be appointed for him. Attorneys Curtis H. Greer, C. Ward Elcher and Charles D. Cowart were elected to defend him by Judge L. W. Doty.

A young man named Hennessy, about 19 years old, is in jail at Emporium on a charge of assaulting Gertrude Buck, 14 years old. Both live in Druitwood. Hennessy dragged the girl into some bushes, it is said, and threatened to kill her if she made any outcry. Her condition is serious.

The American Tin Plate Company posted notices at New Castle notifying their employees that the Shenango mill will start Monday, December 20. The plant has been closed since last July. It is expected that the Greer mill will be started about the first of the year.

Oscar Bender and George Foelt met horrible deaths at the North Lebanon furnaces of the American Steel Company. The men were engaged in filling a cupola. Bender was overcome by gas and fell in, when Foelt, in trying to save him, met the same fate.

Adjutant General Stewart says there is no truth in the rumor that the central division of the National Guard will attend the Pennsylvania inauguration. The probability is that a regiment from each brigade will attend, although nothing definite has been arranged.

Arthur H. Stafford, formerly a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, paid a suit for \$8,000 damages at New Castle for the loss of an arm. His lawyer asks \$5,000 for medical attention and the fact that his son is likely to be a charge on him.

St. John's Lutheran church, Kittanning, has extended a call to Rev. C. A. Freed, of Staunton, Va.</