Ah! When her glossy pigtail curl
Made way for frizzes, why deny
She managed both by hook or crook
To pass me comfits on the sly?
At recess when we stood apart
And wove the daisy chain, ah! she
Broke with her teet it the candy heart
And gave the better half to me.

And when the daily lessons were
All said and done and put away,
And we strolled hand in hand along
The maple lane at close of day—
We leaned upon the rustic rail
To watch the rivulets below
Scatter their bubbles in the trail
Of the pale moonlight's silver glow,

To-night the little candy heart
I find among my treasures;
A something sacred, ah! it seems
To me a kiss from paradise.
A candy heart, a golden tress.
Ah! as my fingers gently twine
The silken curl with soft caress,
My lips they sigh: "Sweetheart of mine.
—Horace Seymour Keller.

By HERO STRONG.)----6 By HERO STRONG.) -----

washed her fect.

biums, and now and then a stray drop risk anything for the sake of pos- her back to herself. She saw her of rain fell on her.

Geraldine Vane drew her shawl closer around her, with an involuntary shiver. Something there was in minded her of a dead day.

Her mind went back to the time with a throb of pain. She would gladly have avoided the retrospectbut who can control thought?

Eleven years ago she was sixteen. What an old, old woman she must be grown now! She stretched out her hard through the shadows and to see it wrinkled and withered like old Grandmother Holt's, and she was upward of ninety.

Eleven years ago she had walked these very sands, just as golden now as then-just so the summer waves had broken their hearts in music on the shore, just so the salt sea-breeze had swept her cheek and tossed the rocks outside the harbor.

But ther Thane Richmond was belove were hers, to say nothing of a trust which was perfect. What more could a woman ask for?

They were a pair of lovers just betrothed, loving each other as no other lovers had ever loved before-so they said and thought, and it was very it always is when the dream is new.

But, after all, there was some cause of sadness; and when would love be love if there were not? Richmond was to leave her in a week for China, to be absent three years; for his future was yet to make, and he was too proud a lad to accept a wife whose possessions were greater than his own. Geraldine was an heiress, so it was out of the question to marry nothing, and live on cheeseparings and kisses in a vinescottage, as both the young people would have been glad to do.

Colonel Varley, Geraldine's father, was a high-bred old fellow, and he had said to audacious young Thane Richmond, when he had asked him for his daughter:

'See here, young man! Money is the thing needed nowadays, and my daughter has always worn her diamonds and ridden in her carriage. She must not marry beneath her. When you can come to me with a fortune sufficient to support a wife and keep her in the gewgaws that a woman finds necessary now, Gerald- told me I had only been dreaming!" ine is yours; that is, if she has not changed her mind and married some-

All of which was very cruel in the unsympathetic parent, but the parmade of stern stuff, you know.

So it was decreed that Thane Richmond should go out and seek his fortune among the Celestials, and Geraldine was to go to Paris and finish her education.

But they were to write-so very often-twice or thrice a week, which was very moderate for lovers; and beside the sea, with the dim light of the stars around them, one night in June, they said their farewells and vowed to be true.

The lonely woman sitting there to night on the shore, and going back over the ways she had traveled, drew a sigh-something of the tenderness of that olden time lingered with her still, and flushed her pale cheek with

But to return. For two years after Thane's de parture his letters had been regular and they had satisfied the heart of the woman who had loved him, and not one man in a hundred, no matter how loyal and tender, can write a letter of love which will just meet the requirements of a loving woman's nature without being silly.

At the end of this time the letters stopped. No word of explanationnothing to break the dull suspense which is always so hard to bear.

Geraldine, proud though she was, wrote to Thane to ask the cause of his strange silence. She received in return a few brief lines; he was weary of a youthful folly, asked her to forget him, and volunteered the information that he was soon to be married to the daughter of an attache of the American legation at Pekin.

Well, such breaks as this are hap pening all the time around us; they are common as births and deaths, and excite about as much attention The world does not suffer the anguish of heart which sometimes comes of them to people so unfortunate as to them forever-life! be possessed of feelings; and so the world wags on as ever.

Geraldine was one of those wretched women who cannot trans- One arm disabled by a blow from fer their affections as one would transfer a house or other piece of fast losing strength to battle with the property, and in consequence she suf- wayes, and death was very near him

for all time, and though she had suitors by the score—as what beautiful him to the rock! and wealthy woman has not?—she It was yet light turned from them all in quiet cold-

After a while Colonei Varley took time in eleven years Thane Rich-the matter in hand. No daughter of mond and Geraldine Vane stood face his should pine her life away for a to face! eggarly rascal like Thans Richmond.

She sat on the shore of the sea and | h. said, and Geraldine was commandidly threw pebbles into the surf, as | ed to marry Archibald Vane, at that heat up the rocks and almost time the wealthiest and most de- yours!" voted of her admirers. She de-The sun was going down in a mass murred. She told Vane plainly that her head slowly, her face crimsoning of larid red clouds; the eastern she should never love again; but he breeze was freshening along the was deeply infatuated, and would

> sessing her. So they were married.

admiration o. all the country round the night closing aroun1 which re- about Templemore. Her house was a palace-everything about it was not a wish ungratified, and her husband was as devoted as a lover.

on her like a mantle at the altar. Often and often the kind, honest heart of her husband ached for one looked at i, earnestly, half expecting loving word from the cold lips whose kisses he would have died for; but he was true to his agreement-he never complained, and he did not try

to force her love tle Annie-was born, she softened toward her husband in some slight degree. The new and wonderful happiness which motherhood brought her made her kinder to the father of her child. And poor Vane was side her, and youth, and hope, and raised to a felicity altogether unknown to him when she put the little girl in his arms and suffered him to kiss the white cheek he had dared done!" draw to rest against his shoulder.

As Annie lived and developed character, she was the strangest of all children. Old far beyond her years. real to them, and wondrous sweet, as lovely in face and gentle in temper, full of quaint sayings, and caring for no playmate but her mother.

As Geraldine sat there on the seashore, thinking over these things I neath her shawl, in the timid, coaxing way one sees sometimes in a pet animal.

Mrs. Vane folded her arms around turned white forehead.

"What is it, my darling?" looking down at the serious, questioning face lifted to hers. "Mamma, tell me truly, is there

anything in dreams?" "My love, do not bother your little head with such idle things. Why do

you ask?" "Because, when you left me asleep, mamma, I dreamed of sinking ships, and sharp rocks that tore the great to the memory of the man who had timbers apart, and then they went saved his life in preference to his down, down; and, oh! mamma, I heard the cries of the drowning men, and I saw their dead, pale I screamed, and nurse woke me and

In spite of herself, Geraldine shuddered. She was not in any degree fancies which impressed one. She ents of heroines have always been held the slight form closer to her wash basin, a wooden pail and dipof a gun!

stone light!"

The child spoke truly. A great ship-an ocean steamer-wrapped in flame and smoke, was drifting shorejust then hid the steamer partially from view.

Annie sprang forward down the rocks like a cat, from one rock to another, until she was yards from the shore, and the incoming dide, now growing fierce and angry, was beating around her. Geraldine followed with terror in her heart.

Drenched with spray, the child was clinging to a pointed rock, leaning over wit' wild, fascinated eyes fixed on the burning ship. 'It is my dream over again!" she

said, solemly. Geraldine gathered the child in her arms, and all unmindful that the

tide was cutting them hopelessly off from the shore, she watched the fated

One mass of lurid flame, her scorching sides hung with fated human beings; even there she could hear their vain cries for assistance. Suddenly the blazing hulk recied

and shuddered; for an instant the flames seemed to die away, and the smoke lowered its blood-red banner then all waters for fathoms around seemed to scintillate with liquid fire! One fearful plunge forward the ship gave, one cry of mortal despair went up to the black heavens, and the tide rushed in like squadrons of white horses, each eager to win the race!

It was all over and the waters were full of despairing, dying men fighting vainly for that which was tost to

Toward the rock where Geraldine and her child still clung, drifted one of the ill-starred vessel's passengers. some of the burning rigging, he was The woman tore off her silken scari and flung it toward him. Fate per mitted him to catch it, and she drew

It was yet light enough to see, and on that narrow shelf of rock, growing narrower every moment, for the first

Both were pale-both were deadly per's Weekly.

calm. He held out his right hand,

and she touched it lightly with hers. "Geraldine," he said, as if they had been parted only a day, "we shall perish here. Let us have no pride between us. You thought me false, and so married another man?

"Yes. "You were deceived. I know you will believe what I say. An English lady of rank did me the honor to prefer me; and she it was who, learning of my love for you, intercepted our letters, wrote the cruel note of renunciation which you received, and showed me the notice of your marriage. Seven weeks ago shy died, confessing all her duplicity, and that day I left China to seek you and tell you the truth."

"I am married!" "Yes, I know it; but now it matters little. Another moment, and we shall be washed from the rocks It cannot be wrong now! Surely not! Look in my eyes Geraldine, and tell me that in all these years your heart has been mine, as mine has been

She looked in his eyes, and bowed even there, with death so near her.

A sharp voice at her side brought husband by the side of the rock, balancing himself in a frail boat, which Mr. Vane's wife was the envy and it seemed every dash of the waves would break in twain.

One glance at his pale, set face showed Geraldine that he recognized superb in its appointments; she had her old love. But Richmond gave no word of salutation. His injured arm was bleeding fast, his strength was But Geraldine never varied from ebbing; his head fell on his breast, the cold stateliness, which had fallen and but for the frenzied hand of Geraldine, he would have been swept away by the tide, which now beat over the rock.

> Archibald Vane's voice was cool, calm, and distinct.

"I saw you from the shore, Geraldine," he said, "and came to the My boat will hold but two. rescue. '/hen her child-her beautiful lit- You have never loved me, but I have lived in loving you. I will prove it! He reached over and lifted the limp body into the boat. Then he put Geraldine beside him, and gave her the oars.

"You can steer," he said. "You will be saved-you and he! I will save our little Annie if it lies in man's If not, Heaven's will be

He leaned over and kissed the white hand his wife stretched out to toward him in wild entreaty.

The boat shot away on the tide; the words she uttered were all unheard by Archibald Vane, as, clasping his child to his breast, he dared the fury of the waves!

They found him a mile further have told you, something crept up be- down the coast, in the early morning, a smile on his white face, and little Annie lying against his heart. They had died together.

Geraldine's boat reached the shore the little creature, and kissed the up- and both she and Thane Richmond were saved. It was weeks before she knew of

aught passing around her, for the shock of Annie's death had been too much for her. When she remembered it all, perhaps she was nearer to loving Archi-

bald Vane than she had ever been be-Richmond went away, and was gone two years. He owed that much

And when he came back, could the world blame Thane and Geraldine if faces, and papa's among them! And they made each other's life happy?-

New York Weekly. A Japanese Bathroom.

A tiny space four by six feet. In superstitious, but there was always it were four objects, a stool to sit something about this child's weird upon when washing oneself before getting into the bath, a shining brass side, and even as she did so, far off per, in which to fetch the bath water. over the waters came the dull boom and the tub. The tub, like most private baths, was round, casket "It is the ship! And they will be shaped and made of white wood. It drowned!" cried Annie, starting up. was perhaps thirty inches in diameter "See, see! It is on fire, and it is and twenty-seven inches high. A floating in on the rocks below Egg- copper funnel or tube passing t' rough the bottom went up inside close to the edge. This, filled with lighted charcoal, supplied heat for the water. The pipe was higher ward. A projecting point of land than the tub, so the water could not leak inside. A few transverse bars of wood fitted into grooves and formed a protection so the bather could kneel in the tub without coming in contact with the hot pipe. The walls of the room were of white wood, with a pretty grain, the floor of pine, laid with a slight slope and grooved so the water might flow into a gutter and through a bamboo pipe to the yard. A moon shaped lattice window high up let in air and light. As a provision for more ventilation the two outside walls for a foot below the ceiling were lattice of bamboo slats. As my eye traveled from object to

object I quickly sized up the cost. For the tub eight yen, and it would last indefinitely; two yen for the brass basin; fifty yen for the pail and dipper, and twenty-five sen for the stool. Eleven yen would fit up my bathroom, and I asked for nothing nicer.-From the Craftsman,

Free Haircuts.

M. Nosskoff, a South Side barber, will open his second annual free hair cutting period next Monday morning, and all boys and girls under sixteen years need not want for a hair-Nosskoff and his assistants cut cut. the hair of 2000 children last year. It is expected that the rush will be even greater this year. The first day last year it was necessary to provide police protection in order to keep the prospective customers in line their turn, and in order that no one be kept waiting long four new barbers have been added to the staff .-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Like a Dog-Watch. Mamma had not noticed the clock striking during all of the afternoon, and, thinking perhaps it had stopped. she asked little Rita to go into the hall and see if it was running. After a hasty survey of the long pendulum swinging back and forth, Rita ran back and announced: "Why, no, mamma, it isn't running. It's standing still and wagging its tail."-HarA CENTURY OF FIRES.

High Figures of the Losses and the Insurance Payments.

In 1858 David J. Dana published in Boston his work called "The Fireman," in which he gives a list of what he denominates large fires (today they would be called conflagra tions) which had occurred in this country in the previous fifty years. The record as a matter of fact, gins with the fire in Boston, March 20, 1760; but this is the only city where any data are given previous to the year 1800, hence the list given by Dana may be said to represent the fire loss for the first half century from what were called large fires Dana does not enumerate any thre where the loss was less than \$20,000 There are, however, a very few-pos sibly not over five per cent .- as low as this figure, and from that point

the upper limit is \$17,000,000. There were two fires in the first half of the nineteenth century which reached this \$17,000,000 figure, one being the fire in New York City in 1835, while the other was the fire in San Francisco in 1851. Dana's statistics appear to be quite completeprobably as complete as could be gathered. The aggregate produced by his researches makes a total of \$191,000,000, caused by so-called large or conflagration fires.

Fifty years later-or, to be exact. forty-eight years-the National pard of Fire Underwriters, in their ort for 1906, publish a list of

wnat they call conflagrations, which occurred between 1866 and 1906. In other words, they practically cover the fifty years succeeding Dana's record. No fire enumerated by the National Board involved a loss of less than \$500,000, and the largest were, of course, the weil known Chifire of 1871, of \$165,000,000, and the Boston fire of the succeeding year, of \$70,000,000, while the third is the Baltimore fire of 1904, with a loss of \$50,000,000. The total

amounts to \$557,000,000. It should be noted that the minimum fire enumerated by the National Board is twenty-five times greater than the minimum fire enumerated by Dana; and yet, in the second half century, with a minimum twenty-five times higher than in the first century, the loss from large fires or conflagrations is nearly three times as large as it was in the earlier period. The maximum fire enumerated in the first period is \$17,000,000, while in the second period it is (Chicago) \$165,000,000, or practically ten

times as large. The statistics for the last period are from the National Board of Fire Underwriters up to the close of 1905. Since then the San Francisco conflagration has occurred, and with a fire loss of \$250,000,000 a new maximum is established. This maximum is fifteen times greater for the latter period, as compared with the earlier. The first period has twenty-six fires with losses equal to or in excess of \$1,000,000, while the second period has to the close of 1905, seventyeight such fires. These million dollar fires thus show an increase of three times for the latter, as com-

pared with the earlier period The totals given above are the total fire or property loss, as distinguished from the insurance loss. The first represents the total loss caused by fire, while the latter is that portion of the loss which is returned to the insured by the insurer. In the long run the insurance loss is about sixty per cent. of the total property loss. Thus, for a period of thirty years-1875 to 1904, inclusive—the Chronicle fire tables report a property loss of \$3,600,000,000, while the insurance loss was \$2,207. 000,000, which is tixty-one per cent During this same period-1875 to 1904, inclusive-the property loss from large or conflagration fires, as listed by the National Board, amounted to \$272,000,000, and the insurance loss, being sixty per cent. of this, was \$163,000,000-practically seven and one-half per cent, of either the property or insurance loss caused by all fires .- Journal of Fire.

The popular notion that the con tinent of Europe subsists on Amer ican travel receives a rude shock from heartless figures published by an official of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. He also shatters another superstition-that the English have always, beyond all people, been the Some 250,000 fondest of travel. travelers leave America in a year for all Europe. Let us hide our diminished heads. One million two hundred thousand Englishry go annually to the Continent.

Every one has been told since childhood that the French are a stay at-home folk. That idea is now driven back among the distilusions. That small portion of the French popula tion which is dependent on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, representing, with Paris and its suburbs, ten or twelve millions of inhabitants at the most exchanges with northern Germany and Belgium more than 2,500,000 passengers, three times more than the visitors from England to the entire continent .- Boston Herald.

Savings Banks in Mexico.

Savings banks are practically unknown institutions in this city. If a man has a small amount to deposit with the expectation of being able to add to it from time to time, he will be at a loss to find a bank that will be willing to take care of his apparently insignificant sums and pay him interest on the money that is thus gradually *deposited.

As a matter of fact, there are only about two places in the entire city that will show any interest in his small savings, one of these being a little bank for working people, which was organized a couple of years ago, and the other place being the Monte de la Piedad, which receives deposits of any amount and pays six per cent interest per annum on them. little savings bank has had a hard struggle to maintain itself. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the bank in question has few Mexican working people as depositors, most of its patrons being Spaniards who are working for wages as grocery clerks and bookkeepers.—Mexican

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Latest News Gleaned From Various Market Reports.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Wall Street provided the only Important development in the business situation during the past week prices of securities rising within an average of \$2 per share of the high record established last January, while the general public became interested to an extent that lifted money rates for all periods to the legal maximum. Trade reports indicate wholesome activity, with no evidence of reaction, even those industries that are of necessity quiet at this season contributing to the general confidence by reports of large orders

"Crops are now almost beyond danger, and their movement is coming a difficult traffic problem. Railway earning in August show an average gain of 12.1 per cent. over last year's figures, while foreign commerce at this port for the week provided gains of \$2,275,692 in imports and \$1,446,521 in exports as compared with 1905."

Wholesale Markets. Bultimore.-FLOUR-Steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,588 barrels; xports, 10,054 barrels.

WHEAT - Firm; spot, contract, 72 @ 72 %; No. 2 red Western, 75 % @ 75 %; August, 72 @ 72 %; September, 72 % @ 72 %; October, 73 % @ 73 %; December, 76 %; steamer No. 2 red, 67@67%; receipts, 45,115 bushels; exports, 40,000 bushels;

Southern by sample, 45 @ 70 1/2; Southern on grade, 67 1/4 @ 72 1/4. Corn—Quiet: spot, 54 1/4 @ 55; August, 54 % @ 55; September, 54 % @ 55; year, 48 1/4 @ 48 1/2; January 48 1/4 asked; steamer mixed, 53 1/4; receipts, 40,152 bushels; exports bushels; Southern white corn, 58 1/2 @ 60 1/2; Southern yellow

corn, 56 1/2 @ 58 1/2. OATS-Firm; new No. 2 white, 35 @35¼; new No. 3 white, 34¼ @34; receipts, 23,800 bushels.

RYE-Firm; No. 2 Western ex-port, 58@59; No. 2 Western domes-61@62; receipts, 2,694 bushels. BUTTER-Strong and unchanged; fancy imitation, 20 @ 21; fancy creamery, 24@25; fancy ladie, 18@ 20; store-packed, 15@16. EGGS-Firm; 21.

CHEESE-Active and unchanged; large, 12%; medium, 13; small,

SUGAR-Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 5.10; fine, 5.10. New York .- BUTTER-Firm Creamery, common to extra, 18@ 23 1/2; State dairy, common to fancy, 17@2214; renovated, common to extra. 14 % @ 20 %; Western factory,

common to firsts, 14 1/2 @ 18 WHEAT-Spot firm. No. 2 red. 78 elevator; No. 2 red, 79 % f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86 % f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 80 1/4 f. o. b. afloat.

CORN-Spot firm. No. 2, 574 elevator and 57% f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 61; No. 2 white, 62. tion market was weak early on more bearish crop news, but recovered with wheat and closed %c. net higner September, 55 % @ closed, 56 1/2; December closed 53. OATS-Spot barely steady. Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 36; natura' white, 30 to 32 pounds, 36@374; clipped white, 36 to 40 pounds, 40 1/2

EGGS-Firm. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 26@27; mixed extras, 24@25; Western firsts, 19@20; seconds, 17@

POULTRY-Alive, steady. Western spring chickens, 15; fowls, 13 1/4; turkeys, 13½. Dressed, irregular. Western spring chickens, 14@16; turkeys, 13@14; fowls, 13½@14. FLOUR-Receipts, 20,781 barrels; exports, 6,985 barrels. Steady and unchanged

HAY-Quiet. Good to choice, 90 COTTONSEED OIL-Firm. Prime, crude, 23@24; do., yellow, 36@

COFFEE-Spot Rio steady. 7 invoice, 8%. Mild quiet. SUGAR-Raw firm. Fair refining, 3 7-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-16 molasses sugar, 3 3-16. Refined firm.

POTATOES - Irish steady, um changed: sweets weak; Southern, per barrel, 1.75 @ 2.25.

New York. — BEEVES — Dressed beef steady at 7c. to 9 % c. per pound. CALVES-Fairly good yeals, 8.50; grassers and buttermilks, 3.75@ 1.25; dressed calves steady; city fressed veals, 9@13%c. per pound; country drassed; 6@ 12c.

SHEEP and LAMBS-Sheep steady lambs strong and 10c. to 25c. higher Sheen, 3.50@5.50; culls, 7.00@9.00; choice, 9.25; culls, 6.00 @ 6.25. HOGS-State hogs quoted at 6.90

Chicago-CATTLE-Market steady Common to prime steers. 2.75@6.75; cows, 2.85@4.75; helf-ers, 2.60@5.35; bulls, 2.00@4.50, calves. 3.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, 2.60@4.35.

SHEEP — Market sheep strong; lambs dull. Sheep, 4.25 @ 5.75; yearlings, 5.00 @ 6.50; lambs, 6.00 @ lambs dull.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Egypt is the only country in the world where there are more men than women. The males exceed the females by 160,000. Though willow grows in wet places

it is ntaurally one of the driest woods. It contains only 26 per cent. of water. Oak contains 34 per cent Under a new law in Norway every ould-be bride must exhibit a cer tificate that she knows how to cook In Norway a dyspeptic is regarded as a natural curiosity.

military monument in memory of Gen. George B. McClellen, former commander of the Army of the Potomac, will be unveiled. The General's widow is now 71. Sea serpents again. Says a news item: "The officers of the Caviani which has arrived at Augkland, New

On October 18, at Washington, the

him with a chair, knocking him down. Then she hit him again and Zealand, from Raratonga, report hav-ing, when off the Kedmadeca Is-lands, twice passed close to a sea serpent. They estimated its length at 60 feet. Its color was a reddish brown, and its head the shape of a he rolled off the porch and ran away as fast as his legs would carry At a special election held in Womelsdorf, by a vote of 148 to 146, decided to borrow \$7000 to complete the borough's electric light plant.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

city, from ailments incident to old

the father of former Burgess Wash-

Three mine workers, John

Green, Stanley Franckofski and Au

gust Koakowski, were so severely burned by an explosion of gas in the

Auchingloss Colliery, near Wilkes-Barre, that their recovery is doubt-

A runaway coal train on the Penn

sylvania Railroad at Shamokin col-

lided with three empty cars, com

pletely wrecking one and demolish-

ing part of the locomotive. The crew

the murder of Tom Jaun, the Austrian peddler, was acquitted in Lewis-

Jacob Harshbarger, charged with

The Phoenix Bridge Company has

been awarded the contract for build-

ing the bridge across the East River, connecting New York city with Brooklyn. The center span of the bridge will be 1470 feet long and

Fred Haupt, Boyd Meyers and Wil-

tiam Miller, of Bellefonte, were given

a hearing before a justice of the peace, charged with killing fish by

use of dynamite and were sent

Mrs. Maria Rudy, a resident of

Hilltown Township, Bucks County

for 45 years, rode in a steam car

Wednesday, for the first time in her

ways Company, embracing all of the

trolley lines in that part of the State,

including the system of the Potts

ville Union Traction Company, has

awarded contracts for extensions and

reconstructive work aggregating \$1,

changing the lettering on its cars. All freight and coal cars and ca-

booses are being inscribed "The Reading," instead of "Philadelphia

name is placed under a large black

Farmers in the Northern section of

Chester County have become excited

over the finding of rich deposits of

graphite on the farm of Samuel

near Coventryville.

shafts have been sunk on the farm

The prices of the farms have advanc-

The Merchants' Protective Asso-

ciation has taken the initiative for

the formation of a substantial and permanent Board of Trade. It is

least 200 citizens who will contrib-

and at the same time inaugurate a

vigorous movement for a greater

With the clerk of the courts a

Pottsville, A. B. Garner, of Ashland,

Republican nominee for the Legis-

latuer in the Second District, filed,

under the new law, his nomination

campaign expenses, \$100 registration

fee and 65 cents for postage of cam-paign cards, which he had printed

bride, was found dead by her hus

band headforemost in a spring of water in the cellar of his home at

Elysburg. Kauffman had been ab-sent from the house for some time

and returning could not find his

wife. Instituting search he discovered her body in the water. Hastily

extricating her he sought to resusci-

tate the woman, but was unsuccess-

ful. How she met death is un-known. It is thought she wanted

dring of milk, a crock containing

the latter resting alongside the spring, which is narrow and deep.

She evidently became unbalanced and

fell in, becoming wedged in the

Mrs. Kauffman was one of the most

popular and esteemed residents of

that region. Her husband is almost crazed over the unusual sud ten end-

nig of what virtually was the honey

Citizens of Fernwood have sent

petition to Congressman Thomas S.

against the efforts made by the resi

dents of East Lansdowne to have

the postoffice moved from Fernwood

to their town. The postoffice has been located in Fernwood since 1871

scores of people residing

Fernwood have written personally to

the Postoffice Department at Wash

ington, praying that the proposed

removal man not take place, setting

forth that it would prove exceeding

ly inconvenient for the people of

Fernwood to be compelled to walk

There is a rumor that the Read

ng Railway Company may complete

that portion of the Allentown Rall-

road between Port Clinton and Kutz

town. This road was surveyed and

partly built years ago. Bridges were

built and the piers for the bridges across the Maldencreek at Virgins-

ville are still intact. A fine stone bridge was erected near Hamburg

but when the Lizard Creek Branch

of the Lehigh Valley was built the project was abandoned. The line

starts at Port Clinton and it is said that if the Reading had this line

today it would be a great convenience

in the handling of coal and freight

bound passenger train on the Blooms

made near Forks. A rail had been

fastened to the track at a point where is was impossible for the en-

"gineer to see more than than two ralls' length ahead and an ugly

wreck would have been certain had

not Edward Karns discovered the at

tempt a moment before the passen

card a noise in the underbrush

and accompanied by some of the

passengers made au investigation.

Alma Wheeler, a maid employed by W. W. Hall, of West Pittston.

drove off a burglar whom she found

trying to enter the house. When she opened the door leading to the back porch early the other morning

she found him trying to get in, and without an instant's hecitation struck

ger train rounded the curve.

removing the obstruction

burg and Sullivan Railroad

At attempt to wreck the north-

project was abandoned.

to points east and north.

to East Lansdowne.

entering a remonstrance

moon period.

Butler.

space and slowly drowning.

Mrs. Leah Kauffman, a young

roposed to secure the names of at

per month for that purpose

as formerly.

The Reading Railway Company is

'ine Eastern Pennsylvania Rail-

the two side spans 725 feet.

to jail for six months.

life.

315,000.

dlamond.

Hazleton.

Reading."

ington S. Royer.

escaped by jumping.

He was 80 years of age, and

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM-MENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 9.

Hiram Royer, one of the oldest Subject: Jesus Enters Jerusalem in residents of Pottstown, died in that

Trinmph, Matt. xxi., 1-17-Golden Text, Matt. xxi., 9-Memory until a month ago was actively at work in a machine shop. He was Verses, 9-11.

I. Preparations for the triumphal entry (vs. 1-7). 1. "Drew nigh." This was Sunday, commonly called Palm Sunday. Jesus and His disciples left Bethany and journeyed toward Jerusalem. "Bethphage." The location of this town is not definitely because it was between Bethany and known; it was between Bethany and Jerusalem. "Sent—two disciples."
Supposed to have been Peter and
John. After they left Bethany Jesus
sent these disciples on ahead. 2. "The village." Bethphage. "Ye shall find." Here we have a

wonderful instance of Christ's pre-science in very minute matters.
"Leose them." The animals were tied; and so men's possessions are "tied" by pleasure, or greed, or gain, or habit, or the gordian knot of sel-

"Straightway He will send them." Our Lord did not beg, but borrowed the colt, therefore this should be understood as the promise of returning him.

"Might be fulfilled." Was the chief motive of Jesus merely to ful-fil a prophecy, and did He turn out of the way for that purpose? Rather, let us see that this was the right thing to do at this time. It was necessary in order to fulfil His mission for Him to offer Himself, on this last opportunity, to the Jews as their Messiah King, so that they might accept Him and be saved. "By the prophet." Zech. 9:9. 5. "The daughter of Sion." The church. "Behold." Give attention and look with astonishment and wonder. "Thy King cometh." Jesus Christ is ap-pointed King over the church (Psa.

2:6), and is accepted by the church. "Did as Jesus commanded."What a blessing it would be if every one did as Jesus commanded them without stopping to question, or suggest a different course. clothes." They spread their loose outer garments on the colt and sat Jesus thereon, thus acknowledging Him to be their king.

II. The triumphal procession (vs. 8. "A very great multi-Vast crowds were present at the Passover. In the time of Nero a census was taken and it was ascer-tained that there were 2,700,000 Jews present at this feast, ments in the way." An An Oriental mark of honor at the reception of kings on their entrance into cities. "Branches from the trees." This was a demonstration of their joy. Carrying palm and other branches was emblematical of success and vic-

9. "Hosanna." Hosanna is a rendering into Greek letters of the Hebrew words. "Save, we pray" (Psa. 118:25). It is like a shout of "Sal-vation! Salvation!" It is used as an expression of praise like "Hallelu-The disciples rejoiced and praised God with a loud voice (Luke 19:37, 38), and the Pharisees with unconcealed disgust asked Him to rebuke them. But Jesus replied, If these should hold their peace the would immediately cry out. Jesus here grants His people a li-cense to rejoice and shout His praises. "The Son of David." A praises. "The Son of David." A common expression for the Messiah. "In the highest." In the highest degree; in the highest strains; in the highest heavens.

10. "Was moved," "Was stirred." V. The word in the original is forcible, "convulsed" or "stirred" as by an earthquake, or by a violent wind. The same Greek word is used by Matthew (8:24) to express the effect of a violent tempest up waters of the Sea of Galilee. waters of the Sea of Gainee. The multitude was greatly excited. "Who is this?" Well may we, as well as is this question. 11. "This they, ask this question. is Jesus." And thus He is the Saviour, the deliverer (Matt. 1:21).
"The prophet of Nazareth." That prophet referred to by Moses (Deut.

III. Cleansing the temple (vs. 12, 13). 12. "Into the temple." was the next day, Monday. Mark 11:11-15. Jesus and His dis-ciples went back to Bethany on Sunday night. This was the second cleansing of the temple; one of His first public acts, three years before this, was to purge His Father's house (John 2:13-17). the first instance He used a "scourge of small cords," now His word is sufticient.

13. "It is written." In Isa. 56: 7; Jer. 7:11. "A den of thieves.
The business was right enough in itself, but they had perverted the use of the Lord's house, and were rob-bing the people by charging extor-tionate prices. They were destroy-ing the very spirit of true worship.

. Christ's popularity (vs. 14-14. "He healed them." In the presence of all the people He performed most wonderful cures. now shows the proper use of the temple, 15. "Were sore displeased." The leaders saw that they were unable to check His growing popularity. Even the children were taking up strain and were singing His praises.

16. "Hearest Thou what these say?" They were anxious to have Christ rebuke them, but, Jesus quotes from Psa. 8:2 to show that even this was in harmony with the Scriptures. 17. They again return to Bethany to lodge.

Has No Use For Mail-Order Citizens. Addressing a meeting of retail

merchants in Jefferson City a few days ago Governor Folk, of Missouri, said: "We are proud of our splendid cities, and we want to increase in wealth and population, and we also want our country towns to grow. We wish the city merchants to build up, but we also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do not bedeve in the mail-order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to ive in and to make his money in, it's good enough for him to spend als money in. No merchant can succeed without advertising in one way or another. Patronize your own own papers, build them up, and they will build the town up in increased rade and greater opportuities. Do not be afraid that business is going o be hurt by the recent exposures wrong-doing in the commerce