ay down at

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

T. H. HARTER, EDITOR AND PRO'R.

MIDDLEBURGH, PA., MAR. 16, 1800,

The Sunday School Magazine, Philadelphia, says that while San Francisco has a population of 300,000, its churches will seat only 55,000 people.

The St. Louis Republic takes no stock in the theory of the overproduction of cotton. It says that when the Southern farmers raise all their foodstuff they cannot produce too much cotton. But the trouble is that they will not raise all their foodstuff for a long time to

A Denver boarder made disparaging remarks about the cooking set before him, and much to his amusement the landlady sued him for \$20,000. His merriment died away when the jury brought in a verdict for \$750, and be has put in his time since in wondering what there ever was in the episode to strike him as humorous.

Pork is dearer now than it has been in ten years, or since Bismarck began to make war on the American hog. This is doubtless in part due to the opening of European markets to our pork. With better prices for pork beans have also edvanced, and the traditional New England dish of pork and beans has now to be paid for by those who would enjoy it.

The London Graphic has a portrait and sketch of Potars, a Maori cannibal, who is eighty-five years old and still has a good set of natural teeth. He has not eaten a white man since 1816. He speaks well of white folks, but for a steady diet prefers a Maori, as the whites, or "Pakehas," have "a salty and bitter flavor." Potara must have a retentive memory of his tastes.

The statement published by the New York Sun of Consul Roosevelt at Brussels that it has been found profitable to ship cargoes of horse meat from this city to Belgium to supply the tables of the poorer classes may be news to most New Yorkers. A good horsesteak is not unpalatable, and though its edibility was discovered rather late in the day, thousands of working people in Europe are now glad to pay a little over six cents a poun ! for it. Beef is entirely beyond their means, and so is the varied bill of fare that most working people in this favored place was red represented at the Person

In the opinion of the Chicago Herald "the criminal art gallery is the worst fruit that has been produced by grafting civilization on barbarism. It is bad enough to have the portrait of a convicted felon placed on exhibition for all the world to see, even after he shall have explated his crime by serving his term of imprisonment. If he should desire to return to honest life the ineffaceable lines of his countenance in the pictures of the roques' gallery are a standing and damning imputation against him. Either there should be no rogues' gallery, or every rogue, whether under police protection or not, should have a place in the spectacular display of por-

Italy expends every year \$96,000,000 for her soldiers, and less than \$4,000,000 for schools. In Spain it casts \$100,000, 000 to main the army, and only \$1,500,-000 to educate the c'nidren, but then, it is the exception to find a Spanish farmer who is able to read or write. Germany boasts of being in the foremost rank among the Nations in the Kulturkamof of the world; yet she expends \$185. 000,000 on her army, while \$10,000,000 is deemed sufficient for the education of her children. France maintains an army at an expense of \$151,000,000 and supports her schools with \$31,000,000, The United States expend \$115,000,000 for public schools, while the army and navy cost only \$51,000,000.

Every one that has observed the treatment of private soldiers in European armies knows how like cattle they are regarded. Not long ago, relates the Buftalo Courier, a saddle race was arranged between officers of the Austrian and Prussian armies, the course lying from Vicana to Berliu. A number of horses were killed in this trial of endurance. Recently the Austrian Government has been drilling soldiers in the field, with the thermometer at eighteen below zero, in order to test the relative endurance of the Austrians, Hungarians, and Poles in the service. In determining this point to the satisfaction of the Government, 1144 soldiers had their hands or feet badly frozen. These things are not likely to lessen the atream of emigration to

LAWYER (tokicking client)-"Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?' Lawyer - "Very seli; (to clerk) John. add \$5 to Mr. nith's bill for further advice."-

THE HELP THAT COMES TOO LATE.

Tis a wearisoms world, this world of ours With its tangles small and great, Its weeds that smother the springing flowers, And its hapless strikes with fate, . But the darkest day of its desolate days Sees the help that comes too late.

Ah! woe for the word that is never said Till the ear is deaf to hear, And wee for the lack to the fainting head Of the ringing shout of cheer; Ah! woe for the laggard feet that tread In the mournful wate of the bier,

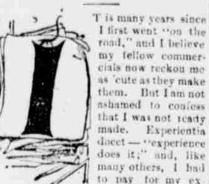
What booteth help when the heart is numb What booteth a broken spar Of love throws out when the lips are dumb, And life's barque drifteth far, Oh! far and fast from the alien past, Over the moaning bar?

A pitiful thing the gift to-day That is dross and nothing worth, Though if it had come but yesterday It had brimmed with sweet the earth A fading rose in a death-cold hand, That perished in want and dearth.

Who fain would help in this world of ours, Where sorrowful steps must fail, Bring help in time to the waning powers Ere the bier is spread with the pail; Nor send reserves when the flags are turied, And the dead beyond your call.

For buffing most in this dream world, With its tangles small and great, Its lonesome nights and its weary days, And its struggles foriora with fate, Is the bitter at grief, too deep for tears, Of the belo that comes too fate. -Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Cazar.

A Drummer's Adventure.



road," and I believe cials now reckon meas cute as they make made. Experientia many others, I had to pay for my experience, not in money, as it eventually

turned out, but in personal liberty. It was my first circuit in the employ ment of Hinde and Cooper, wholesals jewelers and silversmiths, of Birmingham. My round was an extensive onefrom Stirling, on the edge of the Scottish Highlands, to Inverness, in the north. I made the round twice a year, in April and October, traveling with samples and collecting accounts. My turn out consisted of a horse and trap-"machine," they call it in the northand I made the journey in short stages, and altogether found the work very pleasant and enjoyable.

I was on my way from Perth to Edinburgh on my southward journey. My calls were over with the exception of one or two in Stirling and one in Linlithgow fore reaching Ed For h, my bead-

bun der but belt mid "Can I see Mr. Macgregor?" I asked a | Linen!" shopman, as I drew up at the door of an obviously flourishing establishment in the High Street of Stirling.

"Mr. Macgregor's not in himself. Who is it that's asking for him! "Turner, from Hinde and Cooper,

Birmingham. I entered the shop. A man, half gentleman farmer, half jockey, was standing at the counter making some purchase. An elderly man came forward to address

"What's came of Mr. Naismith?" he

Naismith was my predecessor on the round, but advancing yearshall rendered his removal to a less laborious one expedient. I explained as much to my interrogator.

"They'll all miss Mr. Natsmith on the road," he said. "I have known him myself for nearly thirty years, You've pever been this way before, I think?" "No, this is my first experience in

Scotland, even." "You'll like it, no doubt, Mr. Naismith was very lond of it." I assented.

"Mr. Macgregor was anxious to see you blue olf, I know; but he has had to go to Edinburgh. He said I was to go for young Mr. Macgregor if you called before his return!

"Ob, very well." Young Mr. Macgregor, I made out was a solicitor, whose offices were sinus next door. He had, as is not unusual in Scotland, added to his legal duties that of bank manager-local manager for one of the Edinburgh banks.

On the entry of young Mr. Macgregor, as everyone called him, we adjourned to a little room behind the shop, separated from it by a glass partition, the view through which was only partially obscured by a number of silver and plated goods arranged on shelves.

Our business was soon transacted. Mr Macgregor handed me a roll of notes of the British Linen Company's Bank, some eight hundred nounds in all, which I counted and found correct. The foreman, who had been attending to the horsey individual I have already referred to, handed me a fresh order in his master's handwriting. I was pleased to see it was a large one, and, highly satisfied with the business of the day, proceeded to my hotel.

It was the eve of Treat at Falkirk, not far from Stirling, the great cattle market of Sectland, frequented by buyers and sellers from all parts of ot the kingdom. Stirling was crowded with visitors, as usual on such an occasion; and so, after a brief rest, and baiting my horse, I determined to drive on as far as Linditagow, and pass the night there.

I had a good dinner, and was just on the point of retiring to my room when the noise of wheels rapidly passing the window attracted my attention.

There was a knock at the outer door, and a few moments after the waiter looked in, saying

"A gentleman to see you, siz," **Show the gentleman in."

But he did not require showing in, for he had followed close on the waiter's heels. He came hastily forward and shook me warmly by the hand. He was an elderly gentleman, whose long white beard and white locks gave him a very venerable appearance. An elder of the Kirk of Scotland at least, I said to myself. He was travel-stained, and obvi-

ously very agitated. "Mr. Turner, I am glad to have been able to meet you," he said. "Yes?" I replied interrogatively, for I

had no idea who he was. "My name's Macgregor -- Macgregor of Stirling. Your principals know me well."

"I assure you I am glad to see you," I replied, now shaking his hand in turn: "your name is a familiar one in our house; but," observing his emotion, "I Pope there's nothing wrong?"

"I hope not, my young friend," he replied; "at least, nothing but what can be amended, I hope. May I ask you if you have sent off the notes you got from my son to-lay?" "No. I shall wait till I reach Edin-

burgh," I said. "Thank Heaven!" he fervently ejaculated, and then burst into a loud fit of sobbing, the tears running down his cheeks and over his venerable beard.

"Mr. Turner," he said in a broken voice, and at intervals between his sobr. lived for over seventy years a blameless burgh had helped to explain matters. tife, respected by everybody, and yet my gray hairs are to be brought down in sorrow to the grave. My son, my son! Thank God his mother's dead!'

I had some difficulty in prevailing upon the old gentleman to try to restrain his agitation, and at last managed to get from his sad story.

It seemed that for some months past a I first went "on the large number of forged notes, purporting to be genuine drafts on the British my fellow commer. Linen Company's Bank, had been in circulation, and people were somewhat chary about receiving any without the them. But I am not most careful examination. When I ashamed to confess heard this my hand moved instinctively that I was not ready to my breast pocket.

"Wait a moment, Mr. Turner," said docct - "experience the old gentleman, "My son, who was as steady and promising a young man as you'd find in all the Lothians and Sterlingshire too, has lately given way to drink and horse-racing and gambling. I have been suspecting for some time that his money matters were not in the best of order, and I don't like the look of his associates, especially at Tryst

> Here I recalled the individual I had myself seen in the shop, but had not noticed any communication between him and young Macgregor.

"To make a long story short," reman apprised me as soon as I got home that my son had duly paid you, but not with the notes he knew I had left for that purpose. I left him Bank of England notes. If he has paid you in that money no harm is done, but-"

"No, he has not," I said, becoming almost as agitated C my old friend himcalf ___

By this time I had my pocket book out, and handed him one of the roll of away; that is, when they are not asleep. notes his precious son had given me. Mac recor examined it carefully

"it seems all right, I am thankful to say," he remarked; then holding it between him and the light on the table: "it's a forgery; the watermark's wrong!" One by one we examined the roll. The watermark in all was identical, and consequently all were as pad as the first.

Again the old man broke down, and my own heart was in my mouth, I can tell you. At last, to my intense relief, pulling his pocket-book from his pocket,

"Mr. Turner, only you and I know of the crime my wretched son has committed. His fate, and mine, too, I may say, are in your hands. Will you give me those notes for genuine ones! I have them here in my hand. I will send my son out of the country. He richly deserves prosecution; but let me beg of you to have pity, not upon him, but

amon me." I was really thankful to be able to oblige old Macgregor, especially as by doing so I saved myself further trouble in the matter of the forged notes, A prosecution would mean a loss of time and money, and what would my employers have thought of my lack of caution?

The old gentlemen took his leave with every protestation of gratitude, fervent ly assuring me that he would remember me that night and many a night to come at the throne of grace.

I drave into E imburgh next morning. I left the horse and trap at the livery stable Naismith had been in the habit of using, and betook myself to an hotel in Princes street. Thence I wrote to my principals, inclusing the notes that now seemed doubly precious. I retained one of ten pounds, as I had still a day or two to spend in town before my return to Birmingham. I happened, nowever, to get through all my business that aftersoon, and on the following morning prepared to leave. I had not left myself much time to catch the train, and was chaling in the dining room at the waiter's delay with the receipted bill and the change for my ten-pound note.

I was trying to solve myself with the view of the Waverly motument, just in front of the hotel, when I heard some one enter the room. I snew by the step it was not the waiter, so I did not turn my head. The party, whoever it was, however, came up to me, and, touching me on the shoulder, said:

Will you be good enough to come this way !

"No, I can't; I shall be too late for my train as it is." "Your train will have to wait some

"What do you mess, and who ar-

"Dinna craw so cruso" -- he meant "Don't crow so fondly;" "it means that I'm a detective, and you must go with I had a rich tract. I formed a comme to the police office."

It was unclear to resist,

"Anything you say may be used in

evidence against you," be warned me. On our way to the station he told me that my ten-pound note was a forgery, that others of a similar kind had been in circulation, and that suspicion pointed to me as one of the gang uttering them. My southern accent was, in his eyes, enough to justify any suspicions of me, as the notes were importations from the other side of the Border.

I told my story to the chief police official, the Procurator-Fiscal, but I could see I was not believed. Inquiries would, however, be made at Birmingham and Stirling. The magistrate before whom I was brought in the course of the morning remanded me for a week. I did not apply for bail, as I knew no one in Edinburgh, except one or two customers of our house, and they had only my word for my identity.

On the fifth day of my incarceration I was told that some one had called to see me. In a waiting-room I found Mr. Hinde, young Mr. Macgregor, and an old gentleman whom I did not know. He turned out to be the young man's real father, not the venerable swindler of Linlithgow.

Mr. Hinde informed me that I had sent him nearly eight hundred pounds' worth of forged notes, and that he had parrowly escaped arrest himself on seeking to get change for one at Warwick, you see before you an old man who has but fortunately the inquiries from Edin-

> He further told me that two men had been apprehended in Falkirk, one of whom had sought to pass one of the genuine notes of which I had been swindled, and payment of which had been stopped by young Macgregor. A solicitor was engaged to appear for me and I was allowed out on bail, the two Macgregors, who were well-known, becoming responsible for my appearance.

> Two days after I again appeared in the dock, and to my great satisfaction there stood in it also the old gentleman whose acquaintance I had made at Linlithgow, and the horsey man I had seen in Macgregor's shop. My venerable old friend had dispensed with his beard and wig. They had served their turn.

was discharged from custody, and called upon to give evidence. The whole of the notes had been recovered, a fact which caused me no little gratification. I had been the victim of a gang who had come to the Tryst to get their notes placed; and the conversation overheard in Macgregor's shop by the old man's companion, and, no doubt, the sight of what took place in the back room, had suggested their scheme, which my departure for Linlithgow had admirably furthered.

Along with other two they were sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude sumed the worthy old man, "my fore- each. Since then I do not allow sentiment to come in the way of business.

Fishes Sleep.

"Never saw a fish sleep, ch?" said Cornemus Hinman. "Well, I have. I've seen them sleep sound and much to their sorrow, especially cattish. There is nothing more wary than a fish. You n. don t says there and British know that you can't creep up on teen! nor drop a peoble anywhere within fitty feet of them but what they will dodge How I come to know so much of this is that I have caught them withou when they were sleeping, although I did use a hook and line. The first one that I ever caught this way was a large catfish that I observed daily to be in one particular spot-the base of a wooden oile that supported an ice house chute that led our into the water. A kind of nest was toere, a depression in the mud, and here that cathish was to be found every day at about 2 p. m. It would lay for hours in the rays of the afternoon

sun and never move. I decided to catch First I tished around there day after day, but to no purpose. Bait of any kird wasn't any inducement to that catfish. I concluded that it must be asleep, when it would allow a fat minnow to swim by and never touch it. I got a sharp plain hook, which I properly weighted, so that it would act direct. lowered it and moved it slowly up to the side of the fish. Then I turned the line so that the hook was directlys under it. Then I gave a quick jerk; the catfish darted away, but not very far. I had him foul, and all because he was sleeping. I have ought pike and suutsh the same way at less; a dozen different times."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Discovery of Gold in a Well.

"I was one of the first to discover gold in the Ember District of New South Wales," said Harold Meyer, of Australia. "The fact that gold existed there was not known until 1884, when I announced my discovery by staking my claim and beginning operations. My discovery was purely accidental. It was rather interesting, also, I own a large cattle canch in the Ember District, a very fertile territory, to say the least. For my own accommodation I dug a well, and some nine feet down I struck quite a small stream, that feed the well most excellent-One day, some two months after e well had been finished, I accidentally dropped a magnet into it. I tried in a dozen different ways to secure it again, but to no purpose. Finally I gave the matter up in disgust. Some three weeks later I visited Sydney, and while there thought to secure a magnet. When I reached home I immediately prepared to recover the old one. I lowered my purchase, fastened to a cord, down into the well and slowly moved it about. After three-quarters of an hour of such desultory fishing I felt that I had a double load of something, and pulled up, was my magnet, but apparently wofully changed. It was covered completely with shining particles that I could not amediately explain. Upon examination found that they were gold. I repeated

or experiment, and in twenty-four hours the magnet made quite a showing. Of course I began lavastigating various portions of the Yand, and soon found that pany, and named the mine The Golden Magnet."-- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bats Are Good Sallers. Every vessel that floats has as part other company a family of rats. They trivel the world over, on both steam and sailing craft, but seldom make mire than one voyage on the bulk of carriers, as the cargo causes among them a distemper which not only injures the lungs of the rat but also changes the color of their hair.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHIRITETH DAY .- In the Senate the for-

Printiers Day.—In the Senate the forlowing bills were introduced:
Providing for monthly returns and payments by county and city officers of moneys
received by them for use of the State.
Authorizing the recording of instruments
in writing acknowledging payments and
satisfaction of mortgages, ratifying satisfactions heretofore so made, and providing
that certified copies thereof may be admittel as evidence, also providing for railroad strety gates in boroughs. To require a license of \$5 for billiard and pool rooms.

The Senate bill to require murderers to

The Senate bill to require murderers to be executed in penitentiaries was negatively reported. These Senate bills were favorably reported. Mr. Neeb's designing election days as legal holidays. Mr. Films—To thoride for the condemnation of property for bridge purposes, and to authorize expointment of women as notaries public. Mr. Cotton's bill, proposing an amendment of Constitution of the condition of the condit b Constitution to give women the right of

Practically the entire session of the House ractically the entre session of the House was taken up in reading and referring petitions. They related to almost every important bill on the calendar, and included over 100 from pastors and members of churches protesting against any modifica-tion of the Sunday laws. On the other side of the question Mr. Muchbronner of Alle-glieny, presented a petition signed by 6,000 voters of the First Logislative district, and two others signed by 1,000 residents other than voters, asking for the passage of the Neeb bill, permitting the sale of newspa-pers, cigars, soda water, etc., and the run-ning of steam, electric and horse cars on

Similary.
These bills were introduced in the house Requiring councils to make a plan or draft Requiring councils to make a plan or draft of roads opened and land cut in boroughs to have it recorded in recorder's office. To amend an act for incor-poration of cities of the third class by extending power of city councils to allow percentage for prompt payment of taxes and to add penalties for non-payment of same.

THIETY-FIRST DAY.—In the senate the bills constituting Jefferson county a separate judicial district, authorizing appointment of a dairy and food commissioner, and raising the limit of cor-porate capitalization to \$30,000,000 were

The following bill was passed finally: To provide that when women having commis-sions as notaries public marry, they shall be entitled to a new commission in their married name, without extra charge.
The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Reber, of Berks, to repeal Section 13 of the act of September 23, 1791, entitled a supplement to the penal laws, and empowering Grand Junes to impose costs in demeapors on aldermen, justices of peace, constables, detectives and other of-fices. Mr. Seyfert, of Lancaster making it a misdemeanor for detectives to carry on their perso: business without a license. Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia to make an appropriation of \$100,000, to be used as a contin-gent fund in the suppression of epidemics and to be in control of the Governor and the State Board of Health, also, declaring a violet on of the State Board of Health a

nisdemeanor. The Marshall Sunday Newspaper bill met tis do m in the House Judiciary General Committee Tuesday afternoon, being negatived by a vote of 11 to 8. Mr. Marshall said he thought it useless to attempt to place the 11 on the calendar over the committee.

the II on the calendar over the commit-ter the II the is said that Mr. Fa will make the II the is said that Mr. Fa will make the II the friends of the bill tried to have action postponed for a week, so that peritions might be heard, but Messrs, Cessna and Hewitt led the fight for immediate action, and were successful.

In the house Mr. Eby of Lancaster offered

bill directing elections to be held from time to time on the propriety of granting licenses to seil intexteating liquors. And by Foy making an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used as a contingent fund in the suppres The caleadar of bil's on final passage and

third reading was considered and the fol-lowing passed: An act to provide for the licensing and regulation of lying in hospitals; an act to provide for the incorporation of casualty insurance companies not already provided for under the present insurance The bill providing for the expenses of the

school directors of the common wealth in attending the tri-ennial convention to county superintendents, and to provide penaltics for receiving any money or valua-ble thin; for the attendance or a vote at the same time precipitated a heated debate, and was passed finally. The following bilis were also passed: To fix the term of office of notaries public and regulating their appointment; To prohibit

than the applicants from paying for naturalization papers: To change Labor Day in September from Monday to Saturday. THIRTY-SECOND DAY-In the Senate to-day the Herring bill to close election rolls at 4

employment of minors in or about eleva-tors under 13 years old. To prohibit other

p. m. was negatively reported.

The following bills were introduced: Providing for appointment of trustees of mal schools by Governor. For prote-For protection and propagation of fish in private ponds or superintendent of schools in cities contain ing over 100,000 population; also, to prevent peddling of produce and merchandise in sities of the second and third classes without

a license.

These bills passed finally: To create a State Board of Undertakers; to prohibit the state hoard of Undertakers, to product the use of oleomargarine in jenal or charitable institutions; to provide for inspection of vessels on inland streams; to provide for publication of history of birds and mammals of Pennsylvania in the quarterly re-port of the State Board of Agriculture. The Senate then passed finally the bill authoriz-ing commitment of minors by magistrates ing commitment of minors. The fol-to-proper charitable institutions. The fol-to-proper charitable institutions. To reimburse counties for re-election and struction of county bridges swept away by floods of 1880 to appropriate \$55,000 to reput bank and channel of Oil creek in Crawford county, damaged by flood last year. The

senate then adjourned. In the House to day a bill was introduced by Mr. Fow, of Philadelphia, making it unlawful for any person, corporation or co-partnership to take postersion of personal property, sold or lersed under the install ent pian, upon which at least 60 per cent of the selling or leasest value is paid, without first having issued a writ of replevin to was the following Providing for the creation of a board of inspectors for the supervision and regulation of corporations in this Commonwealth supplying natural or arti-ficial gas or electricity for light, heat or power, or all, to the public regulating the manner of furnishing and lixing the minitunin charges for the same to COMMITMEET testing of meters used to measure the ply, and providing penalties for violation

Mr. Cotton, of Alterheny, reported from the House Judiciary Committee, with a negative recommendation, the Marshall bill making it untawful to publish, sell and de-liver newspapers on Sabbath. Mr. Seanor of Indiana, offered a motion that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to prohibit the farn shing of figures, by sale, gifts, or otherwise, on Decoration Day, but no final action was had. A large number of bills passed second reading, and the House adjourned

THIRTY-THIRD DAY .- In the Senate to-day THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were introduced:

Providing for a recount of votes in contested election cases. To give street railways the same power possessed by steam railroad companies so far as appointment of police is concerned. To prevent the spread of ruberculosis among domestic animals. To prohibit peddling without a license. To give a husband grounds for divorce if his wife treats him brutally and barbartously.

lously.

A resolution was adopted postponing action on the death of Senator Neeb until next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

These bills passed finally: To constitute Lawrence county a separate judicial district; to quiet titles to land which has ceased to be used by corporations having right to eminent domain; to give manufacturers, spinners and throwsters of cotton, woolen and silk goods a lien on property of others that may come into their possession; to authorize cities to purchase, maintain, use and condemy bridges erected and in use over condemy bridges erected and in use over rivers and streams separating or dividing any part or district of such cities; to authoize municipal corporations to appropriate private lands and property for their use in the construction, maintenance and use of bridges in order to connect public parks or other public properties. The full to prevent the spearing of fish by the use of torchlights was defeated. The Senate then

adjor rised.

In the House to-day Mr. Farr. of Lacka-wanna introduced a bill appropriating \$2,000,000 to the several school districts of the Commonwealth, to be used exclusively for commonwealth, to be used exclusively for the purchase of text books and furnishing the same free of cost to the pupils of the public schools. This measure supplements the Farr free text book bill, which makes it obligatory upon school districts to furnish books and school supplies free of charge to the pupils of the public schools, one-third each year until all are furnished.

Among the bills favorably reported from committee were the following: Exempting all cattle from taxation of any sort whatso ever; repealing the act to prevent the considation of pipe lines, amending the Corporation act extending its provisions to its companies. The bills to prevent the forma-tion of trusts, and to abolish the inheritance tax on money bequeathed to sectarian hos-

mr. Luli of Sullivan, presented the money report in the Crawford county election contest. Convrary to expectation the recontest. Convrary to expectation the is-port of the majority, presented on Tuesda-was not called up. The matter will com-up in the House early next week, when heated discussion is sure to follow. To Democrats will be supported by ex-Speak ers Hewitt and Cessna and Representative Cotton, of Allegheny. There seems how ever, no doubt of the adoption of the man jority report. The minority report dear mainly with the votes of Cambridge, Spart and line townships rejected by Judge Hederson because they were cust in the outs-boroughs. This action of the Court the port attacks strongly, setting forth that a polling places have been recognized by courts and by acts of Assembly, and the the law of 1891; legalizing them, has nevteen declared unconstitutional. been declared unconstitutional. The report then sums up the status of the voices, as first counted and after being canvased W. P. Highoy having received 6.00 votes, of which 150 were illegal consider the townships of Cambridge, Sparia, and Physical Review of the country of the state of the (outside the townships named.) leaving 8,741 legal votes and making High plurality & It concludes with resolution to the effect that W. P. Highy was duentitled to a seat in the House. The cales dar was cleared of bills on second reading after which the House adjourned.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY .-- The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned

til Monday evening. in the House a bill of great importance is patrons of electric light companies was presented by Mr. Reinochl, of Lebanon. regulate charges for supplying electric light.

The charges are regulated as follows: For light supplied for public lighting in an city, borough, town or township, 25 cents per day of 24 hours for each arc lamp; for light supplied to individuals in the said cities and towns. 28 cents per day for each arc lamp; for light supplied to individuals in the said cities and towns. 28 cents per day for each arc lamp; are lamp, and one quarter of one cent hour for each incandescent lamp. A v tion of the law is punishable by not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Burdick McKean, amending the McKean, amending the act authorize Boards of Control of Education in cities the second class to establish and maintai schools for instruction in the mechanic arts and kindred subjects, so as to exten the provisions thereof to cities of the th class. Mr. Seylert, of Lancaster, introdu a bill making an appropriation of \$5.00 complete a monument to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried at Ephr Mr. Kuhback, of Wayne, introduced to authorize any soldier or sailor to suit against any county, city, ward bore or township in the Commonwealth cover the amount of money to which he came entitled by reason of his enlisted in the service of the United States and b accredited to any county. city, ward, bough or township in the Stare. A bill a introduced by Mr. Broadhead, of Luzen to prevent foreign corporations from mis

vent its exhaustion.

A preamble recites that the anthrac coal bed of the world, comprising an area 470 square miles, is wholly contained as in the State of Pennsylvania. There is now actually no undeveloped coal lands the Lehigh. Shamokin and Mount Cart coal fields of the Wyoming region, and tregion is likely to be exhausted in five se at the present rate of consumption. limit the production foreign corporaare required by the nill to take out a lie to mine coal, and must not sell coal for livery outside of the State for less that per ton. Heavy penalties are provide the violation of the act. A large numb bills were read the first time, and then House adjourned until Monday evening

anthricite coal without license and to ;

Tools of the Pyramid Builders,

A two-years' study at Gizeb convinced Mr. Flinders Petrie the Egyptian stone-workers of 4 years ago had a surprising acqui ance with what have been consid modern tools. Among the many used by the pyramid builders both solid and tubular drills straight and circular saws. drills, like those of to-day, were, an exchange, set with jewels () ably corundum, as the diamond very scarce), and even lathe tools such cutting edges. So remark was the quality of the tubular of and the skill of the workmen, the cutting marks in hard go give no indication of wear of the while a cut of a tenth of an inch made in the hardest rock at a revolution, and a hole through the hardest and softest material bored perfectly smooth and units throughout. Of the material method of making the tools not is known

We Get There.

It would be impossible to fe parallel to the progress of the Unitates in the last ten years. day that the sun rises upon American people it sees an addit of \$2,500,000 the daily accumula of all mankind public, which is a tion of all mankind outside of United States.